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PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART 1
1-8

VOL. XXIX ATLANTA GA., SUNDAY MORNING MAY 16, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS

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MACHINERY
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Box 493, Atlanta, Ga

J. PEEPLES, Cashier. G. A. NICHOLAS, Ass't Cashier.
ANKING CO.
Stockholders' Liability $

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16	2,127 15	1,872 85
27	1,371 33	2,628 67
24	956 20	1,043 80
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62	3,262 49	2,737 51
93	901 92	1,098 08
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YOUR MONEY IN YOUR

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N. Pryor St.,
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before you buy.
save you money.
or write to the
LIQUOR CO.
Peachtree.

J. M. High & Co.

It requires no argument to convince the people of the superior merits of this store. It has held first place in the southern business field for a number of years, and it gets better all the time. The selling of better merchandise at a less price than more inferior goods of other houses makes this truly

The Busy Corner.

Carpets

You don't think you need them now? You prefer to wait until September, do you? Let us advise you. Carpets can be bought now at 25 per cent less than September prices.
We offer fine Axminster Carpets, new and choice patterns, worth $1.50, at $1.10 yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, the 85c kind, now at 59c yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, the 75c kind, now at 25½c yard.
All wool Ingrain Carpets, good, strong, double ones, worth 80c, at 57c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, but very nearly so, worth 60c, at 40c yard.

Mattings

Fancy Inlaid Japanese Matting, beautiful goods, select patterns, instead of 35c, they are now 25c yard.
The 35c and 40c grades of fine Japanese Mattings, several styles of patterns, are now 25c yard.
20 rolls China Matting, good, heavy, closely woven quality, usually 20c yard, per roll of 40 yards now $4.75 roll.

Rugs

36-inch Smyrna Rugs, regular $5 size to go now at $2.98 each.
Smyrna Door Mats, usually $1.25, can now be had at 79c each.

Lace Curtains

We are some of the best values in Lace Curtains Atlanta people ever saw. Two numbers are advertised here that no American store can duplicate.
36 pairs fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long and 54 inches wide, cable bordered, good clean value for even $3 a pair; we shall sell at $1 pair.
A lot of Irish Point Curtains, ecru and ivory white, beautiful curtains, never sold by even ourselves for less than $8.50; are now offered you at $4.98 pair.

Window Shades

Lace Linen Window Shades, fringed and deep fancy dado; price them anywhere else and they will be 75c; we sell this lot at 50c each.

Awnings



We make and put up all styles of awnings, but this of a special awning we would call your attention—a patent ventilating awning. It is adjustable to any position; may be used as a screen to cover the entire window or raised to any height. May be drawn close at either side of the window to keep out sun from that direction, leaving the other side entirely open, allowing a free circulation of air. No hoisting to be done as with the old styles. You simply release the cord and the awning rolls up automatically as easily as a window shade. And the price is no more than the old style. Come in and let us show you.

Mosquito Nets.

"The Dixie" Mosquito Frame and Net.



Position of frame and net when in use.

The latest novelty in a Canopy, which is easily attached to any style of wood, brass, iron or folding bed, without defacing same.
It affords the best ventilation. Is handled by a cord at foot of bed, which being released the spring arms carry net in a perpendicular position, thus dropping on the headboard of the bed when not in use as neatly as a lace curtain, and the bed can be moved anywhere in the room. Put on bed, price complete . . . . .



When not in use.

$3.50

Ladies' Suits

We never sold as many—we never sold as good ones. In fact, you wonder how they can be got up so cheaply when you take into consideration how well made they are and the kind of material.
Ladies' all-wool serge Eton suits, nicely braided, silk lined jackets. Come in black, navy, tobacco and green, worth $2.50, to go at $7.50 suit.
Ladies' all-wool cloth tailor-made Eton suits, colors and black, values of $10, now to go at $6.75 suit.
Ladies' braided linen crash Eton suits, worth $5, at $2.50 suit.
Ladies' plain linen crash blazer suits, worth $4, at only $2 suit.
Ladies percale, lawn, dimity and lappet house wrappers, 39c to $3.50.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

Big line ladies' percale, chambray and lawn shirt waists, nice patterns, worth $1, selling tomorrow at 50c each.
Better ones in all style dimity, lawn and Lappet mulls, worth a third more than the prices, 75c and $1.

Special

50 children's and misses' lawn and percale Dresses, nicely made; worth $2; at only $1 each.

Silk Waists

Beautiful assortment—correct in style and make-up, cheaper by far than you ever hoped for.
Ladies' china silk waists, black and navy, worth $5, at $3.50 each.
Ladies' black and colored taffeta silk and black check taffeta silk waists, very stylish, only $5.

Corsets Special

50 dozen ventilating Corsets, good shape and well made, a regular 50c summer Corset, to be sold Monday, at 29c each.

Night Gowns

Exceptional value in a Ladies' Empire Night Gown, good quality cambric, very nicely trimmed, worth $1.25 at any time; special at 79c each.
A lot of muslin Gowns, Skirts, Chemise, Drawers and Corset Covers, good quality and all nicely trimmed, values of $1 and $1.25; choice now 50c garment.

Underskirts

of washable Cheviot, with ruffle and well made; a good lot at 50c each.
Better ones at 75c, $1 and $1.50.

Wash Fabrics

Two-thirds of second floor is devoted to wash goods. One of the largest and best assorted stocks to be seen anywhere. There will be unusual activity here Monday.
3,000 yards printed Dimities, new and choice patterns, usually 8½c yard; will be on sale at 5c yard.
2,000 yards figured Lawns in linen color, very pretty, and instead of 7½c will be on sale at 5c yard.
3,500 yards 40-inch printed Batiste, real value of 12½c yard, not hardly a day's selling, as the price is only 7½c yard.
5,000 yards double fold 38-inch figured Irish Lawns, light and dark shades, a 12½c cloth, selling tomorrow at 7½c yard.
A lot of figured and striped Dimities, values of 12½c, will be another big seller Monday at 7½c yard.
4,000 yards Dresden Linen Suitings, woolen stripes, worth 15c yard, special at 8½c yard.
2,000 yards Printed Crown Organdies, worth 19c yard, will go at 10c yard.
3,000 yards American printed Organdies, just as good style as the French ones, instead of the usual price of 25c will be 12½c yard.
2,500 yards Lappet Mulls, Mimosa and Jaconet Duchesse, very choice patterns and printings, worth 19c, at 12½c yard.
150 pieces new English Percales, late selection of patterns, 12½c yard.

Domestic

Fruit of the Loom 4-4 bleached Domestic Monday 6½c yard.
1,500 yards good quality Lonsdale Cambric, worth 10c, at 7½c yard.
20 pieces 10-4 Sea Island sheeting at 11½c yard.
25 pieces 10-4 Utica Bleached Sheeting 22½c yard.
150 Pepperell Bleached sheets, size 81x90 inches, nicely hemmed, 49c each.
200 Pepperell Bleached Pillow Cases, 45x36 inches, made nicely, only 12½c each.

Housekeepers

Will find our linen department replete with all the very best in Table Linens, Towels, Spreads, Crash, etc., and at a great saving in price just now.
1 case 10-4 White Bed Spreads, hemmed ready for use, worth 75c, at 50c each.
75 12-4 Marseilles pattern Spreads, extra weight and fully up to any $2 grade on the market at $1.39 each.
15 pieces Bleached 68-inch, all linen, Irish Table Damask, worth 75c, at 59c yard.
10 pieces 68-inch Bleached Satin Table Damask, extra weight, a good $1 grade, at 69c yard.
12 pieces 72-inch double Satin Damask, equal to any ever sold in the city for $1 yard, this week as long as it lasts 75c yard.
50 dozen ⅝ Bleached Napkins, a bargain at $1 dozen, to close this week at 75c dozen.
75 dozen, good size, Check Linen Doylies, at 19c dozen.
50 dozen 20x40, all linen, Huck Towels, worth fully 19c each, at 12½c each.
25 dozen 24x45 hemmed Huck Towels, a real 25c value, at 19c each.
1,000 yards check Glass Toweling, worth 10c, Monday 6c yard.

Black Goods

Black Serge Brocades, worth 65c, at 39c yard.
Black Mohair Brocades, worth 75c, at 49c yard.
Storm Serges, 46 inches wide, all wool, worth 50c, at 39c yard.
54-inch plain Black Mohairs, very desirable for separate skirts, worth 50c, 37c yard.

Lambrequins

Mantel Draperies in Japanese Drapery, very pretty, only 25c each.

White Goods

1,000 yards figured and dotted Curtain Swiss, worth 19c yard, at 10c yard.
50 pieces 40-inch Stripe Bordered Apron Lawns, a good 15c value, at 10c yard.
2,500 yards of 10c quality White India Linen, Victoria Lawn and Check Nainsook Remnants, at 5c yard.
59 pieces 32-inch Sheer India Linens, a good 15c value, at 10c yard.
37 pieces 36-inch soft finished white Dimity, worth 19c, at only 10c yard.
50 bolts No. 700 fine English Long Cloth, 12 yards to bolt, worth 17c, at $1.49 bolt.
40 pieces White Dotted Dress Swiss, worth 25c, at 15c yard.
20 pieces 68-inch Sheer quality White French Organdie, for graduating dresses, worth 50c, at 35c yard.

We Don't Think

That there's a house in Atlanta that can show you a prettier assortment of Foreign Wash Goods. We made a lucky purchase when we closed out all the wash fabrics from a well-known New York importer—lucky for you too, for we sell them at about half what they should bring.
40 pieces Scotch Lappets, beautiful styles; instead of 50c, they are 29c yard.
50 pieces Printed Stripe Grenadines, nothing prettier ever shown over a wash goods counter; should be 50c yard, to go at 23c yard.
70 pieces French Figured Organdies, designs you don't see around town, prices you can't get elsewhere; instead of 39c, will be 29c yard.
110 pieces Irish Dimities, dainty stripes and figures, all the new reds and greens; other places want 29c, here we only ask 19c yard.

Embroideries

The fact that we have another lot of fine Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries from auction will be of special interest to the purchasing public. This time the values are better and the price a little more, but then you get choice of broken sets and prices worth up as high as 65c a yard for only 15c yard.

For Suits

Light-weight silk and wool invisible check Suiting, very pretty and worth 75c yard, and should not be sold for less, but we want activity in all departments, hence the price—39c yard.

Pretty Waist Silks

In fine quality striped and check taffetas, lovely combination of colors; instead of $1, now 75c yard.
Better ones in the swellest creation of designs, reduced from $1.50 down to $1 yard.

Skirt Silks

In rich black brocade gros grain, large graceful designs; worth $1.50 at only $1 yard.
24 inch black satin duchess, very swell skirt material; worth $1.19, at only 75c yard.

Dress Silks

40 pieces 24 inch printed foulards and Indias; goods that have sold as high as 75c yard, now 39c yard.
31 pieces 25 inch black brocade India silks; we could not get again ourselves for less than 67½c, are for the asking Monday at 59c yard.

Novelty Woolen Pattern Suits

Not a season or two old, but this year's styles; not stock made suits either, but patterns that owe their creation to the French and German weavers, came to us but a little while ago, yet too late for our short spring season. Prices are only about one-fourth value, though, to close them, $5, $7.50 and $12.50.

For Skirts

Comfort guides fashion and forces a separate skirt and shirt waist for summer season. A line of all wool black check skirt suitings are out on sale Monday that should bring 50c yard at 29c yard.

Japanese Drapery

19 pieces new patterns Japanese drapery for curtains and screens, usually 19c; special at 10c yard.

Ribbons

Exquisite collection of fancy Ribbon in all the newest shading.
Special: 60 pieces 5-inch Taffeta Moire Ribbons for sashes; sold elsewhere at 50c yard, here, 35c yard.

Gloves

You can search the town and cannot find a prettier Kid Glove than our fancy embroidered real kid at $1 pair. Every pair warranted, too.

Hosiery

160 dozen ladies' fast black and tan hose, plain and Richelieu ribbed; value of 25c; special at 15c pair.
91 dozen ladies' plain and fancy black lisle hose, regular 3 for 25 kind, at 25c pair.
65 dozen ladies' fine Satine black lisle hose in any style rib, 35c quality, now at 23 1-3c pair.
Ladies' fancy Scotch plaid and striped hose, worth 75c at 50c.
300 dozen children's fast black and tan hose, double heel and toe, worth 25c, at 15c pair.
110 dozen Gents' fast black and tan Seamless Half Hose, worth 25c, at 12½c pair.
118 dozen Gents' fast black and tan Half Hose, double sole, heel and toe; worth 25c, at 17c, or 6 pairs $1.

Gents' Furnishings

Golf Negligee Shirts, fine imported Madras cloth, worth $1, at 50c each.
Unlaundered Dress Shirts, the celebrated crown brand, a strictly $1 value, at 50c each.
Gents' Pajamas, big assortment of patterns; worth $2, at only $1 suit.
Gents' fine Derby Ribbed Shirts and Drawers; worth 75 per suit; special at 50c garment.
Gents' fine Lisle Thread Combination Suits; worth $2.50, at $1.50 suit.
Gents' and Ladies' Bath Robes, all sizes; worth $5, at $2.50 each.
Gents' Puff and Imperial Silk Ties, new line just out; worth 50c, at 25c each.

In Our Notion Department

Which is by odds the largest stock in the south, we sell cheaper than some merchants can buy.
Crab Apple Handkerchief Extract, only 15c ounce.
Large size Dress Shields, only 5c pair.
Good quality patent Hooks and Eyes, only 1c card.
Best quality Whale Bone, 9 and 10 inches, 5c bunch.
Whale Bone Casing, at only 5c bunch.
Tan Shoe Polish, best made, at 10c.
New line of Fancy Gilt Belts, worth $1, at only 49c each.
Big line of new Leather Belts, worth 50c; Monday they go at 25c each.
Gold Plated Purses, long chains, very stylish, worth $1.25, at 75c each.
Ten gross Ladies' Shirt Waist Sets, usually 25c, Monday, 10c set.
Five gross Japan Lily Soap, 3 cakes to box, at 10c box.
Wool Soap, large size cakes, only 4c cake.

Shoes

At all times you find that we can save you money.
Men's Satin Calf Lace and Congress Shoes, plain and cap toe, genuine Dongola tops, soft, smooth stock, worth $2.50, Monday, $1.50.
Ladies' Tan, Dongola and Oxford Lace and Button Shoes, new spring styles, heel and spring heels, well worth $3, Monday, $1.98.
Ladies' Kid and Cloth Top Oxford in tan, black and oxblood, coin and needle toe, worth $2; special, $1.25.
Misses' Patent Vamp Handsewed, One-strap Sandals, worth $1.50, Monday, 98c.
Boys' Satin Calf, cap toe, lace shoes, worth $1.50, 98c.
Misses' Dongola Spring Heel Lace Shoes, patent tip and face, worth $1.50, Monday, 89c.

A Crash in China!

Bargains Extraordinary!

Monday begins our special clearance sale of all odds and ends in real Carlsbad, real French, fine English and Delft Chinaware, all dinner sets, all toilet sets, bric-a-brac, cut glass and Bohemian glass. Many pieces that haven't been here three weeks go in this bargain sale. The prices are marked to the lowest point, and are bound to advance 25 per cent under the new tariff bill.
An attractive display of beautiful tea and chocolate cups and saucers, cream pitchers, individual butters, dessert and fruit plates, oatmeal bowls, preserve and sauce dishes, after dinner cups and saucers, mustards, spoon holders, soap dishes, sirups, candlesticks, sugar and cream sets, mustache cups, cake plates, salads, pen and pin trays, pickles, chocolate pots, cracker jars, celery trays, pomade boxes, ice cream sets, toilet sets and innumerable articles of chinaware all at prices that can't be had again.

Fine China Dinner Sets

Another cask of Charles Field Haviland's latest, newest and best decorated Dinner Sets, consisting of 113 pieces. These sets, after July 1st, will cost $45 in New York. Special sale next week at $32.50.
A few English Porcelain Dinner Sets worth $9.50, Monday at $5.98.

Toilet Sets

Fifty artistically decorated and Rich gold traced Toilet Sets under the new tariff will cost $8 to $10, Monday at $5.87 set.

Cups and Saucers

Fine China Cups and Saucers, worth $2 dozen, Monday, six cups and six saucers for 50c.

Glass

On our special 10c table tomorrow will be many pieces of glass worth up to 35c. No mention is made of the items for there are not enough of each piece to last longer than up to 12 o'clock. If you want anything in glass don't fail to see this table.

Ice Cream Freezers

Our new "Wonder" is the best and quickest freezer made. Buy one on approbation. Try it, and if you are not convinced that it is the best, notify us, we will send for it and refund your money.

Wool Dusters

Wool dusters are the best, because they don't scratch hardwood or furniture. Assorted colors, worth 25c, tomorrow at 10c each.

Paper Julep Straws

Put up in packages for family use; 10c package, or 3 for 25c.

Hammocks

Last Sunday we advertised Hammocks. We thought we had a good article, but we were deceived. The wire stretchers are not safe, and we would thank everybody who bought them to return them and get their money. A stock of good ones will be here in a few days. If you haven't bought, wait a little while.

Fruit Jars

To out-of-town merchants, we will say that we are in a position to offer Mason's Jars at the lowest prices ever known.

J. M. HIGH & CO.,

The Regulators and Controllers of Low Prices.

FORREST HIGH,
HIGH'S BASEMENT.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS
34 South Pryor St.

RETAIL DRY GOODS
37 Whitehall Street.

BASS DRY GOODS CO

ON MONDAY

Will place on sale their entire stock of fancy Wool Dress Goods AT ACTUAL COST. This will be a grand opportunity to buy a Colored All-wool Dress at unheard-of prices.

Read These Cut Prices on Desirable Goods:

500 Children's fancy Parasols	10c	Large bottles Household Ammonia	3c	10,000 ounces Zephyr, all shades	2c	100 yards good Spool Silk	1c
Box three cakes fine Toilet Soap	5c	50 dozen fancy Shell Combs	5c	Paper best Needles, all sizes	1c	24 and 27-inch best Cotton Diaper	49c
50 bolts good Mattress Ticking	4c	40 inch Black Wool Grenadines	25c	10 pieces black all-silk Chiffon	29c	Ladies' all-Silk Shirt Waists	98c
20x40 inches all linen Towels	10c	$1.25 German Satin Damask Table Linens	59c	50c cream all-linen Damask	25c	Ladies' linen hemstit'd Handkerchiefs	5c

Special Sale FROM 9 to 11, Monday

50 pieces Dress Lawns, good patterns	2½c	Good yard wide Bleaching and Sheetings	3⅞c
50 pieces Dress Challies, good styles	2½c	Good quality 10-4 Bleached Sheetings	13¾c
Fruit of the Loom, or Lonsdale Bleachings	5c	Best quality Lonsdale Cambric	8½c
Best quality yard wide French Percales	8½c	Best grade Zephyr Ginghams, good styles	3⅞c
Ladies' and Misses' Fast Black Seamless Hose	5c	Ladies' Plain and Ventiladed Corsets	39c
15c fine Sheer White Victoria Lawns	3⅞c	10 pieces 36-inch Wool Covert Cloths	19c

Buying as we do for our large Wholesale House enables us to buy in large quantities from first hands for less money and sell same goods cheaper than others can own them.

Special Prices.		Cut Prices.		Bargain Prices.	
Best quality Rustle Taffeta Linings	4½c	Men's Fast Black Seamless Socks	5c	500 pieces Checked Nainsook	3½c
Best quality Bunch Bones	4c	11-4 extra heavy Counterpanes	59c	10 pieces all silk embroidered Chiffon	39c
Velveteen Dress Binding, colors only	4c	Ladies' $1 Shirt Waists, white collars	39c	Evening shades in good quality Satins	39c
Gilbert's best Silesia and Percalines	7¾c	1,000 Ladies' Fancy Straw Hats	5c	$1.25 48-in. black silk finished Henriettas	49c
$1.25 black brocaded Satins and Gros Grains	75c	Ladies' $1 Gowns and Chemise	49c	Men's 25c all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs	15c
$1 all wool Imperial Serges, in black and navy	39c	Large size spools Knitting Silks	3c	Ladies' lawn teck Scarfs, new styles	4c

If you need anything in Dress Goods or Silks, come and we will save you big money. If you are a merchant and want to make money go to our wholesale house, 34 South Pryor Street, and we'll surprise you.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Wholesale Dry Goods, 34 South Pryor St. | RETAIL DRY GOODS, 37 Whitehall Street.

BASS DRY GOODS CO

GLENN INDORSES THE WORK FULLY

State School Commissioner Discusses the People of the Wiregrass.

SAYS THEY ARE WIDEAWAKE

Agricultural Education Should Be Added to Literary Education.

PEOPLE SHOULD WORK AS WELL AS READ

Labor Expended on Raw Material Quintupled in Value When Skill Is Used.

Cordele, Ga., May 14.—(Staff Correspondence.)—"I heartily second the work of The Constitution in drawing attention to the great revival in wiregrass Georgia, especially as deduced from the successes of three chautauquas held in Albany, Hawkinsville and Cordele."

The speaker was Hon. R. G. Glenn, state school commissioner of Georgia, who added:

"In my address before the Cordele chautauqua I followed the trend of the letters recently appearing in The Constitution, as they outlined so closely the true character of the development now going on. As therein stated, it is not new occasional families which appear above the surface, but the whole community is aroused, and the audiences which have crowded continuously into the three chautauquas named would do credit to any section of the world."

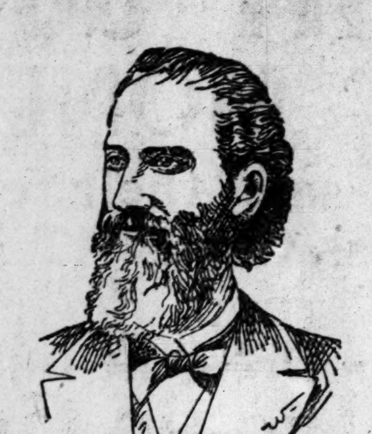
In discussing further the effect of this great awakening, which is being watched with so much interest by the balance of the state, Commissioner Glenn described how wonderfully education produces wealth. As a case in point there was cited a county in Georgia which marketed last year 30,000 bales of cotton, bringing something over $1,000,000 in money. That was for raw material. In the same county there was a yarn mill, which received at the front door one bale of cotton valued at $35, and which, after having passed through the machinery, had quintupled in price and was worth $175. That represents the difference between labor and raw material. Thus the 30,000 bales of cotton alluded to, instead of having brought $1,000,000 into the county, should have brought $5,000,000. A large part of this $5,000,000 would have gone to employees as wages, to be spent for butter, eggs, corn meal, meats and so on, which would have made a market for the diversified products of the farm, and in this exchange the agriculturist purely would have added another million to receipts.

"It is a fact," said the commissioner, "that the products of raw material get the best reward. The owner of a cypress tree sells it to a wagon or furniture factory in the north, and the very next year pays 1,000 per cent increase to get it back in its manufactured state. Can any argument state the proportion more clearly? There is millions of money awaiting the men from abroad who will locate among us and turn our stores of raw material into triumphs of handiwork, but while I would welcome all such additions to our population, I cannot but grieve to see our own people losing their opportunities. Therefore it is that I am rejoicing at every evidence of mental awakening, for it means quickened activity, which will lead to a utilization of our own resources.

"The remark of ex-Senator Ingalls in a lecture recently delivered in Atlanta, that farming in Kansas had become a "sedentary occupation" was quoted by Mr. Glenn as aptly describing a great truth which the friction of intellect had rendered possible. Through the use of modern machinery the farmer drives over his fields almost in holiday attire, and every detail of planting and gathering was performed by complicated machinery. Against this great increase, however, which necessarily carries with it decrease of producing, cost of lowering of prices for sale, manual labor can no longer hold its own, and true political economy points to meeting the condition on its own ground of competitions and not to lose valuable time in vain complaints.

Twenty years ago 100 bushels of corn represented the labor of one man; ten years ago he called for 500, and today the skilled corn gatherer is worth 1,000 bushels. This is the giant force against which we have to work, and it is only through process made possible by education that it can be done.

"Wonderful as has been the increase in the producing power of an equipped man," said the commissioner, "I believe it to be yet in its infancy. We have yet to add the power of electricity, which is now entering into every calling. It is too much to look for such a development in the next ten years as the breaking up of a thousand acres at a time by the use of electric



SCHOOL COMMISSIONER GLENN,
Who Heartily Approves The Constitution's South Georgia Campaign.

wires, just as a rock is blown to atoms by dynamite, thus retiring forever the nigger and the mule, which we have hitherto regarded as a fixture. Follow this up with successful cotton-picking machinery, and we have before us such an economic revolution as has never before been witnessed."

On being asked what general plan he would undertake by which to meet the exigencies of the future, Commissioner Glenn answered:

"Agricultural technology should be brought near to every home through the public school. I would remove from these schools every book on botany which dealt with the plant life of foreign countries, and substitute books treating of that of our own. What a waste of time it is for a child to be reading about plants of countries he may never see, while supremely ignorant of the wonderful cotton plant which grows around his feet. The first study should be that of the soil where he lives, finally extending to that of adjoining sections of his state. Teach him how much of cotton and of corn an acre will produce, both in a state of nature and under fertilization. Then teach him the habits of our plants, their growth and the care-taking of them. In short, let the children be taught to know the face of their mother state, and the result will be such an army of intelligent agricultural workers ten years later as will astonish those who cling to old methods.

"All this," said he, "could be done with no additional cost—it would need no $50,000 plant, no annual appropriation. By every schoolhouse in the state there are its fields of growing corn, of maturing cotton, of budding peach trees, and other crops which enrich the state. Under the lead of a teacher devoted to his work it will cost nothing to look at these, and the study once begun will lead to great results. Soon every pupil will run his own little experimental patch at home, and when the scheme got fairly into working order, they might have an exposition of their products in the schoolroom. Could any feature work more enthusiasm among the parents than this, and could a week be more profitably spent?"

The idea thus suggested by Commissioner Glenn is one which it might be well for progressive teachers to undertake as an extra study by way of experiment, and the suggestion is here made that Professor Ware, of Hawkinsville, is one of the men to lead in it, because he has already succeeded in a similar line. The visitor to Professor Ware's school will be sure to carry away with him pleasant recollections of the geological display found in the third story of the building. Geology is a study only entered upon by the advanced students, but that did not prevent Professor Ware from asking his little pupils to find all the strange stones they could find for him. This work they undertook as a diversion, and day after day came to school with pieces of rock which were not known to exist in the county. The professor would tell each excited bearer of such a stone what it was and would then label it and place it in the collection. The scheme has built up a creditable display of geologic wonders, and at the same time the pupils have a knowledge of that science which might well put to shame some college graduates. Now if Professor Ware will start his boys and girls into a study of soils and plants, he may lead the way in establishing a new system which will enrich Georgia in the intelligence of its next generation of workers.

"I am greatly interested in the work," concluded the commissioner, "because the the eyes of the capitalists of the world are on Georgia as they are on no other state. The world's capital is afraid of Australia, it has met with reverses in South America, it has enough of railroads and canals, and now it is looking upon the narrowing sections of virgin wealth, such as is presented in our pine forests, in our waterpowers and in our gold lands. Powerful syndicates are buying up our pine lands by hundreds of thousands of acres; prospectors are out in the country locating the waterfalls and taking options on them, and wherever we look we behold the stranger securing ownership. If this goes on the next generation of Georgians will be but toilers for those abroad, unless we awake to the situation, and while welcoming development from other sources, be able to hold our own in the race. The people of Georgia are aroused already. Wherever I go they come out in large numbers and eagerly discuss the future. If we brought the schools to the point of consulting the material interests of the state, the co-operation of the people would be largely increased. The hand must be educated as well as the brain. The Constitution is a great newspaper, and its aid in this work will be of vast importance."

One of the most important new towns in this section is Milan, in Telfair county, where there are three general stores, doing a business of $50,000 a year. Mr. Morgan Cask, one of its professional merchants, who runs four stores throughout the pine country, has a united business himself of $50,000. He was born in Coffee county, and has lived all his life in this county, where he has built up a business of the proportion named.

"The lands of the pine barons," said he, "are equal to every demand of the agriculturalist. I am aware of the fact that people from hardwood and alluvial countries would not be impressed with the soil at first sight, but the experience of those who have lived here all their lives should be a sufficient guarantee. My father-in-law Mr. J. C. Reynolds, of Telfair, has farmed in this sandy land all his life. On it he has never failed to make twenty bales of cotton, 50 bushels of corn, and sirup and provisions to the mule. This is a record which I am satisfied cannot be beaten in upper Georgia. Neither my land nor his is for sale, but we are constantly buying more, so that this statement is free from that attack. The great trouble in this country is that when the year's living is so easy to make, people are apt to get lazy, so that the fault is not in the land, but in the man. The difference in pine land from hardwood land is that its cultivation must be kept up, otherwise, it will return to its natural state. As people buy land for the purpose of cultivation, this cannot be considered a drawback. Most of our native farmers keep too much stock, which they allow to run at large. It is no uncommon thing to find a man with 50 to 100 head. To get the best results cattle should be fed and taken care of. With the advent of railroads, which places us in touch with the large markets, we are now able to dispose of our stock readily.

"This is a splendid country for any man who wants to make a living for himself and family. It is full of hope and promise for him. Such a man, on settling in any community should seek out some representative farmer already there, and discuss with him about seeds, and seasons, and what to do, with which advice he could start to work with every prospect of success. Our people are always glad to give advice to strangers, and extend to them the right hand of fellowship."

This solid advice from a man whose word carries weight with it should be read by all those seeking new homes, and who could not do better than come down into this part of Georgia to break bread with men who are their brethren.

P. J. MORAN.

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Prove the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla—positive, perfect, permanent Cures.

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To C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING

Matters of Interest Among the Colored People.

Rev Adams, pastor of Loyd street Methodist Episcopal church, delivered an able sermon last Sunday at 3 o'clock to the Sons and Daughters of Jacob. This is a large and prosperous order. The occasion was the anniversary of Gate City lodge No. 68. The annual report showed that from May, 1996, to May, 1897, they had paid into the treasury $564.87; they had paid out $462.25; cash on hand $443.95. This, of course, includes moneys brought forward from previous years of financial success.

Members enrolled, 115; financial members 170. Only one death has occurred in their ranks during the year. I think the lodge has made a splendid record during the past year. The officers and members of Gate City Lodge of the Sons and Daughters of Jacob are to be congratulated on the good work they have done, not only in building up a strong lodge with a substantial treasury, but the good work they have done in caring for the sick and needy of their order. After the sermon the Band of Hope, an organization of children under the management of Mrs. Lina Baker, and the Epworth League, under the management of Mr. J. Leak, held a union meeting.

Both programmes were interesting and listened to by a large and appreciative audience.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the greatest American negro poet, is now traveling and reading in England. The Omaha Enterprise, one of the leading negro journals published beyond the Mississippi, makes the following clipping from a London paper.

"A leading London paper has the following to say concerning Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the negro poet, who is now touring England:

"'A negro poet and reciter introduced himself to London yesterday. Dunbar is a braw Scotch patronymic and the Dunbars are mostly big men with whiskers of cayenne tint, but Paul Dunbar grows wool above a face as black and bright as polished ebony. He is a full-blooded negro, born of African slave parents in Dayton, O., and he has come to London to make himself known as a reciter of his own poems, the beauty and fine philosophical spirit of which have made him famous in the country which gave him birth. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Dunbar gave a short reading from his own "Lyrics of Lowly Life." Of the four poems selected, three written in the negro dialect of negro life, were given with so much point and characteristic humor that the audience was moved to enthusiasm. Mr. Dunbar knows how to make a nice blend of the quaint and deeply serious, as, for instance, in "When Malinda Sings," the stanza of which runs this way:

"'"Towsah, stop dat barkin', hyeah me!
Mandy, make dat chile keep still.
Don't yo' heah de echoes callin'
F'om de valley to de hill
Let me listen—I can hyeah it
Th'oe de bresh of angels' wings,
Sof' and sweet, 'Swing Low Sweet Chariot,'
Ez Malindy sings."

"'In another vein, "The Poet and His Song," is a very neat turned lyric, the philosophical sentiment of which would have gladdened the buoyant bosom of Mark Tapley, while from the dialect poems Mr. Dunbar selected "Accountability" and "When de Cohn Pone's Hot," both of which gave the genuine humor. Much of the verse that is included in "Lyrics" was written while Mr. Dunbar was an elevator boy, and in an introduction to the book William D. Howells remarks that Dunbar was the only man of pure African blood and American civilization to feel negro life aesthetically and express it lyrically. The public will presently be able to judge his quality for themselves.'"

Professor W. E. Holmes, of the Atlanta Baptist college, and president of the State Teachers Association, will deliver the commencement sermon at Howard academy. Cuthbert, Ga., today. He will deliver the anniversary sermon at the Forsyth academy, Forsyth, Ga., May 30th. He will address the public schools at Columbus, Ga., New's opera house. June 4th, and will deliver an oration as Georgia's representative at the Tennessee Centennial, July 1st. Rev. H. H. Proctor will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon at Athens and the commencement address at the Albany Normal school, Albany, Ga.

There was a civil service examination held in Denver, Col., a few weeks ago. There were a hundred and twenty contestants. When the smoke had cleared away it was found that Julius Field had led with an average per cent of 94.90.

The Omaha Enterprise, in speaking of the push of the colored men and women of Baltimore, Md., says:

"Baltimore, Md., has four colored laboring establishments, four well-stocked coal and wood yards and thirteen well-fitted grocery stores that are owned by colored men, besides thirteen colored doctors, twelve lawyers, fifty-three teachers in the public schools, a hospital, a normal school, a high school, a college, a drug store and a Young Men's Christian Association."

This is a very good showing, but it is not what it should be when we remember that there are, perhaps, as many colored citizens in Baltimore as there are colored and white citizens in Atlanta.

Atlanta has two oil dealers, one laundry, several good coal and wood yards, seven or eight tailoring establishments, one creamery, one real estate dealer, one insurance agent, four undertakers, one hotel, and restaurants and ice cream saloons innumerable. We have a large number of grocery stores well stocked and well patronized. It is impossible for me to call to mind all of our contractors, blacksmiths, carpenters, brickmasons and stonemasons. We have several owners of hack lines. We have a large number of railway mail clerks, a large number of postoffice clerks and letter carriers. We have one clerk in a white jewelry store. He is well thought of by everybody and draws a large trade to that firm from his people. This is a good example for others to follow. We have one first-class artist who has been working for one white firm for more than fifteen years. We have one sewing machine representative, one plumber who passed the required examination and received his license; we have two cleaning and dying establishments; we have five public schools, with forty teachers; we have six colleges and seminaries, in which are many colored professors; we have four well-stocked and well-equipped drug stores, several pharmacists, seven physicians and two dentists. Besides there there are many dressmakers, milliners, slaters, tinners and hundreds of other good professional businesses that I have not the time to mention. These are the accomplishments of a colored population of about 40,000. I came near forgetting our three lawyers, who are doing a good practice. We also have a Young Men's Christian Association in the city and one in each of our colleges; we also have eight organizations of Woman's Christian Temperance Union, all doing much good work. We have also the Atlanta Woman's Club of colored women, one of the best and most active of its kind in the country. We have the United Friendly Society, an organization that is doing much good work among our people, and our women have an industrial club which is turning in an excellent profit to its members. This is only a birdseye view of what our people are doing. In conclusion, I would say that Atlanta is the home of the following newspapers: The Southern Age, The Voice of Missions, The Gospel Trumpet, The Southern Christian Recorder, The Social Gleaner and The Paris Visitor. I refer to these things to show our friends that we are up and doing for ourselves, our children and our country.

Mrs. Princis Curtis left on Tuesday for St. Louis, Mo., where she will spend some time with her sons, Drs. W. P. and T. A. Curtis. She has been spending some time with her daughter here, Mrs. Dr. J. R. Porter, at 273 Auburn avenue. Miss Miranda Reed, of Spelman seminary, went in company with Mrs. Curtis.

Rev. W. D. Johnson, D.D., presiding elder of the Rome district of the African Methodist Episcopal church, passed through the city Monday and stopped over a few hours at Bishop Turner's home.

Dr. H. W. Cruikshank, of Talladega, Ala., was in the city this week in the interest of the great chautauqua which is to be held during the month of August in Talladega. It is expected that the movement will include Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi. It is to be known as the Southern States chautauqua. Other states will be admitted. The object of the movement is to instruct and enlighten the people along all lines. It is a grand undertaking and I hope much good may result from the meeting.

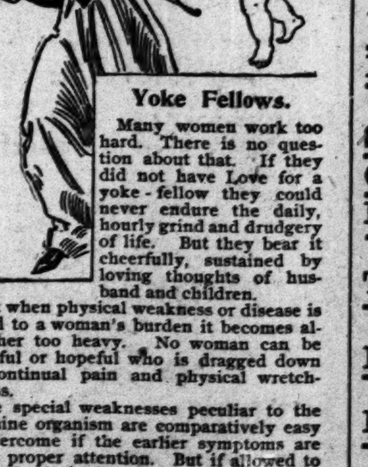
The Women's Club will hold its next meeting at the residence of Mrs. Bishop W. J. Gaines, 360 Houston street. There will be many important topics discussed at this meeting, among which should be the curfew law, women and the county chaingang system and the lynching of two women in Alabama on the 12th instant. In another place in this column I referred to this club as one of the best of its kind in the country. To prove the correctness of my statement I will quote from the April number of the Demorest Family Magazine, one of the leading magazines published in New York. It says: "A colored woman's club was organized a short time ago in Atlanta, Ga., and it has already a large membership. Its plan is one of practical usefulness, the central idea being to teach the women of the race to earn money and to save it. Among the subjects the women have discussed are 'How To Keep the Home Clean and Healthful;' 'How To Care for the Sick;' 'How To Buy and Cook Economically,' and 'How To Promote Morality Among Our Girls,' while gardening and farming will soon be taken up. Mental improvement also is one of the objects of the club, but its vital reason of being is the promotion of industry, morality and right home living." This is the way the work of our women is viewed from afar. Reader, what think you of it?

News has come that ex-Congressman H. P. Cheatham, of Littleton, N. C., has been appointed registrar of deeds of the District of Columbia.

The First Sociological of Atlanta met at the residence of Rev. H. H. Proctor, on Courtland street, last Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The following members were present: Rev. and Mrs. Proctor, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Alexander, George Towns, Misses A. D. Badger, L. E. Badger, M. Britton, Mrs. Georgia Swift King, Mrs. D. T. Howard, Professor W. B. Mathews and the writer. A permanent organization was made and the following officers were elected: President, Professor W. B. Mathews, A.B.; vice president, Mrs. Dr. Alexander; recording secretary, Miss Mary Britton; corresponding secretary, George Towns; treasurer, Rev. W. E. Holmes, A.M. The club will meet again on the second Tuesday in June at the residence of Dr. Badger, on Clifford street. The following constitution and by-laws were adopted for the government of the society:

"1. The name of this organization shall

Continued on Third Page.



Yoke Fellows.

Many women work too hard. There is no question about that. If they did not have Love for a yoke-fellow they could never endure the daily, hourly grind and drudgery of life. But they bear it cheerfully, sustained by loving thoughts of husband and children.

But when physical weakness or disease is added to a woman's burden it becomes altogether too heavy. No woman can be cheerful or hopeful who is dragged down by continual pain and physical wretchedness.

The special weaknesses peculiar to the feminine organism are comparatively easy to overcome if the earlier symptoms are given proper attention. But if allowed to go unchecked, they are liable to develop into serious, chronic complications.

Any woman afflicted with these delicate ailments ought to have the immediate aid of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a perfect and unfailing specific for all diseases of the feminine organs. It was devised for this one purpose, and accomplishes this purpose as no other medicine has ever done.

For nearly 30 years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., where in conjunction with his staff of associate specialists, he has successfully treated many thousand cases of "female complaint."

No physician living has had a more extended opportunity to study this class of diseases in actual practice. No medicine ever invented has done for women what his "Favorite Prescription" has.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

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BLACKS DRAW AWAY FROM LILY WHITES

Big Split Has Come in the Republican Ranks of Georgia.

HOW THE RANKS DIVIDE

Prospects That There Will Be No Reconciliation of Factions.

COLORED DELEGATION ON TO WASHINGTON

The Crowd Is Off and Will Make an Effort To Have the President Turn Down Hanson.

Once more the Georgia republicans have split, and this time the division wears a serious aspect.

The "lily white" element has taken up the fight against Judson Lyons and, headed by Major J. F. Hanson, is putting in strong licks to prevent the appointment.

The lines have been drawn. The wounds have been opened up afresh. The old line republicans are standing their ground and are meeting the "lily white" wing at every turn.

Colonel Buck is managing the fight for the colored men, and Major Hanson is on the field for that wing of the party which wishes to purge it of all objectionable features in the shape of negro office holders.

The Lyons fight has become almost a national issue. The situation in Washington is interesting to those who have been familiar with the development of the republican party since the beginning of last fall's campaign.

Those who are on the inside declare that there can be no reconciliation. They see that the issues are too sharp, and that the principles of the two factions cannot be identified. They state that as soon as Colonel Buck departs there will be a big shake up in the party and that the whole force of Georgia republicans will be changed about.

The old liners will be arrayed against the "lily whites" as the "lily whites" will make every effort to carry out their doctrine of purification.

It was the idea of the new wing that they could form a party in Georgia without the negro as the main support. They believed that a white republican party could be shaped in this state and that it would gather force when it became known that the blacks would not have a controlling hand. It would be a party of protection. It would be a gold party, adhering strictly to the issue of monometallism, and would absorb the Palmer-Bucknerites.

This was the plan for reorganization which the converts to republicanism had in view. The league republican clubs in this state was organized on that basis. They refused to allow negroes to come in, and a consequent howl came from all parts of the state among the blacks.

The stand that Major Hanson is taking against Lyons is in keeping with the principle of the "lily whites." They wish to purge the party, and their plan of reorganization has begun.

Blacks Go On.

The delegation of Georgia blacks has gone on to Washington for the purpose of urging the president to take immediate action on the application of Lyons. They do not like the delay. They will impress upon the president that the appointment of the Augusta negro will strengthen the party in Georgia. They will disclose the plot of the "lily whites," and show where it will be impossible for this element to control Georgia republicanism. They will make it known that the negroes have always been the bone and sinew of the party in this state and except for a few white leaders who came here during the days of reconstruction, the colored men have always been the real party in Georgia.

The colored men are also aggravated over the failure of Rucker and the apparent success of Smythe in securing the office of collector of internal revenue.

It is said that Major Hanson is making a clean sweep and will attempt to have the whole list of appointees in Georgia confined to the white element.

The result of the Lyons case will be of small moment compared with the huge split which it has cause.

What the Negro is Doing.

Continued from Second Page.

be 'The First Sociological Society of Atlanta.'

"2. Its object shall be to improve in all practical ways the social condition of the colored people of this vicinity and thereby promote the welfare of all the people. The improvement of the home life of the poor shall be the objective point of its endeavors.

3. Any person in sympathy with its purpose may become a member of this society by vote of the organization. Any person who has rendered valuable service in sociological lines may, by vote of the society, become an honorary member.

4. The officers of this society shall be a president, vice president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer. They shall perform the duties usually appertaining to their respective positions.

5. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for doing business.

6. Amendments may be made to the constitution at any regular session by a two-thirds vote, notice whereof having been given at a previous regular meeting.

By-laws—

1. Each member shall pay an annual fee of 25 cents.
2. The privileges of voting and holding office shall be restricted to financial members.
3. Meetings shall be held monthly at the time and place designated by the programme committee.
4. Meetings shall begin on time, and shall not continue more than one hour, save by vote of the society.
5. The officers shall constitute the committee on programme.
6. The officers shall be elected annually. No officers shall be eligible to re-election to the same office for the ensuing year.
7. Public meetings shall be held at the discretion of the society.
8. The president may appoint such standing and special committees as he may deem proper, subject to the approval of the society.
9. The meetings shall open with prayer.
10. By-laws may be amended at any regular session by a two-thirds vote.

H. H. Proctor, chairman, and Ella B. Howard and W. B. Mathews, A. B., committee.

Mrs. D. T. Howard and Dr. W. G. Alexander were elected delegates to the sociological congress, which meets at Atlanta university May 25th and 26th. The following is the conference programme so far as made out:

The programme of the second conference on city problems is not yet quite completed. In the main, however, it has been made out. There will be four sessions—two of them on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and two at the same hour Wednesday afternoon, for men and women respectively.

Among the speakers who will take part are Governor Atkinson and Mayor Collier, President Bumstead, Professor Eugene Harris, of Fisk university; Bishop L. H. Holsey, of Atlanta; Mr. L. M. Hershaw, of Washington; Dr. S. P. Lloyd, of Savannah, Dr. R. F. Boyd, of Nashville; Dr. A. J. Love, of Chattanooga; Dr. H. R. Butler, of Atlanta; Rev. J. E. Smith, of Chattanooga, Rev. H. H. Proctor, of Atlanta; Miss Lucy Laney, of Augusta; Mrs. Adella Hunt Logan, of Tuskegee; Mrs. Dinah Watts Pace, of Covington, and Mrs. Georgia Swift King, of Atlanta.

The following is the programme for commencement week at Atlanta university:

Friday, May 21st—Address before Phi Kappa Society, 8 p. m., E. L. Parks, D.D., Gammon Theological seminary.

Sunday, May 23d—Baccalaureate sermon, 11 a. m., C. Cuthbert Hall, D.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Monday, May 24th—Class work, regular programme, 8:30 to 3:30; Quiz Club prize contest 8 p. m.

Tuesday, May 25th—Class work, regular programme, 8:30 to 12; examination in methods of teaching, 2 to 3; conference upon city problems, 7:30 p. m.

Wednesday, May 26th—Inspection of sewing and printing, 10 a. m.; classes in mechanical department, 10 a. m.; promotions, 11 a. m.; annual meeting of trustees, 2:30 p. m.; section meetings of conference, 3 p. m.; conference upon city problems, 7:30 p. m.

Thursday, May 27th—Address by A. H. Bradford, D.D., Montclair, N. J.; commencement exercises, 10 a. m.; alumni dinner, 2 p. m.; annual meeting of alumni, 3 p. m.; president's reception, 8 p. m.

Payne institute, at Selma, Ala., under the management of Professor W. S. Dugged, A. B., president, will begin its closing exercises today. The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered this morning; on the 17th is class day; 18th primary grade work; 19th commencement exercises; 21st the eighth annual session will close with an alumni reception. The year has been a prosperous one for the institution.

This will be a big day at the West Hunter street C. M. E. church. Rev. A. J. Cobb, A. B., and his people will hold a rally today for their new church, which they expect to start at an early date. They expect to have Bishop Williams with them today. Bishop Williams is perhaps the youngest bishop ever ordained. But though young in age, he is old in experience, intellect and executive ability. The public is invited to visit the services and help the pastor and his people.

The Episcopal mission on West Hunter street promises to be a great success. Our people on that side of the city seem to be taking hold of the work with a vim. It is said that quite a number of the white Episcopalians of this city are assisting in these missions of their church among our people. That is right; that is what I call Christianity. How it is that our white Christian friends can have the heart to spend their millions on mission work in India, China and Japan while there are millions of colored people at their very doors perishing for the bread of life I cannot tell. And what is more, this people that need this help are the descendants of a people who have proved their friendship to the white people of the south by an unrequited toil of more than 250 years; they nursed them and they watched at their bedside when sickness, pain and death had taken hold of them. The descendants of that faithful race lift up their eyes today in a Christian community and ask for an enlightened Christianity. I am glad the Episcopalians have caught sight of the great work that must be done at their doors. This is a good lesson for Baptist, Methodist, Unitarian, Catholic, Presbyterian and other churches in this and other cities. If Christianity has any power at all it is the power to save mankind and this should be the chief end and desire of all Christian people—to save mankind; not the white man, the black man or the red man alone, but all men. Fail in this and Christianity is a failure.

The Ministers Interdenominational Union will meet at Bethel church at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow. A paper will be read by Rev. J. S. Flipper, D.D., pastor of Allen temple, on "The Book of Genesis." All the ministers in the city of all denominations are earnestly requested to lay aside all duties and present themselves at this meeting. I trust there will not be a minister in the city that will not be at the meeting tomorrow. Bishop Williams, of the C. M. E. church, is expected to visit the union. The public is also invited to visit these union meetings.

Dr. M. Vann, of Tennessee, and Dr. S. D. Jordan, secretary of the Colored National Baptist convention, delivered strong speeches before the Southern Baptist convention, white, at Wilmington, N. C., May 10th. Their addresses were well received.

H. R. BUTLER.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates as unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price 50 cents and $1. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention The Atlanta Sunday Constitution and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Ancient Writings Narrowly Saved.

Considering that the whole of ancient literature was confined to manuscript, it is wonderful that so much of it has come down to us. The preservation of some old writings has been almost miraculous. To a single copy preserved in a monastery of Westphalia, for instance, do we owe all that we have of Tacitus. This is the more remarkable since the emperor of that name had copies of his distinguished ancestor placed in all the imperial libraries and caused ten copies of them to be transcribed yearly. Still, only the one copy has been found in modern times.

A page of the second decade of Livy, we are told, was discovered by a man of letters on a battledore while he was amusing himself in the country. He rushed up to town, but he was too late, for the battledore maker "had used up all his parchment the week before." Two manuscripts of Cicero on "Glory" were presented to Petrarch, who lent them to an old preceptor. This latter gentleman, being pressed by want, pawned them, and died without revealing the name of the pawnbroker. Two centuries afterwards they were mentioned in a catalogue of books bequeathed to a convent, but could not be found. It is supposed that Petrus Aleyonius, the physician to the institution, appropriated them, and, having transposed some of the thoughts to his own writings, destroyed the originals.

The original magna charta of England, preserved in the Cottonian library, has certain mutilations, presumably from a pair of shears. It is said that Sir Richard Cotton, calling one day at his tailor's, discovered that that man was holding in his hand, ready to cut up for a pattern, a copy of the great magna charta, with all its appendages and seals.

ARE WORKING FOR DAHLONEGA MINT

Senator Clay and Congressman Tate Are Pushing the Matter.

BILL IN EACH HOUSE NOW

Provides for a Branch Mint for Coinage of Gold and Silver.

FOUR OFFICERS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR IT

Georgians Feel Confident That the Measure Will Go Through All Right.

Washington, May 15.—(Special.)—The project for the re-establishment of the branch mint which was once at Dahlonega will have the earnest support of the entire Georgia delegation in congress.

Senator Clay and Congressman Tate are working together in this important matter. The bills which they have introduced are identical in their terms. One has been put in each house in the hope that the passage of the bill may be facilitated, this plan having been agreed upon as best after a conference between the senator and congressman.

The bill is modeled after other similar measures which have been enacted by congress. It provides in its first section: "That a branch mint of the United States be located and established at Dahlonega, in the state of Georgia, for the coinage of gold and silver."

Officers To Be Appointed.

The second section provides that for the purpose of carrying on the business of said branch mint the "following officers shall be appointed as soon as the public interest shall require their service, upon the nomination of the president, by and with the consent of the senate: one superintendent, one assayer, one melter and refiner and one coiner. And the said superintendent shall employ as many clerks, subordinate workmen and laborers under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, as may be required."

The salaries of these officers are as at other branch mints. That of the superintendent is fixed at $2,000 per annum; assayer, $1,800; melter and refiner, $1,800; clerks, subordinate workmen and laborers, such wages as are customary in the other branches.

There is the usual provision that the officers and clerks must take an oath of office and must give bond to the satisfaction of the director of the mint and the secretary of the treasury.

Under the Director of the Mint.

These branch mints are, of course, under the direction of the director of the mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the secretary of the treasury. To the director is given the duty of prescribing such regulations and requiring such returns periodically and occasionally as may seem to him necessary. He it is who establishes the charges for parting, assaying, refining and coining, and he provides the necessary regulations "for the purpose of preserving majority of weight, form and finish in the coin stamped at said branch."

The sixth clause of the bill is that carrying the appropriation. It provides: "That the sum of $100,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act and to meet the expenses of the current year."

Congressman Tate Talks.

"I think there is every reason to believe that in the end we will get favorable action on the bill," said Congressman Tate in talking of it tonight.

"Everybody who is conversant with the progress of gold development in Georgia knows that a branch mint is needed there. In the old days there was one at Dahlonega, and unless all signs fail the development now under way will in the end far exceed that of the old days about which so much has been said. Dahlonega is the place for the mint, for it is the very heart of the gold country. The fact that there once was one there will be a strong factor in bringing it again to Georgia."

Speaking of the simultaneous introduction of the bill in senate and house Colonel Tate said: "Under the circumstances it seemed to me very much the best way to secure early action on the measure. My idea and Senator Clay's was that by introducing it in the senate there is a chance for getting action there at this session—or at least getting a report from the committee. When we do get our committees in the house there will be such a mass of matter before them that individual bills will stand small chance for prompt action. In the meantime Senator Clay's bill may get through the senate, and coming to the house with the prestige of having the approval of the senate, it will stand a better chance than it might otherwise.

"We will certainly do everything in our power to get the bill through. A bill carrying an appropriation has a hard time of it in the present state of the treasury, but our case is notably meritorious and we believe we are certain to succeed in time."

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CAMERON AND HIS BIG SCHEME

The Republican Ex-Leader Is Trying To Swing Things in Virginia.

O'FERRALL A SIDE ISSUE

Schemers Are Working Industriously Against Democracy.

SILVER MEN WILL NOT BE SIDE TRACKED

Democratic Leaders of the Old Dominion Say the Party Will Indorse the Chicago Platform.

Washington, May 15.—(Special.)—Those who have been crying "harmony," in the hope that the cry would mislead the democrats into forsaking the principles of their party will have occasion, if developments continue, to put themselves in the hands of some expert in nervous disorders.

With a fatuousness which these gentlemen do not seem able to understand, the six and a half million supporters of the Bryan ticket refuse to give up their principles in return for the privilege of communing with the one hundred and thirty thousand patriots who were traitors to their party in the last campaign. They cry "harmony;" they declare that they are really willing to let the Bryan men flock with them for a time at least—providing, of course, the terms of the harmony-talkers are acceded to; and when there is no evidence of a rush to their arms, they wonder.

They are receiving many rude shocks. The policy so strongly outlined in The Constitution they find indorsed on all sides. The declaration that the Chicago platform is and is going to be the pledge of democratic faith, the test of democratic fealty, seems to meet the approval of the democratic masses so thoroughly that their efforts must count for nothing. They now realize that they must either swear fealty to democratic principles or go openly into the republican party; and they realize, too, that whatever the leaders may do their followers will be fooled no longer.

What They Expected in Virginia.

Virginia has been one of the states on which they counted for support. Some men holding prominent place in that state went off with the McKinley sideshow, and these men have been counted on to swing things in that state.

The conditions there, however, show that there is absolutely no ground for their hopes. During the past few days there has been much discussion of the democratic policies and the result of a renewed demonstration of the fact that the democracy of Virginia is worthy of its name.

The anti-democratic elements in Virginia have been playing a shrewd game. It is a game which involves the control of the state, and which might have succeeded had it not been for the loyalty of the real democratic leaders.

Here are a few facts about the Virginia situation which, I believe, have not heretofore been given to the public. They are given me by one of the strongest men of the Old Dominion, a man who is not in the fight himself, but who knows the conditions there as well as any man in the state.

Where Cameron Comes In.

The fine Italian hand in the preliminary scheming which has been going on down there is that of ex-Governor Cameron. The object and purpose of this scheming has been to first put the democracy in a wrong light, and then to profit by that mistake.

Cameron was a readjuster leader and was elected governor as a republican. He was thoroughly identified with both those elements. During the last campaign, however, he bobbed up as a gold democrat. He was one of the chief of the self-constituted saviors of "the honor and the integrity of the government;" was the leading speaker for the goldites; was heard in almost every hamlet in eloquent support of Palmer and Buckner; and as events have proved, was losing no tricks for himself.

For Cameron has his eyes on that seat in the capitol which he once held. Just as he was strong with the readjuster and the republican elements before that campaign, so did he succeed in making himself strong with such part of the gold element as remained in the democratic party—and that was the purpose of his work.

To Split the Silver Forces.

Now, with these elements at his back, and with himself safe in the position of recognized leader, the next step was to secure the alienation of the populists from the democrats. The way to do this was to put the gold men to crying "harmony" in the hope that there would be some sort of a backdown on the part of the silver men.

So far as it could be controlled by the forces that have, consciously or unconsciously, been with the wily Cameron in his plans, this programme has been carried out; but it has slipped up, and for the very excellent reason that the real democratic leaders of the state like the democratic masses are true to their principles. There is in them no compromise which would involve their principles.

True to the Platform.

The Chicago platform represents their views, and fealty to that platform and to the candidates nominated upon it is their test of faith.

The silver forces of Virginia are united and silver is to be the issue. In the November election the state gave a handsome plurality for the Bryan ticket. The populists of Virginia were strong and earnest in support of the democratic ticket, and they asked nothing in return. The results showed that with the party firm in its declarations for the true democratic position, these men who had been driven off from the party by the treachery of Clevelandism would come back to the fold. If, however, by listening to the "harmony" cry of the disorganizers the party were to put itself in any questionable position, these men would be lost to the party for all time. This refers not only to the men who were avowed populists, but as well to thousands of democrats who were kept in the party only on the assurance that Clevelandism had been repudiated for all time.

How the State Will Stand.

A Richmond paper has within the past few days been taking the sentiment of the Virginia members of congress and the party leaders of the state on the democratic policy in the next state campaign. It is unnecessary to quote these people at length, but they are of one opinion, and they use no ambiguous language in expressing themselves. Senator Daniel and Senator Martin have both expressed themselves in the most unqualified terms in reaffirmation of their belief in the Chicago platform, and in just as strong terms do the Virginia representatives put themselves on record. Congressmen Swanson, Jones, Young, Lamb, Epes, Otey, Hay and Rixey are as one man in their belief in the platform as the truth of the democratic position.

They say that not only will the party's position be made clear beyond peradventure in the state platform, but the nominee for governor will be a man whose silver views and whose support of the democratic ticket in the national election cannot be questioned. With a strong silver man on the Chicago platform, the democracy will sweep the state of Virginia.

Both Will Be Out of It.

If there were to be any equivocation or any question of the democratic position, there might be a chance for the Cameron scheme—and this carries with it as a side issue the possibility of O'Ferral for senator—going through. As it is with a party united in support of democratic principles, neither man will cut a figure in the politics of the future.

OHL.

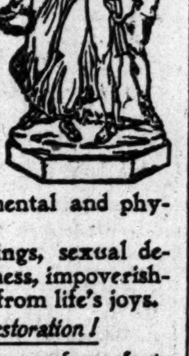
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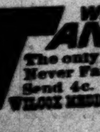
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Plain Words

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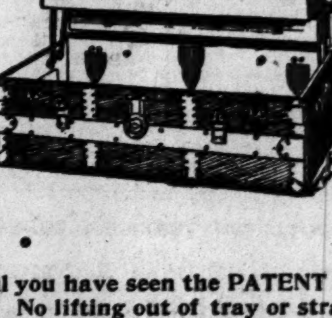
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THREE PARTNERS;

OR

The Big Strike on Heavy Tree Hill.

By Bret Harte.

(Copyright, 1897, by Bret Harte.)

CHAPTER IV.

The dictation and copy finished together, Demorest laid the freshly written sheet beside the letter Stacy had produced. They were very much alike, and yet quite distinct from each other. Only the signature seemed identical.

"That's the invariable mistake with the forger," said Demorest; "he always forgets that signatures ought to be identical with the text rather than with each other."

But Stacy did not seem to hear this or require further proof. His face was quite gray and his lips compressed until lost in his closely set beard as he gazed fixedly out of the window. For the first time really concerned and touched, Demorest laid his hand gently on his shoulder.

"Tell me, Jim, how much does this mean to you—apart from me? Don't think of me."

"I don't know yet," said Stacy slowly. "That's the trouble. And I won't know until I know who's at the bottom of it. Does anybody know of your affairs with me?"

"No one."

"No confidential friend, eh?"

"None."

"No one who has access to your secrets? No—no—woman? Excuse me, Phil," he said, as a peculiar look passed over Demorest's face, "but this is business."

"No," he returned, with that gentleness that used to frighten them in the old days. "It's ignorance. You fellows always say 'Cherchez la femme' when you can't say anything else. Come now," he went on more brightly, "look at the letter. Here's a man commercially educated, for he has used the usual business formulas, 'on receipt of this' and 'advices received,' which I won't merely say I don't use, but which few but commercial men use. Next, here's a man who uses slang, not only inaptly, but artificially, to give the letter the easy, familiar turn it hasn't from beginning to end. I need only say, my dear Stacy, that I don't write slang to you, but that nobody who understands slang ever writes it in that way. And then the knowledge of my opinion of Barker is such as might be gained from the reading of my letters by a person who couldn't comprehend my feelings. Now, let me play inquisitor for a few moments. Has anybody access to my letters to you?"

"No one. I keep them locked up in a cabinet. I only make memorandums of your instructions, which I give to my clerks, but never your letters."

"But your clerks sometimes see you make memorandums from them?"

"Yes; but none of them have the ability to do this sort of thing, nor the opportunity of profiting by it."

"Has any woman—now this is not retaliation, my dear Jim, for I fancy I detect a woman's cleverness and a woman's stupidity in this forgery—any access to your secrets or my letters? A woman's villainy is always effective for the moment, but always defective when probed."

The look of scorn which passed over Stacy's face was quite as distinct as Demorest's previous protest as he said contemptuously, "I'm not such a fool as to mix up petticoats with my business, whatever I do."

"Well, one thing more. I have told you that in my opinion the forger has a commercial education or style; that he doesn't know me nor Barker, and doesn't understand slang. Now, I have to add what must have occurred to you, Jim, that the forger is either a coward or his object is not altogether mercenary, for the same ability displayed in this letter would on the signature alone—had it been on a check or draft—drawn from your bank twenty times the amount concerned. Now, what is the actual loss by this forgery?"

"Very little; for you've got a good price for your stocks, considering the depreciation in realizing suddenly on so large an amount. I told my broker to sell slowly, and in small quantities to avoid a panic. But the real loss is the control of the stock."

"But the amount I had was not enough to affect that," said Demorest.

"No, but I was carrying myself a large amount, and together we controlled the market, and now I have unloaded, too."

"You sold out! and with your doubts?" said Demorest.

"That's just it," said Stacy, looking steadily at his companion's face, "because I had doubts, and it won't do for me to have them. I ought either to have disobeyed your letter and kept your stock and my own or have done just what I did. I might have hedged on my own stock, but I don't believe in hedging. There is no middle course to a man in my business if he wants to keep at the top. No great success, no great power was ever created by it."

Demorest smiled. "Yet you accept the alternative also, which is ruin?"

"Precisely," said Stacy. "When you returned the other day you were bound to find me what I was or a beggar. But nothing between. However," he added,



"Yes, Yes, It Is Her."

"this has nothing to do with the forgery, or," he smiled grimly, "everything to do with it. Hush! Barker is coming."

There was a quick step along the corridor approaching the room. The next moment the door flew open to the bounding step and laughing face of Barker. Whatever of thoughtfulness or despondency he had carried from the room with him was completely gone. With his amazing buoyancy and power of reaction he was there again in his usual frank, cheerful simplicity.

"I thought I'd come and say 'good night,'" he began with a laugh. "I got 'Sta' asleep after some high jinks we had together, and then I reckoned it wasn't the square thing to leave just you two together the first night you came. And I remembered I had some business to talk over, too, so I thought I'd chip in again and take a hand. It's only the shank of the evening yet," he continued gayly, "and we ought to sit up at least long enough to see the old snow line vanish, as we did in old times. But I say," he added suddenly, as he glanced from the one to the other, "you've been having it pretty strong already. Why, you both look as you did that night the backwater of the South fork came into our cabin. What's up?"

"Nothing," said Demorest, hastily, as he caught a glance of Stacy's impatient face. "Only all business is serious, Barker boy, though you don't seem to feel it so."

"I reckon you're right there," said Barker, with a chuckle. "People always laugh, of course, when I talk business, so it might make it a little livelier for you and more of a change if I chipped in now. Only I don't know which you'll do. Hand me a pipe. Well," he continued, filling the pipe Demorest shoved toward him, "you see, I was in Sacramento yesterday and I went into Van Loo's branch office, as I heard he was there and I wanted to find out something about Kitty's investments, which I don't think he's managing exactly right. He wasn't there, however, but as I was waiting I heard his clerks talk about a drop in the wheat trust, and that there was a lot of it put upon the market. They seemed to think that something had happened, and it was going down still further. Now, I knew it was Jim's pet scheme, and that Phil had a lot of shares in it, too, so I just slipped out and went to a broker's and told him to buy, all he could of it. And, by Jove! I was a little taken aback when I found what I was in for, for everybody seemed to have unloaded, and I found I hadn't money enough to pay margins, but I knew that Demorest was here, and I reckoned on his seeing me through." He stopped and colored, but added hopefully: "I reckon I'm safe, anyway, for just as the thing was over those same clerks of Van Loo's came bounding into the office to buy up everything. And offered to take it off my hands and pay the margins."

"And you?" said both men eagerly and in a breath.

Barker stared at them and reddened and paled by turns. "I held on," he stammered. "You see, boys—"

Both men had caught him by the arms. "How much have you got?" they said, shaking him, as if to precipitate the answer.

"It's a heap," said Barker. "It's a ghastlot, now I think of it. I'm afraid I'm in for $50,000, if a cent."

To his infinite astonishment and delight he was alternately hugged and tossed backward and forward between the two men quite in the fashion of the old days. Breathless but laughing, he at length gasped out: "What does it all mean?"

"Tell him everything, Jim—everything," said Demorest.

Stacy briefly related the story of the forgery, and then laid the letter and its copy before him. But Barker only read the forgery.

"How could you, Stacy—one of the three partners of Heavy Tree—be deceived? Don't you see it's Phil's handwriting—but it isn't Phil!"

"But have you any idea who it is?" said Stacy.

"Not me," said Barker with widely opened eyes. "You see it must be somebody whom we are familiar with. I can't imagine such a scoundrel."

"How did you know that Demorest had stock?" asked Stacy.

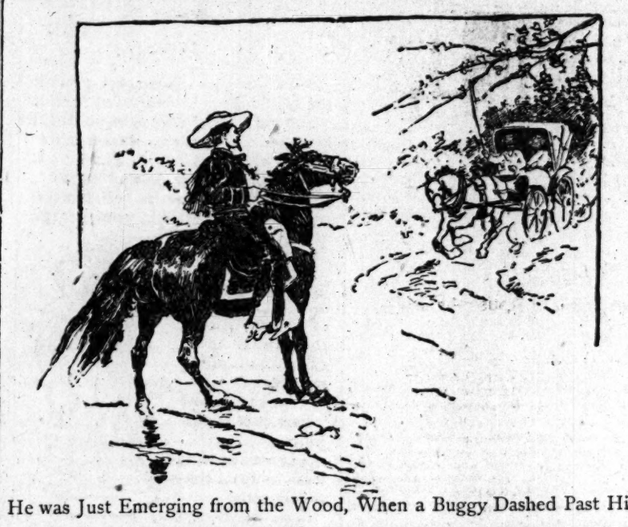
"He told me in one of his letters and advised me to go into it. But just then Kitty wanted money, I think, and I didn't go in."

"I remember it," struck in Demorest. "But surely it was no secret. My name would be on the transfer books for anyone to see."

"Not so," said Stacy quickly. "You were one of the original shareholders; there was no transfer, and the books as well as the shares of the company were in my hands."

"And your clerks?" added Demorest.

Stacy was silent. After a pause he asked: "Did anybody ever see that letter, Barker?"



He was Just Emerging from the Wood, When a Buggy Dashed Past Him

"No one but myself and Kitty."

"And would she be likely to talk of it?" continued Stacy.

"Of course not. Why should she? Whom could she talk to?" Yet he stopped suddenly, and then with his characteristic reaction added with a laugh, "Why, no, certainly not."

"Of course, everybody knew that you had bought the shares at Sacramento?"

"Yes. Why, you know I told you that the Van Loo clerks came to me and wanted to take it off my hands."

"Yes, I remember; the Van Loo clerks; they knew of it, of course," said Stacy with a grim smile. "Well, boys," he said, with sudden alacrity, "I'm going to turn in, for by sunup tomorrow I must be on my way to catch the first train at the Divide for 'Frisco. "We'll hunt this thing down together, for I reckon we're all concerned in it," he added, looking at the others, "and once more we're partners as in the old times. Let us even say that I've given Barker's signal or 'password,'" he added with a laugh, "and we'll stick together. Barker, boy," he went on, grasping his younger partner's hand, "your instinct has saved us this time; d—d if I don't sometimes think it better than any other man's sabe; only," he dropped his voice slightly, "I wish you had it in other things than finance. Phil, I've a word to say to you alone before I go. I may want you to follow me."

"But what can I do?" said Barker eagerly. "You're not going to leave me out."

"You've done quite enough for us, old man," said Stacy, laying his hands on Barker's shoulder. "And it may be for us to do something for you. Trot off to bed now, like a good boy. I'll keep you posted when the time comes."

Shoving the protesting and leave-taking Barker with paternal familiarity from the room, he closed the door and faced Demorest.

"He's the best fellow in the world," said Stacy quietly, "and has saved the situation, but we mustn't trust too much to him for the present. Not even seem to."

"Nonsense, man!" said Demorest impatiently. "You're letting your prejudices go too far. Do you mean to say that you mistrust his wife?"

"D— his wife," said Stacy almost savagely. "Leave her out of this. It's Van Loo that I suspect. It was Van Loo who I knew was behind it, who expected to profit by it, and now we have lost him."

"But how?" said Demorest, astonished.

"How?" repeated Stacy impatiently. "You know what Barker said? Van Loo, either through stupidity, fright or the wish to get the lowest prices, was too late to buy up the market. If he had, we might have openly declared the forgery, and if it was known that he or his friends had profited by it, even if we could not have proven his actual complicity, we could at least made it too hot for him in California. "But," said Stacy, looking intently at his friend, "do you know how the case stands now?"

"Well," said Demorest, a little uneasily under his friend's keen eyes, "we've lost that chance, but we've kept control of the stock."

"You think so? Well, let me tell you how the case stands and the price we pay for it," said Stacy deliberately, as he folded his arms and gazed at Demorest. "You and I, well known as old friends and former partners, for no apparent reason—for we cannot prove the forgery now—have thrown upon the market all our stock, with the usual effect of depreciating it. Another old friend and former partner has bought it in and sent up the price. A common trick, a vulgar trick, but not a trick worthy of James Stacy or Stacy's bank!"

"But why not simply declare the forgery without making any specific charge against Van Loo?"

"Do you imagine, Phil, that any man would believe it, and the story of a providentially appointed partner like Barker, who saved us from loss? Why, all California, from Cape Mendicino to Los Angeles, would roar with laughter over it! No! We must swallow it and the reputation of 'jockeying' with the wheat trust, too. That trust's as good as done for for the present! Now you know why I didn't want poor Barker to know it nor have much to do with our search for the forger."

"It would break the dear fellow's heart if he knew it," said Demorest.

"Well, it is to save him from having his heart broken further that I intend to find out this forger," said Stacy, grimly. "Good night, Phil. I'll telegraph to you when I want you, and then come!"

With another grip of the hand he left Demorest to his thoughts. In the first excitement of meeting his old partners and in the later discovery of the forgery Demorest had been diverted from his old sorrow, and for the time had forgotten it in sympathetic interest with the present. But to his horror, when alone again, he found that interest growing as remote and vapid at the stories they had laughed over at the table, and even the excitement of the forged letter and its consequences began to be as unreal, as impotent, as shadowy as the memory of the attempted robbery in the old cabin on that very spot. He was ashamed of that selfishness which still made him cling to this past, so much his own that he knew it debarred him from the human sympathy of his comrades.

And even Barker, in whose courtship and marriage he had tried to resuscitate his youthful emotions and condone his selfish errors, even the suggestion of his unhappiness only touched him vaguely. He would no longer be a slave to the past or the memory that had deluded him a few hours ago. He walked to the window; alas! there was the same prospect that had looked upon his dreams, had lent itself to his old visions. There was the eternal outline of the hills; there rose the steadfast pines; there was no change in them. It was this surrounding constancy of nature that had affected him. He turned away and entered the bedroom. Here he suddenly remembered that the mother of this vague enemy, Van Loo—for his feeling toward him was still vague, as few men really hate the personality they don't know—had only momentarily vacated it, and to his distaste of his own intrusion was now added the profound irony of his sleeping in the same bed lately occupied by the mother of the man who was suspected of having forged his name. He smiled faintly and looked around the apartment. It was handsomely furnished, and although it still had much of the characterlessness of the hotel room, it was distinctly flavored by its last occupant and still brightened by that mysterious instinct of the sex which is inevitable. Where a man would have simply left his forgotten slippers or collars, there was a glass of still unfaded flowers; the cold marble top of the dressing table was littered by a few linen and silk toilet covers, and on the mantel shelf was a sheaf of photographs. He walked toward them mechanically, glanced at them abstractedly, and then stopped suddenly with a beating heart. Before him was the picture of his past, the photograph of the one woman who had filled his life!

He cast a hurried glance around the room, as if he half expected to see the original start up before him, and then eagerly seized it and hurried with it to the light. Yes! Yes! It was she—she as she had lived in his actual memory, she as had lived in his dream. He saw her sweet eyes, but the frightened, innocent trouble had passed from them; there was the sensitive elegance of her graceful figure in evening dress, but the figure was fuller and maturer. Could he be mistaken by some too willing brain? He turned the photograph over. No; there on the other side, written in her own childlike hand, endeared and familiar to his recollection, was her own name and the date. It was surely she!

How did it come there? Did the Van Loos know her? It was taken in Venice; there was the address of the photographers. The Van Loos were foreigners, he remembered; they had traveled; perhaps had met her there in 1858; that was the date in her handwriting; that was the date on the photographer's address—1858. Suddenly he laid the photograph down, took with trembling fingers a letter case from his pocket, opened it, and laid his last letter to her, indorsed with the cruel announcement of her death, before him on the table. He passed his hand across his forehead and opened the letter. It was dated 1856! The photograph must have been taken two years after her alleged death.

He examined it again eagerly, fixedly, tremblingly. A wild impulse to summon Barker or Stacy on the spot was restrained with difficulty and only when he remembered that they could not help him. Then he began to oscillate between a joy and a new fear, which now, for the first time, began to dawn upon him. If the news of her death had been a fiendish trick of her relations why had she never sought him? It was not ill-health, restraint, nor fear; there was nothing but happiness and the strength of youth and beauty in that face and figure. He had not disappeared from the world; he was known of men; more, his memorable good fortune must have reached her ears. Had he wasted all these miserable years to find himself abandoned, forgotten, perhaps even a dupe? For the first time the sting of jealousy entered his soul. Perhaps, unconsciously to himself, his strange and varying feelings that afternoon had been the gathering climax of his mental condition; at all events, in the sudden revulsion there was a shaking off of his apathetic thought; there was activity, even if it was the activity of pain. Here was a mystery to be solved, a secret to be discovered, a past wrong to be exposed, an enemy or perhaps even a faithless love to be punished. Perhaps he had even saved his reason at the expense of his love. He quickly replaced the photograph on the mantel shelf, returned the letter carefully to his pocketbook—no longer a souvenir of the past, but a proof of treachery—and began to mechanically undress himself. He was quite calm now, and went to bed with a strange sense of relief, and slept as he had not slept since he was a boy.

The whole hotel had sunk to rest by this time, and then began the usual slow, nightly invasion and investment of it by nature. For all its broad verandas and glaring terraces, its long ranges of windows and glittering crest of cupola and tower, it gradually succumbed to the more potent influences around it, and became their sport and playground. The mountain breezes from the distant summit swept down upon its flimsy structure, shook the great glass windows as with a strong hand, and sent the balm of bay and spruce through every chink and cranny. In the great hall and corridors the carpets billowed with the intruding blast along the floors; there was the murmur of the pines in the passages and the damp odor of leaves in the dining room. There was the cry of the night birds in the creaking cupola and the swift rush of dark wings past bedroom windows. Lissome shapes crept along the terraces between the stolid wooden statues, or, bolder, scampered the whole length of the great veranda. In the lulling of the wind the breath of the woods was everywhere; even the aroma of swelling sap—as if the ghastly stumps on the deforested slope behind the hotel were bleeding afresh in the dewless night—stung the eyes and nostrils of the sleepers.

It was, perhaps, from such cause as this that Barker was awakened suddenly by the voice of the boy from the crib beside him crying, "Mamma! Mamma!" Taking the child in his arms, he comforted him, saying she would come that morning, and showed him the faint dawn already veiling with color the ghostly pallor of the Sierras. As they looked at it a great star shot forth from its brethren and fell. It did not fall perpendicularly, but seemed for some seconds to slip along the slopes of Black Spur, gleaming through the trees like a chariot of fire. It pleased the child to say that it was the light of mamma's buggy that was fetching her home, and it pleased the father to encourage the boy's fancy. And talking thus in confidential whispers, they fell asleep once more, the father—himself a child in so many things—holding the smaller and frailer hand in his.

They did not know that on the other side of the "Divide" the wife and mother, scared, doubting, and desperate, by the side of her scared, doubting and desperate accomplice, was flying down the slope on her night-long road to ruin. Still less did they know that, with the early singing birds, a careless horseman, emerging from the trail as the dust-stained buggy dashed past him, glanced at it with a puzzled air, uttered a quiet whistle of surprise, and then, wheeling his horse, gayly cantered after it.

CHAPTER V.

In the exercise of his arduous profession, Jack Hamlin had sat up all night in the Magnolia saloon of the "Divide," and as it was rather early to go to bed, he had, after his usual habit, shaken off the sedentary attitude and prepared himself for sleep by a fierce preliminary gallop in the woods. Besides, he had been a large winner, and on those occasions he generally isolated himself from his companions to avoid foolish altercations with inexperienced players. Even in fighting Jack was fastidious, and did not like to have his stomach for a real difficulty distended and vitiated by small preliminary indulgencies.

He was just emerging from the wood into the high road when a buggy dashed past him containing a man and woman. The woman wore a thick veil; the man was almost undistinguishable from the dust. The glimpse was momentary, but dislike has a keen eye, and in that glimpse Mr. Hamlin recognized Van Loo. The situation was equally clear. The bent heads and averted faces, the dust collected in the heedlessness of haste, the early hour—indicating a night-long fight—all made it plain to him that Van Loo was running away with some woman. Mr. Hamlin had no moral scruples, but he had the ethics of a sportsman, which he knew Mr. Van Loo was not. Whether the woman was an innocent schoolgirl or an actress, he was satisfied that Van Loo was doing a mean thing meanly. Mr. Hamlin also had a taste for mischief, and whether the woman was or was not fair game, he knew that for his purposes Van Loo was. With the greatest cheerfulness in the world he wheeled his horse and cantered after them.

They were evidently making for the "Divide" and a fresh horse, or to take the coach due an hour later. It was Mr. Hamlin's present object to circumvent this, and, therefore, it was quite in his way to return. Incidentally, however, the superior speed of his horse gave him the opportunity of frequently lunging toward them at a furious pace, which had the effect of frantically increasing their own speed, when the would pull up with a silent laugh before he was fairly discovered, and allow the sound of his rapid horse's hoofs to die out. In this way he amused himself until the straggling town of the "Divide" came in sight, when, putting his spurs to his horse again, he managed, under pretence of the animal becoming ungovernable, to twice "cross the bows" of the fugitives, compelling them to slacken speed. At the second of these passages Van Loo apparently lost prudence, and slashing out with his whip, the lash caught slightly on the counter of Hamlin's horse. Mr. Hamlin instantly acknowledged it by lifting his hat gravely, and speeded on to the hotel, arriving at the steps and throwing himself from the saddle exactly as the buggy drove up. With characteristic audacity he actually assisted the frightened and eager woman to alight and run into the hotel. But in this action her veil accidentally lifted. Mr. Hamlin instantly recognized the pretty woman who had been pointed out to him in San Francisco as Mrs. Barker, the wife of one of the partners whose fortunes had interested him five years ago. It struck him that this was an additional reason for his interference on Barker's account, although personally he could not conceive why a man should ever try to prevent a woman from running away from him. But, then, Mr. Hamlin's personal experiences had been quite the other way.

It was enough, however, to cause him to lay his hand lightly on Van Loo's arm as the latter, leaping down, was about to follow Mrs. Barker into the hotel. "You'll have time enough now," said Hamlin.

"Time for what?" said Van Loo savagely.

"Time to apologize for having cut my horse with your whip," said Jack sweetly. "We don't want to quarrel before a woman."

"I've no time for fooling!" said Van Loo, endeavoring to pass.

But Jack's hand had slipped to Van Loo's wrist, although he still smiled cheerfully. "Ah! Then you did mean it, and you propose to give me satisfaction?"

Van Loo paled slightly; he knew Jack's reputation as a duelist. But he was desperate. "You see my position," he said hurriedly. "I'm in a hurry; I have a lady with me. No man of honor—"

"You do me wrong," interrupted Jack with a pained expression. "You do, indeed. You are in a hurry; well, I have plenty of time. If you cannot attend to me now, why I will be glad to accompany you and the lady to the next station. Of course," he added, with a smile, "at a proper distance and without interfering with the lady, whom I am pleased to recognize as the wife of an old friend. It would be more sociable, perhaps, if we had some general conversation on the road; it would prevent her being alarmed. I might even be of some use to you. If we were overtaken by her husband on the road, for instance, I should certainly claim the right to have the first shot at you. Boy!" he called to the hostler, "just sponge out Pancho's mouth, will you, to be ready when the buggy goes?" And, loosening his grip of Van Loo's wrist, he turned away as the other quickly entered the hotel.

(To be Continued.)

If Women Knew

how unnecessary it is to suffer from irregularities of any nature—if they knew there was absolutely no excuse for it—thousands upon thousands more would take

Bradfield's Female Regulator



It is good for just one thing—to correct and cure irregularities, weaknesses and diseases of the female organs of generation. Take it for too profuse or too scant menstruation—for stoppage from any cause—for monthly pains—for the whites—for falling of the womb—for the beginning of womanhood—for the turn of life. It is not for men at all. It is solely a woman's remedy. It acts directly upon those special organs of women which, when healthy, make her fair and beautiful, but when diseased, make her an object of pity. Don't you want to be as well again as you were when a little girl? **Bradfield's Female Regulator** will make you so.

One Dollar a bottle at druggists. Write us for a free book about it.

Bradfield Regulator Co.
Atlanta, Ga.



THE SAGE OF MANSFIELD.

Something About the Home Life of Daniel Webster.

From The New York Commercial-Advertiser.

John C. French, of Manchester, N. H., has contributed another valuable paper to current literature, says The Boston Globe. His subject is Grace Webster, the beautiful wife of the great statesman.

While volumes have been written concerning the husband, little, says Mr. French, has been published in regard to his first wife, "beautiful Grace Fletcher." She was born January 16, 1781, in Hopkinton, the fourth child of Rev. Elijah Fletcher, the Congregational pastor in that town. Her father died in 1786; her mother married Rev. Christopher Page, who succeeded Mr. Fletcher as preacher.

Mr. Page was induced to leave Hopkinton and accept the proposition to settle in Pittsfield, N. H., as the first minister, and removed to Pittsfield in 1789, when Grace was eight years old. Mr. Page built on the minister's lot a quite pretentious house for the time and place, employing and boarding in his family, to superintend its construction, Abram French, a young and skillful carpenter, who had been engaged in finishing the interior of the first meeting house. The house is now owned and occupied by Captain Asa W. Bartlett. "The Fletcher girls" were prominent among the rustic youth of Pittsfield. Grace was described by those who knew her well as the youngest and brightest of the "Fletcher girls," with winning ways, beautiful features and complexion, and sparkling eyes, leading an active life, as she joined in the rough sports or ran and romped with bare heard and bare feet over the new fields, in search of wild flowers and berries.

In 1796, by reason of want of harmony, Rev. Mr. Page asked for a dismissal from the church at Pittsfield, afterwards preached in Hopkinton, Deering, Washington and Roxbury, and finally located at Salisbury. He died in that town in 1822, and his wife in 1821. Grace was fifteen years old when the family left Pittsfield. The deed, signed by Christopher Page and his wife, Rebecca, conveying his real estate to Abram French, in 1796, is still in existence.

Mr. French married at that time—100 years ago—Hannah Lane, and their married life continued fifty-four years, rearing to maturity eleven children and maintaining a home of industry, thrift and hospitality.

Grace Fletcher had the facilities for acquiring a good education, her school days ending at the Atkinson academy at the age of eighteen.

While making her home with her sister Rebecca, who married Judge Israel W. Kelley, of Salisbury, a town famous for noble men, she met Daniel Webster, then a rising young lawyer of Portsmouth, on one of his visits to his home in that town. The meeting was mutually pleasant and soon ripened to reciprocal love.

They were married in Judge Kelley's parlor June 10, 1808, she at the age of twenty-seven and he at twenty-six. Trained in similar surroundings, religious faith, tastes and ambition, their married life of twenty-one years was one of peculiar affection and domestic happiness. At the time of his marriage Webster was tall and ungainly, inheriting the complexion of his father, which was said to be "so dark that it could not be soiled by gunpowder."

In that community he was often called "Black Dan." His future greatness was not even predicted; the commanding presence, the noble physique were not yet his; such titles as the "Immortal Daniel," the "Great Expounder," the "Black Giant of the East," the "Godlike Daniel," "The Greatest Man of the Age," had not been applied. After marriage they at once established and maintained for nine years a humble home at Portsmouth, winning the love and respect of all associates.

Mrs. Webster, with her superior grace and beauty, inherited ability and intellectual accomplishments, was equal to all occasions, never discouraged, proud of her husband's success, but not unduly elated. Queen at home or in the public drawing room, she met the most distinguished men of her time.

His first son, Fletcher Webster, was born in Portsmouth in 1813, and died in 1861, while serving as colonel of the Twelfth regiment, Massachusetts volunteers, during the war of the rebellion. Grace Webster was born in 1815 and died in 1817.

Webster was first chosen a member of the national house of representatives from New Hampshire in 1813, and was re-elected in 1815. After their residence in Portsmouth of nine years they removed to Boston in 1817, where greater honors were in store. In 1818 another daughter, Julia, was born. She inherited her father's intellect and her mother's grace, and on reaching maturity married Samuel Appleton, wealthy merchant of Boston.

In 1820 Edwin was born, who died in Mexico at the age of twenty-eight, while serving as major in the United States army. In 1821 another son, Charles, was born, who died in 1823. The deep sorrow of the parents was nearly inconsolable. The extracts from two letters follow, which indicate their feelings and grief at the time, as expressed in verse:

Extract from letter from Webster, written in Washington to his wife on the occasion of the death of their son:

The staff on which my years should lean
Is broken ere those years come o'er us.
My funeral rites thou should'st have performed
But thou art in the tomb before me.

Thou rear'st to me no filial stone,
No parent's grave with tears bedewing.
Thou art my ancestor—my son,
And stand'st to heaven's account the oldest.

On earth my lot was soonest cast,
Thy generation after mine;
Thou hast thy predecessor passed,
Earlier eternity is thine.

I should have set before thine eyes
The road to heaven, and showed it thee.
But thou, untaught, spring'st to the skies
And leav'st thy teacher lingering here.

Sweet seraph, I would learn of thee,
And hasten to partake thy bliss.
And O, to thy world welcome me,
As first I welcomed thee to this.

To this poem Mrs. Webster replied:

Boston, Saturday morning, January 18, 1825.—My Dear Husband: I was this morning alone in my chamber reflecting on the short life of our sainted little boy, when your letter came inclosing those lines of yours, which to a "mother's eye" are precious. Oh, my husband, have not our brightest hopes perished? "Our fairest flowers are, indeed, blossoms gathered for the tomb." But do not, my dear husband, do not let these afflictions weigh too heavily upon you; those dear children who by such strong holds on us while here now allure us to heaven.

On us with looks of love they look,
For us the Lord of life implore,
And oft from sainted bliss descend
Our wounded spirits to restore.

Farewell, my dear husband. I have no time to write more, only to say I pity you who have lost the pleasure of hearing Ticknor's society, which you so much prize. I fear Mrs. Dwight is not much benefited by her voyage, so the last week in April I spear; though at first they thought it would be better.

The children are tolerably well, though not free from colds. Your ever affectionate,

During the last of her life Mrs. Webster was afflicted with a tumor, and, although in delicate health, attempted a short journey with her husband to Washington, but before reaching New York city she contracted a severe cold, and lingered in that city at the home of an intimate friend for nearly six weeks, daily attended in the most affectionate manner by her large-hearted and devoted husband.

She died January 21, 1828, at the age of forty-seven, deeply lamented by her family and the nation. Her body was placed in the tomb belonging to her husband, beneath St. Paul's church, Boston, and the remains of her two deceased children were brought to the same resting place.

Mrs. Webster was much attached to the picturesque town of Pittsfield, and for years before and after marriage made long visits to her sister, Mrs. White. Mr. Webster sometimes accompanied her, and while in town called on some of the handy farmers for a social chat, and, in accordance with the custom of the time, accepted a drink of cider or a glass of grog.

The fact that Daniel Webster, the great expounder, once owned a farm in Pittsfield, N. H., has not before been mentioned in print; the circumstance had long been forgotten, and is not known to the younger people. The fact is in evidence by the county records of deeds, where it appears that Daniel Fogg and others gave to Daniel Webster a warranty deed, December 1, 1825, of the premises occupied by Joseph White. In December, 1838, Webster conferred the same premises by deed to Alfred Marston.

The possession of this farm came about in the following manner: Mr. White, a worthy man, was not financially prosperous. His neighbors talked that he "kept poor by the pride and extravagance of his wimmen-folks." Webster, in his characteristic prodigal generosity, contributed liberally from time to time to the family of his brother-in-law, who eventually was obliged to assume ownership of the place.

The farm is situated on the north side of the road leading from the White dam to Shaw's pond, near the Barnstead town line, and now owned by Martin Shaw. A good field on a fine ridge of land is well cultivated, but all traces of the house formerly receiving as guests the most celebrated man of the age, with his family, have long since been obliterated, and no vestige of their historic interest remains.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED to its natural color by LEE'S HAIR TONIC. CANT, no dye, harmless, pleasant odor, $1.00 a bottle. LEE'S HAIR TONIC restores dandruff, prevents hair from falling out and promotes a growth of new hair. LEE MEDICANT CO. 100 Fulton st., N.Y. Illustrated Treatise on Hair on application. Free.

Brown & Allen, Elkin Watson Drug Co. Trade supplied by Lamar & Rankin Drug Co., Peachtree Pharmacy.

TRADE APOLLO BEST BLOOM MARK

SOME BUILDERS order galvanized iron rolled one gauge and stenciled another.

We don't accept such orders.

Apollo Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OUR NAME ON A SHOE STANDS FOR SERVICE

J.K. ORR SHOE CO.

LOOK FOR THE RED SEAL

THE OLD GUARD DEFENDS BURKE

Deny There Was Either Collusion or Conspiracy.

ANSWER CREATES A STIR

Members of the Old Guard Assail the Sensational Allegations.

SAY SNAP JUDGEMENT WAS TAKEN

Committee of the Old Guard Having Charge of the Litigation Holds a Red Hot Meeting and Discusses Situation with Gloves Off.

The answer of the active members of the Gate City Guard which was filed in reply to the application for receiver for the company has had the effect of throwing a bomb into the ranks of the old Guard.

To say that many of the allegations in the answer are emphatically denied by members of the old Guard would be expressing it very mildly. In fact, the old Guard is up in arms about the matter, and they declare in words that are not minced that Captain Burke had nothing whatever to do with the filing of the bill for receiver. They deny the charge that there has been either collusion or conspiracy, and they say that the answer contains many allegations which are based upon prejudice, rather than facts in the case.

A meeting of the committee having charge of the litigation was held a few days ago, at which time the answer was discussed without gloves. Those of the committee who were present declared that the answer was far from the facts, and while definite action was taken at this meeting, no prepared statement was furnished the press as was at first contemplated when the meeting of the committee was called.

It was decided, however, that in order to vindicate Captain Burke, a full list of the plaintiffs in the original bill would be furnished for publication, and this list is printed this morning in The Constitution for the first time. The list contains the names of some of the most prominent members of the old Guard, and the committee avows that every member whose name appears in the list fully agreed with the action taken in filing the application for receiver.

The list, which has been furnished by the committee having in charge the litigation, is in full as follows:

C. P. Byrd,	C. W. Murray,
W. M. Camp,	W. B. Porter,
George W. Downs,	W. H. Genderson,
R. A. Holliday,	M. C. Sharp,
W. J. White,	John F. Bates,
Frank Hill,	W. A. Graham,
C. D. Pitchford,	S. Marion,
F. M. Akers,	R. O. Campbell,
E. B. Veal,	H. T. Craft,
R. F. Bennett, Jr.,	E. R. Pendleton,
F. W. Hart, Jr.,	H. C. Peeples,
R. H. Comer,	H. W. Johnston,
J. E. Woodward,	H. C. Beermann,
E. B. Wilson,	F. T. Ridge,
J. S. Owens,	L. D. Nelson,
F. J. Cooledge,	J. H. Puckett,
M. P. Camp,	W. C. Sparks,
J. S. Holliday, Jr.,	M. C. Casey,
T. H. Morgan,	H. G. Cordon,
J. L. Crenshaw,	H. A. Daniels,
M. V. McMillan,	H. G. Kuhrt,
J. R. Collins,	W. B. Cummings,
W. A. Hancock,	F. B. Glenn,
R. M. Goldsmith,	J. F. Burke,
S. R. Johnston,	J. F. Gatins,
A. B. Andrews,	F. Fenn,
R. J. Fuller,	J. S. Wallace,
P. Culberson,	Z. Smith,
W. A. Spencer,	Paul Tuggle,
Harry Krouse,	A. M. Andrews.
Walter Taylor,	

Old Guard's Red Hot Talk.

While the committee makes no official statement, many members of the old Guard do not hesitate to express themselves freely and forcibly upon the situation.

"Our position is simply that we do not wish taken from us that which rightfully belongs to us," said a member yesterday.

"We joined the company as active members and continued so for several years. All of us had been active members before in former years, and gave a large part of our time, money and labor to the life and success of the company. Many of the petitioners were instrumental in procuring for the company a handsome property. We worked to make it, we watched over it, we kept it up for years. We went back into the company purposely to save it when it needed a larger membership than it had. When we went back interest in the company was revived and new members kept coming in.

"After nearly four years of active membership this effort was made to turn us out for no reason whatever. This effort proceeding from many who had joined the company for the first time in their lives at a very recent date and some of whom never were legally elected.

Snap Judgment Is Charged.

"In the meeting which was stocked on us they passed by-laws declaring that we should be honorary members only and depriving us of the right to vote and hold office.

"If they could do this it would be easier still to drop us from the roll of honorary members.

"We consider that a gross wrong has been perpetrated on us and an attempt to deprive us of any voice or part in the company. This attempt is all the more unpalatable as it comes from new members, a large majority of whom are strangers to those who have spent many years of their life in the company.

"We seriously object to being summarily disfranchised, disqualified from holding office, and being turned bodily out of our armory by a minority consisting of newcomers. The men who helped to make the property and preserved it through many years do not like to be deprived of it by fellow members of short standing who have done very little, if anything, to secure this property to the company.

Burke Charge Is Absurd.

"As we feel this way, the charge that this litigation is actuated by Captain Burke alone is absurd. If it were true, we think it would be greatly to his credit and add but another instance to many in the past where his devotion to the company has saved it from destruction. The charge that he has stirred up dissension is remarkable, when he has probably in his long connection with the company had more success in keeping down dissensions than any other member.

"Our object in the suit is to preserve our rights as members of the organization, and in doing this we have no desire to make personal attacks on anybody.

"There has been considerable comment among the old members on the failure to file the answer of the defendants, although the substance of it was published several days ago in The Constitution. Various theories are suggested in explanation of this delay. One is that the answer is undergoing a revision for the purpose of correcting mistakes. Another theory is that no one has yet made affidavit to it."

As Prompt as the Lawyer.

A sea captain and a lawyer lived next door to each other. One very windy night the lawyer was reading a book in his study when a terrific crash up stairs startled him. Upon investigating he found that a chimney had hurled itself through his roof, doing considerable damage. He discovered it was the sea captain's chimney. Hastening down to his library he pulled out his law books and hunted up similar cases, devising and scheming how he could secure satisfaction from the detestable captain. While thus engaged a note arrived from his enemy that read as follows: "Sir—If you don't return those bricks at once I will put the matter in the hands of the law."



PEACHTREE'S ELEGANT EIGHT-STORY APARTMENT HOUSE.
It Is to Be Built on the Lot Between Colonel R. F. Maddox's Home and the Ballard House—Plans by Architect W. F. Denny.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe and Effectual Cure for It.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gas, causing pressure on the heart and lungs, and difficult breathing; headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlandson the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drugstores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition, resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure; but today I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation, as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

Send for little book mailed free on stomach troubles, by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drugstores.

GOSSIP WITH CITY WHEELMEN

What Is Going on in Atlanta Cycle Circles at Present.

TRADE IN WHEELS IS BRISK

Y. M. C. A. Club Give Promise of Becoming One of the Strongest.

INTEREST IN RESTRICTIVE MEASURES

The Need of a Popular Cycle Club. Much Good Could Be Accomplished by One Here.

If ever a city had the bicycle fever that city is Atlanta. Last year was looked upon as a great wheel year, but the season of 1897 has started off with a rush that will completely overshadow the business of last year.

The pleasure of bicycle riding seems to be better appreciated every day and new riders are as much in evidence as old ones. The bicycle dealers of the city are kept busy and theirs is by all means the best business in town at present.

New roads and smooth driveways have brought about the increased devotion to the wheel. Those who have been waiting for good roads before becoming wheelmen are now riders of the silent steed and with the thousands of others are encouraging every movement that looks to the improvement of the streets of the city.

The rights of the wheelmen are becoming recognized in Atlanta more than ever before and though now and again some ordinance which would spoil the pleasure of wheel riding is brought to the attention of the city council, that body has so far made no law that will cause the wheelmen to become slaves to every hackman and drayman in the city.

It was predicted several years ago by old wheelmen, when there were only a few riders in Atlanta, and they were looked upon as cranks and treated accordingly, that as soon as good roads were built in and around Atlanta the number of wheelmen would reach into the thousands. This came true before many good roads were built and even before asphalt was placed on Peachtree the riders of bicycles had gained the respect of those who were opposed to the use of the wheel.

Last year the number of wheelmen increased almost two-fold and the number of lady riders in the city was surprising. What took place last year has been repeated this season, but on a larger scale and there is now a perfect army of riders in Atlanta. Atlanta is a thorough bicycle city and everything gives way to the wheel—except the cab driver and drayman.

Bicycle parties, teas, dinners and picnics are an every day occurrence and those who were several years ago opposed to the bicycle are now the most enthusiastic wheelmen to be found in the city. The bicycle is now a permanent fixture in Atlanta.

Though the Culberson ordinance has been side-tracked and is now practically a thing of the past, the fact that it was introduced in the city council has caused a great amount of talk, especially among wheelmen.

It is admitted by wheelmen that in a general way the ordinance was a good thing, but its details were so strict and so exact that the measure took from a bicycle rider all rights and privileges and left him to be run over or kicked out of the way by drivers of vehicles and pedestrians.

A prominent wheelman in speaking of ordinances that have for their object the restriction of the rights of bicycle riders said that he had noticed that all ordinances which in any way tended to regulate the speed and action on public streets of vehicles were always aimed directly at wheelmen.

He made the point that it is not the wheelmen who need a law hanging over their heads—they are perfectly law-abiding citizens and do their best to keep from getting run over—it is the vehicles of other and heavier kinds which need a law to govern them.

The idea is that the introducers of ordinances want wheelmen to conform to certain prescribed directions, but at the same time to allow other vehicles the full freedom of the streets with the right to do as they please without danger of their drivers being called upon to answer before Judge Andy.

There is an unwritten and well observed rule among wheelmen to keep to the right when meeting a vehicle and to turn to the right when passing one from behind. What good will an ordinance compelling wheelmen to observe this rule do, say riders, if when they ride down the right hand of the street and meet a carriage coming up and the driver refuses to turn to the right. The wheelman is compelled to turn to the left. He violates the law and is liable to a fine, while the guilty driver is allowed to go scot free and laugh at the poor wheelman.

Things of this kind of which the makers of ordinances know nothing are what stare the wheelmen in the face. There is no remedy for them. The law covers no class of vehicles, so it seems, except bicycles and the wheelmen feel justifiable in kicking when an extra and unnecessary burden is about to be placed on their shoulders.

The recent ordinances which have been agitating the minds of local wheelmen has developed the need of a popular bicycle club to which all wheelmen in good standing should be eligible to membership.

It is plainly seen that the wheelmen of Atlanta need to be organized in a body for self-protection. Almost every city has a bicycle club to which the greater number of wheelmen belong and they are able in this way to make known, as a body, their views and desires. The late Good Roads Club aimed at this, but politics caused it to meet an early death.

By a combined effort the wheelmen could bring about many changes which would result in their benefit and could encourage improvements that would benefit them as well as the community at large.

Should all the wheelmen in the city make a vigorous and earnest kick it is possible that an ordinance would be passed preventing pedestrians from walking in the middle of Peachtree street. This alone would be well worth the trouble for every rider who has spun out Peachtree street knows the risk he runs of either killing a pedestrian or getting killed himself. And every time an accident caused by some one walking on the asphalt happens those who oppose wheel riding tell of its evils and blame the poor rider.

The city council does not ride a bicycle as a body and these things which are continually worrying the riders of the city are unknown to the council and will never be remedied unless the wheelmen call attention to it. Here is where a club could get in its good work.

The great interest in bicycling matters in Atlanta was never better demonstrated than in the marvelous success of the Piedmont Cycle Club.

Last November this club was organized by two or three prominent wheelmen. The object of it was to build a cycle path near the city. The movement met with general approval and by the time the path was completed the first one hundred shares had been sold and paid for and the club was entirely out of debt with three and one-half miles of the prettiest path ever seen in the south.

Immediately after the path was opened there was a great demand for shares in the club, and as a result the board of directors decided to issue 150 more shares. This was done and now only a few of these remain.

Only a few projects met with more success in wheeling circles than this and those who have become members of the club and enjoyed the privileges of riding on the beautiful path are more than satisfied with their investment.

Work has been commenced on an extension of the path and will be pushed forward rapidly. A clubhouse will be erected in a short while, and the Piedmont Cycle Club will be one of the most prominent cycle clubs in this country.

The League of American Wheelmen has an increased membership in Georgia and the Atlanta members are making extensive preparations to attend the annual meet which will be held in Philadelphia this summer. The meet will be the bicycle event of the year in the United States.

The Georgia division of the league has recently offered a reward of $20 for information which will lead to the conviction of any one stealing a bicycle belonging to a member of the league. This feature of the league is one that meets with the approval of the wheelmen and there is a prevailing sentiment that the state laws governing this crime should be increased in severeness.

The Young Men's Christian Association Cycle Club is one of the most popular cycle clubs in the city and has a strong membership. It has just been reorganized for the year. Weekly runs are taken every Saturday afternoon and are always enjoyable.

The club will devote more time to runs this year and it will work actively in all matters which affect the interest of Atlanta wheelmen. The men who compose it are young and enthusiastic bicycle riders.

The riding schools of the city are doing a rushing business and are always crowded with beginners. The Columbia riding school is very popular and presents a lively scene at all hours of the day.

HUGE STRUCTURE FOR PEACHTREE

Eight Story Apartment House To Go Up at Once.

PLANS ARE ALL ARRANGED

Contract Will Be Let and Work Started In a Few Days.

BIG MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE

Will Front Peachtree Almost Opposite the Capital City Club—How It Will Be Built, and How the Flats Will Be Rented.

Here's an innovation for Atlanta in the building boom.

An eight-story apartment house will go up at once on the first residence block of Peachtree.

The plans have been made, the deal arranged and in a few months there will loom up in front of the Capital City Club the most elaborate building of its kind in Atlanta.

Some days ago the property was obtained by Mr. Samuel Barnett and Miss Susie Harwood. As soon as they got hold of the lot they began arrangements for the building, and to Architect W. F. Denny was turned over all plans for the design with the privilege of fixing the contract and starting up the work at once.

This structure is in keeping with the progress of Atlanta in the building line during the last year, and is another evidence of the development which has manifested itself here recently.

The plans of the building make it the most impressive of its style in the south. Atlanta has no apartment house of the kind thus far, and it will be situated in a conspicuous place.

The lot has a frontage of over one hundred feet and is just between the Maddox property and the Ballard house. The structure will be eight stories high.

Description of the Building.

It will be eight stories high above the basement, with a frontage of 100 feet on Peachtree street and will be of the latest fireproof, steel construction, and finished in the most modern style.

The basement, in addition to the necessary space for heating apparatus, elevator machinery, etc., will have a complete Turkish bath room and barber shop.

The first floor will have a large restaurant, private dining rooms, billiard room, double parlors, ladies' reception room, reading room, etc., in addition to a large lobby and loggia.

In the rear of the lobby the elevator will be placed, around which a broad marble stairway will run the full height of the building.

The seven upper floors will be divided into appartments, varying in suites from one to three rooms. Each suite will have a connecting bathroom, with the most complete and modern fixtures. The chambers are arranged with large closets and alcove for the bed. There are ninety-five rooms in the building, which will average 14x20 in size. Each will have a large bay window at the end.

They will be heated by steam and lighted by both electricity and gas, and also have a complete system of call bells and speaking tubes from the office below.

The halls and bathrooms throughout the building, as well as the restaurant and lobby on the first floor, will have marble tile floor and wainscoting base.

All stairways will be of ornamental iron, with marble treads. The interior finish for the entire building will be in ivory white enamel, with polished hardwood floors.

The roof will be floored with asphalt and fitted up for a roof garden.

The front, which is 100 feet wide and 105 feet high, will be of buff brick and stone. The first and second story will be in white marble, smooth faced; above this will be in very light buff brick, with terra cotta ornamentation.

The building will be constructed of the very best material, and in most modern style, and will be absolutely fireproof.

Mr. Denny will begin work at once and will probably let the contract this week.

FREE TO EVERY MAN.

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT

Which Cured Him After Everything Else Failed.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored the general health, but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it, and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime of happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 135, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a plain sealed envelope.

Munyon Tells What Not to Do.



Take No Medicine Unless You Are Sick.

Munyon decries dosing and doping. Why should the glorious springtime be the signal for a deluge of physic, and the golden harvest be associated with the excessive drinking of rum and whiskey disguised as bitters? Medicine should only be given to the sick, and should always be administered with gentleness and discretion. Medicine should be to Nature only a delicate rebuke of error and a kind encouragement of the physical forces for good. The hard work of recovery is done by Nature itself. The human body is more delicate than the finest mechanism, more sensitive than the tenderest plant. To shatter the liver with mercury, to madden the nerves with morphine and chloral, and to flay and burn the stomach with every poison black-listed with skull and cross-bones, is torture more demonic than the Inquisition.

This is a world of compensations. For every valley there is a corresponding mountain, for every darkness there is a corresponding light, and for every disease there is a corresponding cure. Not all such cures have yet been found, but Munyon has discovered fifty-seven of them. Each one of Munyon's cures is a specific for some particular disease, and for nothing else. Each one of Munyon's cures is a climax of scientific experiment, the exact fit in each case. Munyon's Remedies for sale at all druggists. Mostly 25 cents a bottle. If in doubt write to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for free medical advice.

OUR 1897 STOVES



We think are even better looking than last year's styles. They bake and broil just as well, which is saying a good deal, as they are mighty near perfection. Prices are unchanged.

Atlanta Gaslight Co.
Tel. 252.

EISEMAN BROS.

CONCERNING IMPROVEMENTS

—AND—

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

In a short time we will begin building a second story for the accommodation of our vast stock of Children's Clothing. Plans have been submitted by architects and are now being considered. One of the attractive features of the improvements will be an elegant passenger elevator, by which customers are assured quick and safe access to and egress from the new addition to our already commodious store. In the meantime we will

Offer Special Reductions on all Children's Wool Clothing.

When work begins we don't want the men hampered or crowded by the great bulk of goods now on hand. In order to get the quantity down we'll put prices down lower than ever before quoted in this section.

Within thirty days we hope to invite you to the new home of the Children's Clothes. It is to be complete in every detail. A separate department exclusive for the little ones.

EISEMAN BROS.

15-17 Whitehall Street.

Our Only Store in Atlanta—15-17 Whitehall Street.

PHASES OF WOMAN'S WORK AND THOUGHT

Social Side of Life at an Army Post From Two Standpoints: The Outsiders and the Army Officers. Matters of Interest To Womankind Everywhere.

ISMA DOOLY.

An English gentleman recently visiting here, and discussing enthusiastically southern society—which he considered the most typical of real American life—was led by those around him to give his opinion of American people in general, especially as to their social side. He thought the vast amount of foreign element we encountered in the larger northern cities naturally affected and influenced the native characteristics. In New York and Boston, for instance, the number of his countrymen residing there gave their touch of the cosmopolitan to the social side of life. The French and German influences and customs crept in with their social characteristics, so that a distinguished foreigner, in the most exclusive northern social circles, found himself in a sense almost at home. "In the south," he said, "thanks to the gracious hospitality of the people, the stranger is at home, too," and the Englishman bowed across the table to his southern host. The latter showed his appreciation by looking at the waiter and then at the Englishman's wine glass.

A lady present began to question him as to his views of America's social life, and when he referred indirectly to acquaintances in the army, she asked his opinion of that contingent of the nation's society.

She listened attentively to all he said, for not many years ago she had been confronted with the tantalizing question as to whether it should be the "hero of the army" or the practical business-like civilian when she subsequently married.

"Is it not an ideal little social world all to itself?" she asked. "I can think of army life in our country now only as delightful and without responsibility with ever-changing surroundings that would more or less charm my restless spirit. It would seem to me that here might be found a veritable Utopia.

"In your conception of anything so ideal," said the foreign guest, "you forget the reality, and that army society, like all other, is made up of human beings, who necessarily combine characteristics of the good, bad and indifferent. You must remember that in every set or community of people there is the erratic man, the egotistical man, the man who may not have the same sense of honor as his next door neighbor, while among your fair sex there is the indiscreet woman, the undignified woman and the one who tells all she knows. These types exist in army life as elsewhere, and the results of their failings deprive that social element of its ideality just as they do in social life the world over.

"Having seen what I have of army people and army life in this country," he continued, "I prefer to consider the people apart from the life, and judge them along with the best social element outside. It seems but natural to suppose that a small community of people, necessarily constantly associated with each other, as in the case of many army posts, should be subject to that narrowness that one charitably calls provincialism in small country towns. Everybody knows everybody else's business, the life of leisure leads the men as well as the women into a 'small talk,' that may end in gossip. Then, too, the two factions, if they may be so called, that compose the army consist of the soldiers that have arisen from the ranks and those that have come from West Point. Socially, I dare say, there may be a feeling of distinction right here, that would prompt little differences, though the army man of either faction will stoutly deny that there is any such sentiment. I should say, therefore, that the army men, with the sentiments that must inspire them in the dignity of their positions, would be the better when taken out of the necessarily narrow confines of their post life."

A quiet listener to the conversation ventured the reflection at this point that probably neither party could speak more than theoretically of the social side of army life, since neither had lived in it, and more than had a glimpse of it; the lady judging from a short visit to a post, the gentleman basing his opinions more on what the circumstances of such a life would lead one to conclude, and yet both of them were reasonable.

It is much more agreeable, when possible, to look upon the bright side of every phase of life, and there is no doubt that every right thinking American man and woman should not only be proud of the army, but be interested in every phase of the life.

The average American woman not of the army is apt to recall a visit to any army post as a romantic event in her career, while the officer's daughter or wife is never happy in any but army life. Those who may leave it for one course or the other are faithful ever in their love of it, and cling to its every sentiment and memory.

Repeating portions of the conversation of the English gentleman and his interested companion to a woman who had been born and wed in the army life, and the wife of a gallent officer, too, she resented the idea that narrowness necessarily characterized post life, and smiled rather at the lady who favored it for its gratification of a restless spirit.

"Do I thing King's stories good pictures of army life," she asked.

"Well, I object to his bringing in so many gossiping women—that is not true to life."

"To be true to life at present," said a young woman full of local reflections, "I should think he would introduce a gossiping man."

"I would prefer," continued the lady, "to have army life judged by the pretty romances of King than to feel that the entire social side of our life was judged by any one incident occurring among a comparatively small community of our people. One might as well judge of the spirit of an entire social organization by one erring member or infer that a city furnishing a sensation among a few individuals is a hopeless sensational city, as to suppose that the whole social side of army life is ready to burst forth in petty conflict because an incident exaggerated comes to light in an individual post.

"The truth is, our life on the frontier is nearer the ideal than any other place, and remote from any other influences, it is essentially the real army life.

"The people thrown on their own resources feel that the pleasures of living lie in the relations of social life, and the result is a beautiful state of society, that in its freedom and purity defies criticism. There may be those who suppose that the situation of a post in close proximity to a city renders it more desirable from a social standpoint, but such is not the case. For real happy army life, and that of which I have the happiest recollections, I prefer the frontier posts; there is a charm, a freedom about them that attaches one to the very memory."

And here the "daughter of the regiment" grew eloquent in her expressions of past frontier romances, and related so many incidents in her enthusiasm that she carried her listeners with her to the very site of her past pleasures.

"I recall so vividly," she said, "my first acquaintance with captain," referring to a well-known officer at present in Atlanta. I was with my father at a frontier post, some thirteen miles from the railroad station, and the event of the day was the horseback ride to the train for the mail. A young lieutenant, my first soldier beau, by the way, received a letter that a member of his class would pass through the village that day en route to his home in Georgia. He proposed that we go to the train on horseback, and greet his comrade. In the pleasures of the long, invigorating drive through the brisk western winds we forgot the near approaching train, and reached the station just in time to see the laughing face of a young lieutenant waving adieu from the rear platform.

"'Suppose we try and catch the train at the next station,' I suggested to my companion, and quick as a flash we spurred



MRS. DE FORREST ALGOOD, OF GRIFFIN.
Reception Committee Georgia Commission of Tennessee Centenial.

our horses and dashed after it. We kept in sight of it pretty well, so well, indeed, that the passengers appreciated the chase, and the car windows, that we could see now and then, were alive with expectant faces." And as the lady told the story of the ride her eyes fairly scintillated in her excitement of the memory, and her face grew as radiant as the wild primroses she wore in her belt.

Those listening to her were alert with interest, and seemed to be with her in the course of the four-mile ride. "We reached the station," she said, "about two minutes after the train. I was breathless and almost sightless, when I felt my saddle jerked and my arm caught, and I realized that the force of the ride had broken my saddle strap, and I would have fallen, had I not at the moment been rescued. Turning, I recognized the young lieutenant I had seen on the platform; he grasped my hand in hearty congratulation of the ride, and that was my first meeting with the popular Georgian of the army, now a captain."

"But that was not the only incident of the ride I remember," she continued, "en route home, it grew very cold and a few miles before we reached the post my poor little hands became numb and threatened to release the rein in spite of anything I could do.

"I complained and my companion, who, like the gallant soldier that he was, drew his horse closer to mine and undertook to warm my hand between his buckskin gloves. In the distance in front of us we saw approaching an old countryman, but my hand was so cold I didn't care. Just at that moment, however, we were startled by hearing a man clear his throat behind us, and lo! there was the commandant of the post. He considerately drove by apparently as oblivious as the typical Kentucky host, who turns his back when his guest samples the 'oldest in the cellar.'"

"Did he go back to the post and tell it," interrupted a lady in the party.

"Well, I don't know who told it," said the fair reconteur, but it seemed to me the entire army had assembled to greet us on our return, and inquire as to the temperature of not only our hands but hearts, while the jolly commandant sat off and chuckled at our embarrassment.

"But such incidents are indeed insignificant when I recall the real romances of the frontier life, the dread of the sudden calls to skirmishes with the Indians, when, for days and days, we women lived in anticipation of the irregular mails that brought us the news of those we loved. And yet with all the anxiety attending the life none of us would have given it up. Our ambitions and inspirations were so in sympathy with the spirit of our soldier protectors we joined with them in the very midst of the conflict.

"I remember so well my first real heartache and anxiety was felt in a sudden call the soldiers of our post had to a skirmish with the Indians. I was at a convent in the nearest city, and the regiment had to pass through so sudden had the summons come, a young lieutenant to whom I was fondly attached had no time to secure from my father the necessary permission admitting him to the convent. He determined to say goodby, and reaching the door, demanded the privilege of seeing me. The most excited argument ensued between him and the mother superior, but he carried his point, and I appeared, and the only time left was the minute or two fast elapsing before the train would leave.

"Without a word I jumped in the carriage at the door and drove with him to the train, just in time for him to join his departing regiment. I waved my handkerchief as far as I could see him, and then with a feeling of utter desolation I returned to the convent just as the angelus bell seemed to toll so dolefully the twilight hour.

"Then I recall so many army romances of which I know, I am inclined to think that the women are more deeply attached to it than even the men, for there are so many incidents of where the charms and sentiments of it have come between army girls and their worthy civilian lovers.

"An evidence of this devotion is well known in the marriage of Colonel —— and his wife, of our post. She declared that nothing would induce her to leave the army and that she would never wed other than an army man. The colonel at the time was unfortunately beyond the age of an appointment at West Point, so he went west, enlisted, bought a commission, and not until then won his bride."

The prettily told stories of the lady happy family, each one dependent on the other. A principle universally observed by army men," he continued, "and one that has impressed me always, is the appreciation the men have of the honor of women. Never in my experience in army clubs have I heard that fair name so susceptible in is delicacy to a breath of suspicion profaned by one of our number, and I resent as an army man any imputation to the contrary."

But these sentiments, uttered by the soldier—for that he was every inch of him—seemed to be but the principles that one expects in every man, who deserves the honor of the title. And though the nation may accord to its army all the superior qualities of amnly honor and principle. It seemed to a listener that the keynote of the principle prompting the gallant officer's expression of honor lay in his tender and reverential enunciation of two words, uttered in the course of his narration—the words, "my mother."

Of the freedom and delight of the frontier posts, the officer told many interesting stories of sudden calls some years ago, when the posts of the far west in the midst of social gayeties would be called upon to march to some point where Indians were making trouble.

"I honestly believe," he said, "the women out there at that time thought more of their husbands than now, for they were in continuous anxiety as to their being called away, and there were many sad opportunities when an officer in bidding a hasty adieu, would discover with mingled joy and sorrow what he had long wanted to know from a coquetted sweetheart.

"I remember so well one night at a frontier hop," tenderly reflected the captain, "that just before going I received a summons to leave at daybreak for serious troubles at some distance away. I refanited from telling the little woman with whom I was that night until she began telling me with anticipated pleasure of a driving party the next day—'Each girl will ask a man to accompany her,' she said, as we walked out between the dances, 'and I want you to go with me.' Then I had to tell her the truth—that I was going away."

But just what she did and said at the moment the captain refused to tell. He never saw her again, but acknowledged he inquired for her during a recent visit to the place where she married and lived, only to find that she had some time ago passed away.

Notice to Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Robert Emory Park, regent for Georgia of the Confederate Memorial Museum, has addressed the following letter to the Daughters of the Confederacy of Georgia, and requests that papers throughout the state copy. The letter as addressed to the presidents of the various chapters, reads:

"Dear Madame—Will you kindly ascertain at the first possible opportunity and immediately communicate to me the preference of your chapter as to the location of the battle abbey? If Atlanta is out of the contest, what is your choice as between Richmond, Va.; New Orleans, La., and Nashville, Tenn?

"Remember that Richmond was the first to originate the idea of a great memorial building, the common property of the whole south, wherein to preserve the precious relics of the lost cause, and to collect materials for a true account of one of the most heroic struggles in the annals of history.

"The Memorial museum, the outcome of work planned years ago by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, and carried to successful completion by the great Confederate bazaar, in which every state bore her part in 1893, should be the nucleus for the great battle abbey. The museum already possesses treasures of inestimable value in the way of memorials of our great confederate chieftains, and countless souvenirs of private soldiers, and state papers, manuscripts, letters and dispatches, precious as historical documents.

"What site could be more suitable for the abbey than that of the white house of the confederacy, uniting, as it does, memories of the social and military life of the war, and consecrated as it is by a thousand sacred recollections of interviews between President Davis and his great captains in the Gethsemane hours of the confederacy?

"What city but Richmond can claim to belong to the whole south? Was she not our Richmond not only as our capital of the confederacy, but as our Richmond in the field against the foe? Was she not ours by virtue of her self-sacrifice, her danger and her suffering through four immortal years? Was she not our Strasburg, not by strength of her fortresses, but by the dauntless valor of her cordon of confederate hearts that surrounded her, beating in unison with the hearts of the heroic women within her gates, who would never cry yield!

"Silver cannot purchase prestige, nor gold gather tradition. Thank God history cannot be bought or sold as merchandise in the market. Her coin is stamped with the lineaments of heroes—and red with the indelible blood of martyrs.

"Richmond on the James, our Rome of the South, on her sacred hills, began her cavalier history before the Pilgrims landed. She is rich in colonial memories, and when the revolution came, what voice was it but the voice of Patrick Henry shouting the war cry of 'freedom' in the house of burgesses, where now stands old St. John's church, that went echoing round the world in the wake of that first gunshot at Lexington—'Give me liberty or give me death!'

"Is there any state in the south that can stand beside Virginia in her right to claim the battle abbey? Mother of presidents, nurse of statesmen, the claim of Virginia: to be first in the hearts of her southern countrymen was great enough before, but now that her ancient glory is almost dimmed by the shining splendor of her late war record, now that she has given to the south, nay to America, Lee and Jackson, she stands absolutely pre-eminent. Can any other matron in the sisterhood of states condemn the noble pride of this Roman mother, Virginia, as she points to her sons, the foremost citizens of America—Washington and Lee—and says: 'Behold, my jewels?'

"Let us glory in her glory; let us repose in her the trust of which she is so worthy. Give her who has suffered for us all our treasures to guard for future generations. One great memorial temple is better for the glory of the south than a dozen small chapels.

"Let us say to Mr. Rouss: 'Give your donation to Richmond—she is the beloved city of the south. We will all with one accord work for the battle abbey if placed on the consecrated soil of Virginia.'"

The Woman's Supplement.

The woman's supplement of The Constitution, to appear Wednesday, May 19th, will be a publication of state interest, since the courtesy of the paper was extended to the women commissioners of the state of Georgia in their interest in the woman's department of the Tennessee Centennial.

Mrs. A. B. Steele, president of the Georgia board, as editor-in-chief, appointed with excellent judgment the members of her staff, and each department of the publication is in the hands of bright and capable women. Mrs. Steele has developed the work with that system and regularity that assures her every undertaking with success, and has so managed the paper that it will not only be alive with bright local matter, but contain editorials and cleverly written articles on such vital questions as will be of state interest.

Its publication being in the patriotic assistance of an enterprise undertaken by a sister state will render its appearance in Tennessee as a matter of great interest, there being among the many brilliant articles to be seen in the edition a number over the signature of prominent women of the Tennessee board. A feature of the supplement will be a series of book reviews by a clever Atlanta woman, dealing with the popular books of the day and those that at present provoke general discussion. In the woman's department there will be a series of opinions as expressed by society men in regard to the modern society girl, while the charming reporters of the local staff are busily engaged prying into the affairs of the city from the imposing dignity of the capitol to the innermost secrets of the latest love affairs.

Mrs. Steele requests that the manuscripts of the ladies contributing to the supplement be sent to her at The Constitution office Monday at 12 o'clock. All advertising matter is requested as early as possible Monday morning.

Federation News.

The address recently delivered in LaGrange by Mrs. William B. Lowe, president of the Georgia Federation, has won the most enthusiastic criticisms and has been widely read by the appreciation club women throughout the state. When introduced to the brilliant assembly before her Mrs. Lowe referred with tenderest expression to the pleasure it gave her to address the women of her old home.

She reviewed the progress of the women of the state and briefly outlined the history of the club movement among Georgia women.

The address throughout was distinguished by its force and womanly spirit and expressed in an eloquent language that deeply impressed her hearers. In reference to woman in her many relations to life she said:

"The time has come in our history when as women we realize that whether she comes from the walks of life where ease and luxury dwell, or whether she be a representative of the wage-earning class, the truth is still the same that, as women, we owe it to our sex to raise a voice in this land for the protection of woman against want, oppression, injustice and ignorance. We would not lessen in the slightest degree the standard of woman in the home. As mother and wife we admire her more than in all other positions, but combining with these virtues that altruistic nature that carries this same loving influence beyond her family into the homes of the less fortunate and helpless ones. She then shines as the perfected creature.

"God has made the soil of our land of such material that when tended by an industrious, intelligent hand it sends up the same fruitage before the door of the peasant, as that which beautifies the home of the king; and so we find in the nature of the lowliest son of toil the same principles of ambition, honor, pride and love, which when wisely guided by the hand of love and gentleness, will rise to the same pinnacle of greatness as the child of fortune. This then is the work we have begun."

In reference to the first year's work of the Federation Mrs. Lowe said:

"And if in this first year of our existence we had done no more than cement this bond of union among the women of our state, we should feel that it was a work to be proud of; but much more has been accomplished, and we have proved to the world that in our ranks we shall no longer hear that cry that women are wanting in that comradeship which has been said to belong to men. We will adopt this one masculine trait, and send out the assurance to the helpless fallen ones of our sex, that in us they will find that sympathy which shall uphold and strengthen their cause. Already our work is well under way in another direction; for the splendid outline of study sent out by our educational committee has awakened the entire state to the alarming backwardness of our population in educational facilities, and when the plan of this committee is consummated and reading circles are formed in every county, we shall see our influence shed broadcast in the benighted corners of our land in an improved civilization which shall immortalize the club woman of today, and whose message shall go out to others swifter than the fall of the dewdrop from the blade of reed grass upon the earth. We shall before the close of another year see perfected the plan of our library committee, and with a traveling library well selected to meet the needs of our people, managed and owned by the Georgia Federation, we shall prove to our legislature the wisdom of this expenditure, which shall carry into the farmer's home such books as will lighten the dreary routine of life for them, until they shall send up such a clamor to the legislature to sustain our beginning, as the demand increases for its enlargement, that

Imperial Hair Regenerator



will make the hair beautiful, glossy and natural, no matter how Streaky, BLEACHED or GRAY it may be.

It is clean, odorless, lasting. It does not contain an atom of poisonous matter. Baths do not affect it, neither does curling or crimping. Incomparable for the BEARD on account of its durability and cleanliness.

No. 1, Black.
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A SUMMER PROMENADE COSTUME FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

ACTRESS CURED.

Mrs. James B. Donovan, of "The Donovans," Irish Sketch Artists, Who Has Often Appeared in This City, Made Thin and Well by Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Salt and Compound—Write Our Medical Department or Call for Free Advice About Obesity, Rupture or Any Other Disease. Don't Delay.



MRS. JAMES B. DONOVAN.

The following interesting letter from Mrs. James B. Donovan, of "The Donovans," Irish sketch artists, who is well known to Chicago theater-goers, should be read by every at man and woman who reads The Constitution.

Tony Pastor's Theater, New York, April 23, 1897.

Messrs. Loring & Co., 42 W. 22-st, New York City:

Gentlemen—About the first of January I began taking Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt. My stoutness had become burdensome and ungainly, and, my being in the theatrical profession, it interfered with my acting, singing and dancing to such an extent that it became unbearable. I had tried everything to reduce me, but could get no relief. As above stated, I began to use Dr. Edison's Pills and Salt, and at once commenced to reduce, until now I am down to my normal weight. That distressed, heavy and languid feeling is entirely gone, and I feel like a new woman. Shortness of breath, with which I was greatly troubled, has been completely cured. I can safely recommend the Pills and Salt as the only true and effective flesh reducers in the world, and you have my permission to use this, together with my photograph, for advertising purposes. I will also answer all inquiries.

Yours truly,
(Signed) MRS. JAMES B. DONOVAN.

No "tonics," "nervines," "sarsaparilla" or other "spring" medicines required when these remedies are used. They take the place of all female remedies and regulators. Obesity Salt $1.00 a bottle. Obesity Pills $1.00 a bottle; three bottles for $4.00. Obesity Salt $2.50 up. Written guarantee to refund the price if Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Obesity Salt are taken as directed without good results. Write to our Chicago Medical Department for free advice about your obesity or any other disease. Be sure to write if you are ruptured. Best truss and treatment ever devised. Send for free copy of "How to Cure Obesity." Say you saw it in The Atlanta Sunday Constitution.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies are sold in Atlanta by THE JACOBS PHARMACY CO.

Send letters and mail, express or C. O. D. orders to Loring & Co., General Agents for the United States. To insure prompt reply, mention Department as below. Use only the nearest address:

LORING & CO., DEPT. G

No. 115 State street, Chicago, Ill.
No. 42 W. Twenty-second street, New York City.

this appropriation will come to us without begging."

Mrs. W. D. Paden and children have gone to Woodruff, S. C., to spend some time.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carter have returned from Augusta.

Mrs. Randolph Kirkland and children, of Savannah, returned home after a month's visit in Atlanta to Mrs. Walter Dopson, of 47 West Fair street.

"Ain't I Pretty? See!" A Yellow Kid Party

One of the most unique and interesting children's parties ever given in Atlanta was that yesterday afternoon, at which Bob Hancock, Jr., the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hancock, entertained twenty-five or thirty of his little friends.

The party well deserved the appellation of a yellow kid fete, since that unique infant of The New York Journal was evident in every appointment of the entertainment.

The invitations bore his smiling visage and as each little guest entered souvenirs were handed them, the girls receiving yellow kid buttons and the little boys fans upon which the yellow kid appeared in all his glory.

Before going in to luncheon each beaux presented his choice of the occasion with his fan and she in turn gave him her button. Thus paired off, they sat about a yellow covered table, the centerpiece of which was a yellow kid of candy. Across his ample garment was written: "What I want to eat is a plenty. See!"

At one end of the table was a "Jack Horner pie," each guest "pulling out a plum" in the form of a tiny yellow kid.

The walls of the dining room were fairly covered with pictures of the yellow kid, and each little girl was presented with yellow bead necklaces as souvenirs of the occasion—the little boys with yellow walking canes.

Gossip of Society.

It is predicted that this summer will be rather a gay one for Atlanta since so many of the prominent people will spend most of their time in town or at their summer homes not far away. The members of the Winter Wheel Club will not disband and a number of young society people are planning for a series of moonlight bicycle meets. It would seem that those Atlanta ladies not already devotees of the wheel are learning it since the riding schools are filled with them of all ages and it may be added all sizes and weights.

The question is frequently asked as to the necessity of learning at a riding school or imposing on some friend to teach you after dark. The advice always given is "learn at the school, as you will be taught certain rules and turns there that will be invaluable afterwards."

The conclusion is reasonable and for those who can afford it the first attempts had best be made under an experienced instructor. The bicycle costume is at best a trying one, and yet there are few women who do not look really well in them. Even at the riding school where costumes are fashioned and a appropriated, regardless of appearance, the women as a rule look well. It would seem that this very fact would encourage the fad of the rainy costume being so universally adopted in the large cities. Yet that seems to be the one advancement to which the Atlanta women are not attracted.

They still shrink from the abbreviated skirt, which after all reaches almost to the ankle and would save them so much skirt bindings and soiled petticoats.

The ladies interested in the Georgia commission are at present considering the plan of giving a garden party in the interest of Georgia day at the Centennial.

The description recently given of a champetre on a beautiful lawn in a northern city suggests a very pretty scene that might be well imagined by those who remember the very beautiful one given at Brookwood just previous to the exposition. White tents made shady retreats places for those who sipped frappe, etc., at the various booths society matrons and maids gathered in their lovely costumes and listened to the delightful music rendered by the band.

Flowers were disposed of in shady nooks and on the lake near by were a number of sailing parties. Though most of the ladies present drove out in the loveliest afternoon toilettes, there were a number in their handsome bicycle toilets, and several were out on horseback. There is no doubt a garden party at this season would be an exceedingly popular event.

Mrs. George Dexter will entertain the Wednesday Euchre Club Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mrs. Alex Smith and her children leave Monday for Lithia Springs.

Mrs. Harry Jackson left Friday night for Athens, where she is on a visit to Mrs. A. L. Hull. Her mother, Mrs. Cobb, is much better, and Mrs. Hoke Smith has returned home.

Mr. Carter, of Isabella, Tenn., arrived in the city last night and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Spalding.

Mrs. Hull, of Washington, Ga., is the guest of her son, Mr. Alex Hull, at the Leyden.

The next meeting of the Manning Club will be at the home of Miss Angela Orr, 242 South Pryor street.

Miss Eunice Edwards, a charming young woman of Griffin, is the guest of Miss Hannah Hall, on Formwalt street.

Mrs. J. Frank Meador and Miss Augusta Wylie are expected home early in the week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthews are expected home next week.

On their return from the west Mrs. Hoke Reed and Miss Reed will be among the Atlanta guests at Warm Springs in the early summer.

Mrs. Rhode Hill and Mr. and Mrs. Carol Payne will spend several weeks at Warm Springs.

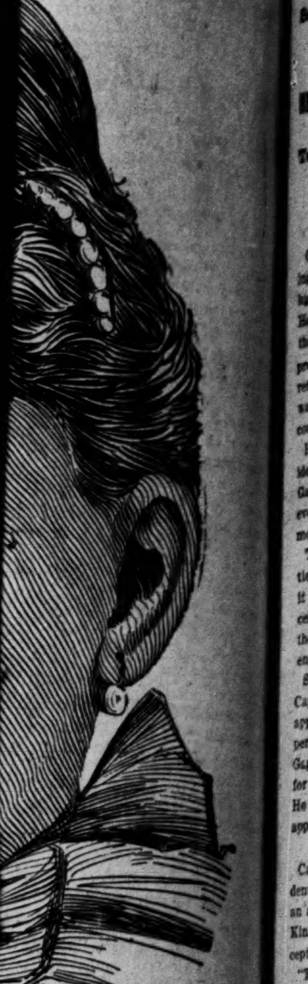
The barbecue given by the "One Club" yesterday afternoon was one of the jollest occasions in the history of the club.

The afternoon was just the one to make

Continued on Seventh Page.

...RED,

...ovans," Irish Sketch... This City, Made This ...Pills, Salt and Cour... ...ent or Call for Free ...Any Other Disease—



...AN.

...es. I will also answer all ...
Yours truly,
MRS. JAMES B. DONOVAN.
...," "nervines," "sarsaparilla" ...ring" medicines required ...s are used. They take the place ... remedies and regulators. ...oo a bottle. Obesity Pills $1.50 ... bottles for $4.00. Obesity ... Written guarantee to refund the ... Edison's Obesity Pills and Obesity ...n as directed without good re... to our Chicago Medical Depart... advice about your obesity or any ... Be sure to write if you are ...est truss and treatment ... for free copy of "How to Cure ...ay you saw it in The Atlanta ...itution. ...'s Obesity Remedies are sold ... THE JACOBS PHARMACY, ...s and mail, express or C. O. D. ...ring & Co., General Agents for ...tates. To insure prompt reply, ...rtment as below. Use only ...ss:

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WEST WILL GET THE RAILROAD PLUM

The Captain Has Returned from His Trip to Washington.

HE WILL BE SUCCESSFUL

Secretary Gage Will Consider His Application Favorably.

HE DID NOT SEE PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

Tells How a Disappointed Crowd of Office-Seekers Failed To Have Interviews.

Captain A. J. West is back from Washington, where he went to take a peep at his application for railroad commissioner. He wishes to be one of the five directors of the Union Pacific, and the appointment will probably come in a short while. Upon his return yesterday morning Captain West was in good spirits and was much encouraged at the prospects.

He was disappointed in not seeing President McKinley, but his call upon Secretary Gage was most pleasant, and there is every reason to believe that the appointment will be made.

The office will not interfere with the duties of Captain West at present, nor will it remove him from Atlanta should he receive it. It is of a non-political nature and the requirements are of a business nature entirely.

Soon after the inauguration of McKinley Captain West was induced to put in his application for the place. He has a warm personal friend in Secretary Lyman J. Gage, whom he knew while commissioner for Georgia at the Columbian exposition. He has other friends who will push his appointment.

McKinle's Veto.

Captain West tells an interesting incident of a visit to the white house. He had an appointment to call upon President McKinley and was admitted to the private reception room by Secretary Porter.

"The president was very busy at the time," he said, "and I did not think it would be possible for me to see him, but I decided to wait. There was a huge crowd in the regular reception room. Among them were a number of Georgians who had come to press the appointment of Lyons. There were people of all classes on hand, and they waited patiently for nearly three hours.

"After we had been there about that time a clerk came out with a placard bearing the announcement that because of official business the president would be unable to see any one. He was going to Philadelphia the next day and was forced to attend to important state affairs.

"I decided not to wait and left for Atlanta that afternoon. Before leaving, however, I saw Secretary Gage.

"Washington is alive at this season," continued Captain West. "The office seekers are on hand by the thousand, and among them are crowds of negroes. Georgia has a large delegation there. The Lyons fight for the Augusta postoffice is interesting them, and Colonel Buck hopes to have the appointment made before he leaves."

TWO CONCERTS AT THE PARK.

The Fifth Regiment Band in the Coliseum This Afternoon and Night.

The Fifth regiment band will give two more delightful concerts at the Coliseum this afternoon and tonight. Director McAfee has arranged enjoyable programmes and large crowds will no doubt be in attendance.

These concerts are growing more attractive every day, and the attendance is gradually increasing. Piedmont park is one of the most popular pleasure resorts of the city, and the directors are doing everything in their power for the entertainment of the visitors.

The Consolidated will run quick schedules this afternoon and tonight, and the following excellent programme will be rendered at the evening concert:

Fanfare Militaire—"Semper Fidelis," Sousa.
Overture—"Semiramide," Rossini.
Selection—"Princess Bonnie," Spencer.
Idyll—"Forge in the Forest," Michaelis.
(Synopsis: Night; the lonely hound is heard in the distance wailing a tale of woe to the moon; birds announce the approaching dawn; "5 o'clock;" morning hymnal; the brawny knight of the forge seizes his sledge and begins the day's work.)
Patrol—"The Crack Regiment," Tobani.
March—"El Capitan," Sousa.
INTERMISSION.
Excerpts from musical comedy—"In Gay New York," Kirker. (Introducing the following popular hits: "Gay New York," "Cripple Creek Bandits," "Lurline, the Water Queen," "Jusquela," "Take Me Down to Coney," "Fourteen Miles from Schenectady to Troy," "Molly," "Riding on the 'Chu-Chu' Cars," etc.)
Bandinage—"Comic Tattoo," Patbach.
The famous "Minuet," Paderewski.
(a) Polka comique, "The Squegees," Casey; (b) "An Ethiopian Oddity," Hall.
March—"Thunderer," Sousa.

FOUR CAME AND WON.

A Gang of Negro Sports Caught Playing Craps.

As the Saturday afternoon was drawing to a close yesterday five colored sports hied themselves to an alley on Piedmont avenue between the railroad and Decatur street and engaged in a seductive game of craps. They were Frank Hightower, John Harris, Frank Bell, Lonnie Crawford and Will Smith.

"Eleven" and "seven" were "coming" right along, and the game was proceeding in a lively and interesting way at a nickel a corner. Then "four came" in the shape of Patrolmen Jolly, Coker, Jones and Hubbard, and the gang of festive gamblers were captured with the entire outfit of dice.

Cases of disorderly conduct were booked against all the boys.

The officers reported that they had a lively chase before they succeeded in capturing the "crappers."

Glad To See Him.

The Buffalo Express tells a good story of a Buffalo man whose first name is John and who has the pleasure of an intimate personal acquaintance with Senator Mark Hanna. Not long ago he was in Washington and called on the genial Ohioan.

"How do you do, John?" said Mr. Hanna, cordially extending his hand, "I am glad to see you."

"I'm very well," replied the Buffalonian, "and I would like to add right at the outset that I have not called on you to bespeak your influence in getting any political appointment, either for myself or a friend."

A broad smile of relief passed over the senator's face, and, grasping the hand of his friend a second time, he shook it more heartily than before, exclaiming, with unfeigned earnestness:

"Johnny, Johnny, I'm—glad to see you!"

Private Lessons.

I will give private lessons at my residence till June, then I will teach my third annual summer school for boys. A limited number will be taken. Those desiring instruction will please communicate with me.
W. S. Featherston, 288 Boulevard.
apr20-1m tues thur sun

Continued from Sixth Page.

inviting the delicious stew and barbecued meat, for which the club members have unrivaled recipes, and the liquid refreshment served was the proper accompaniment that made the feast one for the epicure. About one hundred and fifty prominent Atlantians were in attendance, and the toasts proposed were of the brilliant and humorous nature that have made Colonel Adair and Harry Stockdell famous at any occasion made happy by their presence.

Quite a gay party of Atlanta people will visit Tallulah Falls at an early date. They go in a private car and will be gone several days.

Miss Willingham, the guest of Miss Cabaniss, was complimented with an elegant luncheon at the Aragon yesterday.

Miss Pattillo has returned home.

Miss Sallie Chandler, of Athens, is the guest of Miss Elizabeth Venable, at Stone Mountain.

Miss Connally has returned.

Mrs. Julius Brown and Miss Brown are the guests of Miss Fort in Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Bi-Monthly Euchre Club was entertained delightfully Friday afternoon by Miss Hennie Franklin.

Miss Mary Lizzie Jarret, of Fugalo Valley was the guest of friends in the city yesterday.

The lecture of Professor Tregg, of Chicago, Tuesday evening at the Unitarian church will be a source of literary and social interest.

The card party to be given by Mrs. James Dickey, Jr., Wednesday afternoon will be an elaborate and enjoyable affair. Over ninety guests have been invited.

Mr. Wilson, of Edenburg, Scotland, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Peel.

The Georgia Woman's Press Club will meet at Warm Springs in July.

Among the June weddings will be that of a highly cultured young woman of Atlanta and a Macon gentleman of prominence and popularity.

Mrs. A. P. Brantley, nee Miss Ella Foreacre, is visiting her mother, Mrs. G. J. Foreacre, at 251 West Peachtree street.

Miss Idolene Edwards left the city yesterday to visit friends in Savannah.

Mr. and Mrs. Sewman and Mr. Sewman left the city yesterday for Savannah.

Mrs. Frank Lang, of Memphis, is in the city visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Rose, on Highland avenue.

Mrs. Jake Menko is visiting Atlanta, and is at present at the Cooledge house, on Houston street.

Miss Ruth Hallman is visiting Miss Maddon in Nashville.

Mr. Frank Hawkins has returned from a trip to Mississippi.

Marie Louise Wright, the little daughter of Dr. H. S. Wright, celebrated her eighth birthday Saturday afternoon. Eight little guests were invited, also her teachers, the Misses Cheney and Mrs. Walsh, who has charge of the kindergarten department. The little hostess received her guests in a lovely red silk trimmed in black lace. The guests were: Miss Cheney, Miss Margeretta Cheny, Mrs. Walsh, Marguerite Smith, Lucile Kiser, Martha Lashe, Marion Walsh, Laura Featherston, Marie Houston, Ethel Hope and Royal Daniel, Jr.

A dance was given at the Elmwood hotel, at Marietta, last night complimentary to Miss Myra McCrea, who recently returned from college at Columbia, Tenn. She is a decidedly popular and beautiful young lady, and nothing less than a bright and successful future can be predicted for her. The evening was most highly enjoyed by all present. They were: Miss McRae, Miss Chase, Miss Hunt, Miss Ida Hunt, Miss Glover, Miss Jennie Glover, Miss Lucia Williams, Miss Seals, Miss Nellie Seals, Miss Dunwoody, Miss Armstrong, Miss Whitlock, Miss Elma Reynolds, Misses Mamie and Katie Fort, Miss Mary Howell, Miss Gere, Miss Chene Gere and Miss Atkinson; Messrs. E. R. Hunt, R. H. Northcutt, R. F. Nesbitt, J. W. Legg, D. Simpson, J. H. Boston, Ad. Cotelyon, W. DuPre, Charles DuPre, Harrison, Howell Frezrant, B. Crumby, J. A. Massey, Jr., H. P. Leake, E. B. Freyer, H. A. Dunwoody, Hugh Montgomery and Tom Brumby. Chaperons: Mr. and Mrs. Morgan McNeal and Mr. and Mrs. Styles.

Collier-Clowe.

The marriage of Mr. J. Emmette Collier and Miss Jennie Roy Clowe will be solemnized at Trinity church Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock by the Rev. J. W. Roberts, D.D. The bride, attired in a white satin gown en train, trimmed in mousseline de sole and orange blossoms, will enter the church accompanied by her sister, Miss Marie Clowe, who will be dressed in white organdie. They will be preceded by two little flower girls, Misses Annie Therrell and Stella Moore. The groom will be attended by his brother, Mr. A. P. Collier, of Opelika, Ala. The ushers will be Messrs. Reese and Knott. After the ceremony the bride and groom will leave on the 4:30 o'clock train for Montgomery, Ala., where they will be tendered a reception Thursday night at the residence of the groom's parents. After a short stay in Montgomery the happy couple will leave for their future home in Demopolis, Ala.

Mrs. E. T. Payne and her charming daughter, Miss Dollie, are spending a month at Lithia Springs, for their health.

Fitzgerald, Ga., May 15.—(Special.)—A great social function was that which occurred in this city tonight, in which Mr. Sidney Lascelles was the host of honor. Several days ago the following daintily-printed invitation was sent out to the leading society people of this and adjoining towns:

"Mr. Sidney Lascelles requests the honor of your company at Thompson's hall on Saturday evening, the 15th instant, to celebrate the anniversary of his birthday. Dancing at 9 p. m. Chaperones, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Goodnow, Professor and Mrs. McIntosh. Fitzgerald, Ga., May 11, 1897. An answer will oblige."

The response was in every way flattering to Mr. Lascelles and the occasion was one of great enjoyment to those present.

Our fashion plate this week shows a promenade costume that comes from Paris, and is, according to Harper's Bazar, one of the smartest and newest styles. It is of foulard with sun-pleated skirt, forming godets at the back. The plaiting is gathered on the belt. Around the bottom of the skirt is a double ruche of black lace, and on either side of the skirt are laid flat pieces of lace, which separate, and show the plaiting between. The blouse waist is laid in tiny tucks with entre-deux of the lace, and is fastened a little to one side with tiny hooks. At the back the waist is cut in basque fashion. A flat wide collar of guipure lace, embroidered in bright colors and edged with narrow lace edging, forms epaulettes over the sleeves. At the top of the sleeves are large puffs, but the lower part fits tight to the arm, is laid in plaits and lace entre-deux, with a ruffle of mousseline de soie at the wrist.

The hat is of fancy straw, with silk crown trimmed with feathers and ribbon, and the parasol is of striped silk with mousseline de soie ruffle.

Libbey Cut Glass, the choicest of all wares, is so often imitated that it has become necessary for its makers to cut this trade mark on every piece. A moment's inspection will prove it. Libbey

GRANDMA WAS LOST

Mrs. Rebecca Ammons Taken Care of by the Police Matron.

TOUCHING SCENE AT BARRACKS

Little Grandchildren Come and Lead Her Home—Promises Not To Get Lost Again.

The matron of the police barracks had her first case yesterday morning. She entertained an aged woman who had got lost in Atlanta.

It was a pathetic incident, and when the stooped and bowed figure was finally led away by a little girl there were eyes that were not dry among the policemen who witnessed the scene.

About 11 o'clock in the morning an officer came to the barracks with Mrs. Rebecca Ammons, an old woman, whose head was white with the frosts of seventy winters, and whose form was bent with age. She timidly told that she was "lost." The day before she had gone to visit relatives, and yesterday morning had been placed on a street car and carefully informed where she was to get off, and how she was to go after leaving the car. The ride through the noisy city confused her so greatly that she failed to remember the directions given her, and she soon discovered that she was lost in Atlanta.

A policeman found her wandering about the streets, and she was tenderly taken care of.

At the police barracks she was placed in the care of the matron, Miss Sue Holloway, in the room especially arranged for the purpose. For several hours Miss Holloway talked to the old lady and ascertained who she was, but could not find out her address.

In the afternoon about 4 o'clock a little girl and boy came to the barracks and anxiously inquired if there was an old lady there. They were told that there was, and Mrs. Ammons was brought out. Tears glistened in the girl's eyes as she ran forward, and, taking the withered and wrinkled hand into her own soft and smooth one, she said:

"Why, grandmother, how in the world did you get lost? We have been searching everywhere for you, and you don't know how worried we all have been."

"My dear child," the grandmother replied with a faint smile flitting across her face, "I just got lost. I forgot which way to go, and they brought me here. It was an awful place to come to, but I couldn't help it. Just take me home, and I will promise never to get lost again."

It was a pretty picture when the children led the old lady away, and the police officers made room for them as they passed into the street.

CIRCUS IN TOWN.

It Will Give a Great Parade Tomorrow Morning.

Today the greatest show on earth will arrive in Atlanta, coming from Augusta over the Southern road, and tomorrow two performances will be given on the grounds corner Jackson and old Wheat street, reached by the Edgewood avenue car line.

The return of Columbus to the city of Barcelona after the first voyage of discovery, which triumphant event took place 400 years ago and was made the occasion for the grandest pageant in the history of the world, has been seized upon by the manager of the Barnum and Bailey Greatest Show on Earth as the subject for reproduction in the great free street parade daily given by that circus. It proves to be a most wonderful and stupendous spectacle of men, women, children, horses, elephants, wild beasts, chariot cars and floats. Columbus himself, as well as scores of other characters famous in the annals of the time, are all truthfully represented costumed in the same rich manner then in vogue, in royal robes of state, on horseback surrounded with their escorts, in costly uniforms, singly and in groups, and in picturesque and charming style, and all historically correct. Preceding this portion of the pageant is one of the most magnificent sights imaginable, that of a wondrous team of forty fine bay horses driven by one man. Preceding the Columbus portion of the procession are rare displays of open dens of wild beasts and carved golden chariots containing the splendid zoological collection, followed by twenty-four elephants, the allegorical chariots illustrating nursery rhymes and children's fairy stories. The whole affair is new, grand and inspiring, and utterly unlike those free street parades offered by little shows having nothing but "queer" material.

The parade will leave the grounds about 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, and will proceed in the following manner:

Platoon of mounted police.
Buglers and banner bearers.
Grand military band.
Stupendous forty horse united team.
Open den of five tigers and trainer.
Open den of four lions and trainer.
Open den of six leopards and trainer.
Open den of seven panthers and trainer.
Open den of six hyenas and trainer.
Open den of five bears and trainer.
Open den of six wolves and trainer.
Novel melechoir chimes, drawn by ten horses.
Lady performers and side saddle experts.
Mounted ladies of the hippodrome.
Gentlemen hippodrome riders.
Two two-horse Roman chariots, lady drivers.
Two four-horse Roman chariots.
Band chariot "Euterpe," drawn by ten horses.
Seven golden chariots containing rare wild beasts.
Triumphal chariot with queer musicians and comic heads.
Caravan of sixteen camels with Asiatic riders.
Twenty-two performing elephants.
Two elephants with Howdahs and oriental beauties.
Santa Claus chariot, drawn by six ponies.
Blue Beard chariot, drawn by six zebras.
Old woman who lived in her shoe.
Japanese dragon chariot with performers.
Cinderella's fairy coach.
Sinbad the Sailor chariot.
Little Red Riding Hood chariot.
Mother Goose chariot.
Blue band chariot "America," drawn by ten horses.
Seven golden cages containing rare animals.
Mammoth organ chariot.
Grand triumphal float.
COLUMBUS SECTION.
Representing the reception tendered Columbus at Barcelona 400 years ago.
Royal mace bearers.
Squad of eight royal trumpeters.
Grand triumphal throne chariot of Ferdinand and Isabella.
Mounted grandees, nobles, cavaliers, knights, embassadors and prominent personages in correct, elegant and costly historical costumes.
The great discoverer, Christopher Columbus, emblematic float, with fruits, plants and living evidences of the new country.
Steam calliope.

The parade will leave the grounds on Jackson street and will proceed to Edgewood avenue, thence to Marietta street, to Broad street, to Alabama street, to Whitehall street, to Mitchell street, to Pryor street, to Alabama street, to Loyd street, to Wall street, to Pryor street, to Houston street, to Jackson street and back to the grounds.

Renaissance Soap Never Fails
To remove all skin blemishes, and make perfect complexions. 3 cakes 25 cents. At druggists and grocers.

SUMMER DANCING SCHOOL

Prof. Faulkner has re-opened his Class at 117½ Whitehall street. Nights, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; afternoon and morning class, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Private lessons by appointment. Special low prices for summer season.

M. Rich & Bro's. THE PEOPLE'S SHOPPING PLACE. FAVORITE M. Rich & Bro's.

Careful Attention To Mail Orders.

Rich's

Samples Are Sent Upon Application.

This Week

You are offered a Superb Collection of new Wash Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Parasols, Bathing Suits, Furniture, Rugs, Mattings, Draperies, etc., in styles that find their counterpart only in the show-rooms of so-called exclusive shops, and values that have their equal at the same low prices no where else.

BATHING SUITS.

The variety, extent and exclusive character of our Bathing Suits places us beyond the pale of successful competition.

OUR LADIES' BATHING SUITS are very chic in style and perfect fitting. They comprise all that is new, in Brilliantine and Flannel, in black and navy; some with sailor collars, others without; nicely trimmed with white braid. Prices, 2.50, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50

MISSES' BATHING SUITS. One and Two-piece All-wool Blue Flannel Suit, trimmed with braid; sizes—32 to 46, at 2.25

MEN'S KNIT BATHING SUITS. In this line we are unexcelled. One-piece Navy, Cotton Suit, trimmed with white braid; sizes, 34 to 44, at . 85c

One-piece Knit Suit, in black, trimmed with white braid, all sizes, 1.75

Misses' Two-piece Bathing Suit, all-wool, navy blue; some trimmed in red and white and others plain, at . . . . . 2.75 and 4.00

We have a full line of Misses' and Boys' Bathing Suits in Navy Flannel, in all sizes.
Bathing Caps, in Rubber, at 25c and 35c; in Oil Silk, at 60c.
Bathing Shoes with rubber bottoms . . . . . 50c pair

Special Offering This Week IN Tailor-Made Suits,



In all the best Materials and Makes.

Fine $10 Blazer and Eton Suits, in the most desirable shades and fabrics, this week $6.39

Rare values in all our High-grade Novelty Suits to be closed out at about first cost.



Dress Goods and Silks.

Closing Out Novelty Suits.—Our $25, $22.50, $20 and down to $12 Imported Novelty Suits will be closed out at **$7.50.** Just think of this! Such a dress will cost you no more than an ordinary domestic wool dress. Call soon and get choice of lot.

Imported Wool Dress Goods in Piece.—All our Imported Wool Suiting in Silk-and-Wool Etamines Coverts and Canvas Goods that were 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 (all on Center Counter—don't miss this opportunity) **69c**

Just Received—A new assortment of Wool Checks for Skirts, to be sold, per yard, at **50c**

25 pcs. Wool Dress Goods, reduced from 25c to . . **18c**

IN OUR SILK DEPARTMENT—Special for This Week: 75 patterns of China Silk, Foulard Silk and Wash Silks; no two patterns alike; ranging in value from 40c to 75c per yard; as a special inducement we place them on sale Monday morning at **30c yd.**

Mattings!

All of our Spring Mattings are now in and ready for inspection. A superb display of Japanese and China Goods. All the new weaves and colorings.

See our special offering of elegant values at

$4.50, $5.00 and $6.00
Roll of 40 Yards.

Inspect our line of Yard Goods at
15c, 20c, 25c and 30c Yard.

Wash Goods Bargains for Monday.

CALCUTTA CLOTH—A new weave, very thin and sheer, beautiful patterns in large scroll designs or small, dainty figures and stripes. Yours Monday, a yard 7½c

JACONETS—The favorite wash goods of the season, full 40 inches wide; style, coloring and patterns an exact reproduction of Foulard Silk. Call and see them. Yours Monday at 10c

ETAMINE—Beyond all doubt the prettiest Wash Goods on the market, in light and dark colors. These goods are made to represent the Satin Stripe Silk Grenadine that cost you $1.00 to $2.00. The colorings and styles the latest. Yours Monday 25c



MADRAS CLOTHS—Beautiful patterns, in all the season's colorings. The most delightful material on the market for a real cool shirt waist for warm weather. Yours Monday, per yard 10c

DAINTY DIMITIES—Very thin and sheer. Wash well and wear well. Styles the newest, in large and small designs and polka dot. Cheap at 12½c. Yours Monday per yard 7½c

THAT BARGAIN COUNTER of Wash Goods; Choice 7½c, 12½c Percales, full 36 in. wide; 25c Organdies, 15c Zephyr Cloths, 15c Tissues, 15c Etamine, 12½c and 15c Dimities—all the above goods on large Bargain Counter Specially for Monday; choice 7½c

Notion Department.

Big Notions at Little Prices. Tailor's Skein Silks, in colors, for Monday, per doz. only 5c; Hair Pins, per paper, 1c; Glove Darners, each, 5c; Gent's Silk Hose Supporters, pair, only 25c; English Bristle Hair Brushes, each, only 19c; Star Braid, large balls, bunch, 5c; Colored Knitting Cotton, ball 5c; Remember our Brush Binding, yard, only 7c; the world's wonder, a large Rubber Comb, 10c; Pearl Buttons, dozen, 5c.

Belts Seal and Morocco Belts in all colors and styles, each only 25c
Belt Pins, each only 10c
Something new—Combination Skirt and Waist Belt Holder, each only 25c
Fine Leather Belts with metal buckles, only 65c

Jewelry Colored Waist Sets, for Monday only 15c
Sterling Silver Waist Sets 25c
Fancy Stick Pins, each 5c

Collars and Cuffs We keep our stock fresh with the latest and most stylish things in Ladies' Collars, Cuffs and Neckwear. Remember we are now selling Belding Embroidery Silk at, per doz . . 29c

Ribbons We have just received a new line of Ribbons in fancy Moire, Taffeta and Plaids. Parasols in endless variety, styles and trimmings.

Linen and Duck Suits.

Three hundred and fifty new Linen and Duck Suits just received. All prices, all colorings, all designs, from . . . . . . $1.25 to $6.50
For $1.25 a large variety of Duck Suits, Blazer and Eton style, stripes, checks and fancy patterns, all styles of colorings and figures $1.25
For $2.25 Duck Blazer Suits in Navy and White, and Black and White. Full Skirts, well made $2.25
For $2.75 Linen Effect Suits, full skirt, nice material, at $2.75
Better qualities in Blazer and Eton Suits at $3.50
Linen Suits, Fly Front Jackets, extra wide skirts, piped with Red and Navy $6.00
Fancy Braided Eton Linen and Linen Crash Suits, some Sailor Collars, others Tailor Collars, at . . . . . . $5.00 and $6.50

Shirt Wasits Our 75c line of Ladies' Waists is without a rival. Such as are sold elsewhere at $1.00, with detachable Collars and Cuffs 75c
At $1.00 a surprise in store for those who have failed to see our Ladies' Waists at above price. Sold elsewhere at $1.25. For Monday only $1.00
Our $1.50 Waists are made of exceedingly fine fabrics. Dainty patterns. The swellest line of the season. Lawns, Batiste and Dimities, etc. $1.50

Furniture, Rugs, Mattings, Upholstery and Draperies at a Moderate Cost

You Can Always Find Here the Latest and Best Creations From All of the Famous Fashion Centers of Europe and America. To All Anticipating Buyers We Advise an Early Selection, as the New Tariff Will Advance the Price On All Foreign Goods.



RUGS. Again we offer 200 of those extra grade and large size Skin Rugs, in gray, white and black, at . . . **$1.35**
New Jap Rugs in all sizes, 3x6, $1; 6x9, $4.50; 9x12 . . . . **$8.50**
$2.50 Heavy Brussels Fringed Rugs, each, at **$1.00**
A beautiful line of Kiz-Kelims, Antique, Carabagahs, Shirvans, Daghestans, Mou-Souls and German Axminsters, in prices from . . . . . . **$4.50 to $50.00**

DRAPERIES. We carry the largest selection of Drapery Piece Goods in the city. Special designs and estimates furnished on all classes of work.

We Re-Upholster Old Furniture. Get Our Prices!

This Solid Oak Chiffonier, like cut **$7.90**
Ladies' Rocker, made of the best white reeds, strong and durable, with full size seats. Has always sold at $4.50. Monday **$2.25**
Reed and Rattan Rockers are very popular this season. We have a complete stock of these goods. Reed and Rattan Chairs, odd pieces, and Couches in odd finishes at the very lowest prices ever quoted. Large Cobbler Oak Rockers, with arms **$1.50**
Large Arm Willow Rockers **$1.75**
Ladies' Willow Rocker, no arms **$1.50**
Ladies' Reed Rockers, with arms, worth $3.25 . . . . **$1.50**
Bedroom Oak Rockers at . . . . . . **$1.00 Up**
Bedroom and Dining Chairs at . . . . . . **50c Up**



BUY BEFORE THE PRICES ADVANCE

BRIC-A-BRAC, CERAMICS, CUT GLASS AND ANTIQUE ART FURNITURE FOR WEDDING AND ANNIVERSARY PRESENTS.
A RARE COLLECTION OF WONDERFULLY BEAUTIFUL GOODS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS AND SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

We pride ourselves on employing only Competent Help and see that our customers are properly waited upon.

M. RICH & BROS

Religion: In the Pulpit

And Around the Fireside.

Thy life is part of one great plan,
A unit of the whole,
A drama set in which each man
Must act his given role.

But break the lute, and its sweet tone
Can ne'er be wrought again,
That lute and that one lute alone,
Must breathe its witching strain.

Each human life was tuned to make
A music all its own
And if some chance its chords shall break
A note from time is gone.

Blight but the rose, and myriads more
Upon the beds may bloom,
Yet not one left the garden bore,
Can shed the same perfume.

God's censers, sweetest odors bear,
All heedless of their cost,
Unless thy incensed life lie there,
Its fragrance will be lost.

B. H. SASNETT.

Rev. Mr. Armstrong has recently been called to the pastorate of the Inman Park Presbyterian church. He took formal charge on last Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Armstrong came from Albany, where he was held in high esteem as a man and a minister. He will be identified with a plucky and growing little church which has a future full of promise. Dr. Armstrong is a young man of splendid ability and earnest spirit, and will doubtless delight his people with strong and eloquent sermons.

Dr. Stephen Dimond, pastor of St. Paul's church, was greatly gratified over the result of his missionary collections on last Sabbath. His church is showing commendable zeal and enterprise in religious work. They have recently remembered their pastor in many and substantial ways.

Rev. John B. Robins, D.D., has been invited to deliver the commencement sermons at Elberton and Jefferson, and to make the literary address at the famous Webb school at Bellbuckle, Tenn. Dr. Robins is in great demand as a speaker for special occasions. He has been assisting Dr. Gibson in the meeting at Walker Street church during the past two weeks. The Park Street Methodist church, in West End, is growing rapidly under Dr. Robins's pastorate, and the debt on the church has been provided for. Dr. Robins intends bringing out a new edition of his famous book, "The Family, a Necessity of Civilization." Its wide circulation will do good. Careful readers will find that it is not heretical in the least, but full of wholesome truth and sound scriptural doctrine. Dr. Robins is one of the most gifted and useful ministers of his denomination, and is sincerely desiring to build up his Master's kingdom.

Dr. McDonald, pastor of the Second Baptist church, of this city, took a prominent part in the recent convention at Wilmington, N. C. No man stands higher in the great councils of his church. His long connection with the Baptists of Atlanta has only served to increase their admiration for his great ability and unpretentious piety. His genuine Irish good nature and genial sunny disposition make him friends among all classes.

The Baptist Mission church, on Georgia avenue, has the special services of Dr. Spalding, a gifted minister of this city. This little church is doing great good in that part of the city. It is planted in a good section, and will some day be a strong and self-supporting church.

Rev. W. F. Glenn, D.D., has been invited to preach the commencement sermons at the close of the Rockmart and Grantville schools. Dr. Glenn is known in Atlanta as a strong, faithful and earnest minister. His conduct of The Wesleyan Christian Advocate has greatly increased the circulation of that paper. Grantville and Rockmart have a treat in store for them.

Rev. Hayden C. Christian, formerly of Atlanta, but now of California, was tendered a royal reception by his brother ministers of this city at their weekly meeting last Monday morning. Resolutions of welcome and confidence were offered and adopted. Dr. Christian married Miss O'Donnelly, a daughter of Rev. John O'Donnelly, of this city, and is at home here. He returned to California last Wednesday.

Rev. Dr. T. T. Christian has been successful in the financial management of The Wesleyan Christian Advocate. This paper will change its form on July 1st and come out in new dress as a sixteen-page paper. The Christian Index is also published in this city and is the organ of the Baptist church in this state. Under the editorship of Drs. Bell and Van Ness it is one of the strongest religious papers in the south. Atlanta will be seen, therefore, to be the religious headquarters of these two great denominations, the Baptist and the Methodist.

Decatur is soon to have a new $8,000 Methodist church. The money is in hand and subscribed. The plan has been drawn by G. L. Norrman and is a gem of architectural taste. It will be located on the old site, only nearer the street. Rev. J. R. McCleskey is the pastor and is pushing the work with commendable zeal. Revival services are now being conducted in this church.

Among the strong Presbyterian churches of the south is the Independent church at Savannah, Ga., organized under a charter from King George II as an offshoot from the Church of Scotland. It has retained its separate and independent character to this day, not being connected with any presbytery. It has a new and fine church building and parsonage. The contributions for home and foreign missions are made through the agencies of the Southern Presbyterian church.

The Moore Memorial church in Atlanta has had a long and hard struggle for existence. In the midst of a laboring population, constantly shifting, its progress has been varying. Since Dr. Holderby took it in charge and it entered its new house of worship new life has come to it. Dr. Holderby's free medicine dispensary in connection with this church is an attractive and useful addition to the work of the church. The young people's society is now on a boom and the enthusiasm of youth is a big factor in the new spirit which seems to be infusing itself into this church.

The north Georgia annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, recently held in Athens, was an interesting and profitable occasion. One hundred and seventy-five delegates were present. A very superior body of women who plan wisely and execute well. What they promise, they do, and do heartily. A stirring missionary address was another interesting feature of the conference delivered by Dr. Shaw, missionary of Japan. Numbers declared that the address had quickened their zeal, and they intended to do more for missions than ever before. True eloquence is the art of persuasion.

During the year closing March 1, 1897, the American Sunday School Union has received more from living givers than in the year preceding; and there has been an increase of $961 from funds invested by direction of the donors. But $13,469 less has been received from legacies, so that as the net result there has been a reduction in the receipts of the society of $10,342. There have been in the field 127 men under commission.

It is now announced that the proposed congress of religions in connection with the great world's exposition to be held in Paris in the year 1900, has been given up, principally because of the opposition of the Roman Catholic church.

Rev. John McNeill, the noted Scottish evangelist, is now in this country holding revival services. He is at present in New York city.

The committee of arrangements for the International council of Congregational churches, to be held in Boston in 1899, has provided that the English friends will name the month and day; but it will probably begin either May 30th or July 5th. They will also name the preacher. It is proposed to have the council a larger body than was intended, the American delegation to be increased from 100 to 200, and other delegations to double their number if they desire. It is believed that this great assembly will be one of much weight and interest.

The American board and the woman's board of missions of the Congregational church, the Congregational Home Missionary and Church Building Societies and the American Missionary Association receive $1,000 each from the will of Laura A. Atwood, of Groveland, Mass., while a number of other societies, including the American Bible and Tract Societies, receive $500 each.

Rev. Dr. Frederick D. Huntington, bishop of central New York, who celebrates the twenty-eighth anniversary of his consecration as bishop in Syracuse on April 8th, though seventy-eight years of age, still does his work as usual. He was graduated from Amherst in 1839, with Father Hewit and Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs. When he was graduated Father Hewit was a member of the Episcopal church, and at that time Dr. Huntington was a Unitarian.

Ritualism is gaining ground among the clergymen of the established church in the principality of Wales. It is stated that the Eucharistic vestments are in use in forty-seven churches in Wales, incense in seven, altar lights in 100 and the mixed chalice in forty-one, whilst the eastward position is adopted in nearly 200.

As was expected the trouble among our Baptist brethren growing out of the position of Dr. Whitsitt on "A Question in Baptist History" came up in the southern convention last week. For awhile it looked as if a storm had arisen, but a few words from Dr. Whitsitt quieted matters, and a time of rejoicing followed. Dr. Whitsitt, in a letter to the trustees of the theological seminary at Louisville, of which he is president, stated that, in his communications to The New York Independent, he had "no intention to disparge Baptist doctrines or practices." As to the article in "Johnson's Encyclopedia," he said it would be pleasing to him, if he could honorably do so, to eliminate "whatever is offensive" to any of his brethren. This, however, he said, had probably passed beyond his control. The letter was read to the convention, and closed as follows: "On the historical questions involved in the discussion I find myself out of agreement with some honored historians; but what I have written is the outcome of patient and honest research, and I cannot do otherwise than to reaffirm my convictions and maintain my position."

The American Baptist Publication Society has had an extremely busy, but a very prosperous, year. Its sales of books and periodicals exceed those of last year about $45,000, making for the last two years an increase in sales of $73,000. It has published during the year 122 new books, pamphlets and tracts, with an issue of 2,769,028 copies. The number of periodicals for the year amounts to 38,592,700, an increase of 3,165,500 copies over the previous year. The total number of issues for the year amounts to 41,648,078 copies.

During Dr. Conwell's pastorate of the Temple in Philadelphia, he has baptized 3,404. Under his pastorate fourteen have entered the ministry; there are fourteen members licensed to preach; fifty others are studying for Christian work in Temple college and elsewhere. The church maintains two missions, in addition to one which has now grown into a prosperous church.

Episcopal Visitations 1897-98.

FIRST DISTRICT—BISHOP KEENER.
October 20th—Tennessee conference, Shelbyville, Tenn.
November 17th—North Alabama conference, Florence, Ala.
December 1st—Alabama conference, Union Springs, Ala.
December 9th—Florida conference, Tampa, Fla.
SIXTH DISTRICT—BISHOP GALLOWAY.
July 29th—Brazil mission conference, Rio de Janeiro.
November 10th—Memphis conference, Trenton, Tenn.
November 24th—North Georgia conference, Athens, Ga.
EIGHTH DISTRICT—BISHOP KEY.
September 8th—Western Virginia conference, Parkersburg, W. Va.
September 16th—Illinois conference, Murphysboro, Ill.
October 6th—Holston conference, Bristol, Tenn.
November 17th—Western North Carolina conference, Abbeville, N. C.
December 1st—South Georgia conference, Savannah, Ga.

Methodist.

First Methodist, corner Peachtree and Houston streets, Walker Lewis, D. D., pastor.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and Trinity avenue, Rev. J. W. Roberts, D.D., pastor.

The Boulevard Grace church, corner Boulevard and Houston street, Rev. A. C. Thomas, pastor.

Merritts avenue church, P. A. Heard, pastor.

St. John's Methodist church, corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue, Rev. T. L. Davis, Jr., pastor.

Edgewood Methodist church, Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor.

West End Methodist church, West End.

Wesley chapel, North Atlanta, Rev. J. M. Wolfe, pastor.

Park street church, West End, Rev. John B. Robins, D.D., pastor.

Walker street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. T. Gibson, D.D., pastor.

Decatur street mission, 223 Decatur street. Regular services every night in the week. Breakfast served free every Sunday morning from 8:30 to 9:30. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., C. H. Burge, superintendent.

Central Union mission, 45½ South Broad street. Noonday prayer service every day from 12 to 1 o'clock. Gospel service every night from 8 to 9 o'clock. Temperance school every Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

Appointments of East Atlanta circuit for 1897: Preaching in East Atlanta on the first and second Sundays, monthly, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Preaching in South Bend on the third Sunday at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at Mount Olive on the third Sunday 3 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at Marvin on the fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

Payne's Memorial, Rev. W. W. Brinsfield, pastor.

Marietta street Methodist Episcopal church, A. F. Ellington, pastor.

St. Paul Methodist Episcopal church, south, East Hunter street, Rev. S. H. Dimon, pastor.

Baptist.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets, W. W. Landrum, pastor.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, pastor.

Third Baptist church, Rev. J. G. Winchester, pastor.

Capitol avenue Baptist church, Dr. T. A. Spalding, pastor.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets, Rev. A. W. Bealer, pastor.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East avenue, Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor.

Sixth Baptist church, Rev. A. C. Ward, pastor.

Kirkwood Baptist church, Rev. J. L. D. Hillyer, pastor.

Glenn street Baptist church, corner Glenn and Smith streets, Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor.

Central Baptist church, corner Walker and Stonewall streets, Rev. R. S. Motley, pastor.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, opposite Cain, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. Theron H. Rice, pastor.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon and Ashby streets, Rev. G. W. Bull, pastor.

Fourth Presbyterian church, corner of Jackson and Chamberlin streets, Rev. A. R. Graves, pastor.

Inman Park Presbyterian church.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, West Fair street, opposite Walnut street, Rev. R. A. Bowman, pastor.

Associated Reform Presbyterian, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. B. Blakely, pastor.

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holderby, D.D., pastor.

Barnett church, corner Hampton and Marietta streets, Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, pastor.

Kirkwood Presbyterian church, Rev. R. O. Flynn, pastor.

Episcopal.

The cathedral, corner Washington and Hunter streets, the Rev. A. W. Knight, dean.

St. Luke's church, corner Pryor and Houston streets, the Rev. J. N. McCormick, rector.

Church of the Incarnation, Lee street, near Gordon, West End, Rev. Wyllys Rede, rector.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near Corput, Rev. C. D. Frankel, priest in charge.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Christ church, Hapeville, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Christ church, Hapeville, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, North Atlanta, Rev. C. D. Frankel, pastor.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

St. Paul's church, East Point, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Adventist.

Seventh Day Adventist church, 507 Fair street.

Congregational.

The Central Congregational church, West Ellis street, near Peachtree, Rev. R. V. Atkisson, pastor.

Pleasant Hill Congregational church will hold its regular services on Sunday in the hall at the corner of Marietta street and Ponders avenue. Rev. J. A. Jensen, pastor.

Catholic.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner Loyd and Hunter streets, Rev. L. B. Bazin, pastor; Rev. G. Z. Shadewell, assistant.

Sts. Peter and Paul, Marietta street, southwest, corner Alexander street, Rev. J. F. Colbert, pastor.

Christian.

West End Christian church, A. E. Seldon, pastor.

First Christian church, opposite courthouse on East Hunter street, Dr. C. P. Williamson, pastor.

First English Lutheran.

Services at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, S. K. Probst, pastor.

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near Forsyth and Peachtree, W. R. Vail, pastor.

Salvation Army.

Salvation Army, 125 Marietta street.

Universalist.

First Universalist church, Atlanta, Ga., Good Templars' hall, 72½ North Broad street. William Henry McGlauflin, D.D., pastor.

Lutheran.

St. John's German Lutheran church, Rev. F. H. Meuschke, pastor.

Christian Science.

Sunday services of the First Church of Christ at the Grand.

Undenominational.

Marietta Street mission, 191 Marietta street.

Berean church. Services Sunday at 9:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. and Monday at 8 p. m.

Spiritualist.

The Christian Spiritualists will hold their popular Sunday services at Knights of Pythias hall, Kiser building, corner Pryor and Hunter streets, at 7:30 p. m. Lecture by Mrs. Mary A. Gebauer. Subject: "Is the Soul and Spirit Inseperable?" Lectures followed by tests and impromptu poem. Seats free. All are welcome. Take elevator.

The Society of Spiritual Science at the Knights of Pythias hall, corner of Alabama and Forsyth streets.

The First Spiritualist church will hold their regular services again at the corner of Pryor and Hunter streets, Kiser building.

Colored.

St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal church, Auburn avenue and Butler street, Rev. Dr. G. W. Alexander, pastor.

St. Paul's church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. A. W. Green, priest in charge.

Gate City Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Friendship Baptist church, corner Mitchell and Haynes street, Rev. A. J. Cobb, A. B., pastor.

St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal church, near corner Humphries and Wells streets, Rev. William Flagg, Jr., pastor.

The First Congregational church, corner Courtland avenue and Houston street, Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor.

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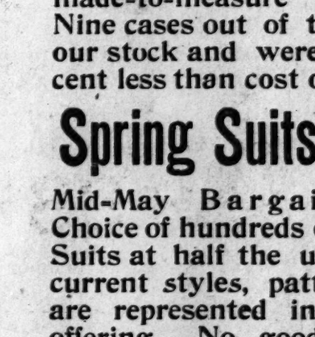




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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART 2
9-20

VOL. XXIX ATLANTA GA., SUNDAY MORNING MAY 16, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS

THANKS!

We take this means of thanking the ladies of Atlanta and vicinity for their prompt, generous and overwhelming response to our notice of Wash Goods opening. Never has there been such a selling of Wash Goods in Southern retailing. There was a marked absence of shop-worn stuffs, of effete styles, of rejected patterns. The whole display was one of such meritorious worth and real beauty as to command the admiration of Artists, the commendation of Critics, the patronage of the public.

KEELY COMPANY'S SALES OF

Washables! Silks! Laces! Parasols!

Are thronging their stores with delighted purchasers. So great has been the presssure for Wash Goods we have been compelled to move the department into the front rooms. One-third of our total floor space has been given up to this sale. More counters, more salepeople are devoted to the Wash Goods department than in any establishment south of Philadelphia. . . . . .

THE DRESS QUEEN OF THE SEASON IS ORGANDIES

KEELY'S | SPECIAL SALE CONTINUED THIS WEEK OF GENUINE FRENCH ORGANDIES 25 CENTS A YARD. | KEELY'S

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN WASHABLES WILL REIGN HERE THIS WEEK!

French Organdies.

Special display of Foreign Organdies secured from New York trade sale. These include high Novelties in plain Organdies, Satin Stripe Organdies, Embroidered Organdies and hundreds of styles which are shown around town at Thirty-five Cents. But we make a price of **Twenty-Five Cents a Yard.**

25 Cents

TO MAKE MEMORABLE KEELY'S WASHABLE SALE.

Foreign Tissues.

Special center counter sale of Foreign Washables, such as Tissue Broderie, Swiss Lappets, Belgian Jaconets, Embroidered Linens, Embossed Swiss, shown as Novelties in other houses, Thirty-Five to Fifty Cents. But we secured them under peculiar circumstances and sell them at **25 Cents a Yard.**

25 Cents

AS A SOUVENIR OF KEELY'S SALE.

This Week for Wash Goods.

TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS

IS A MEMORABLE OCCASION EVERY YEAR. THIS YEAR IT IS A MORE PRONOUNCED EVENT THAN EVER . . . .

12½ Cents Is the price upon which we concentrate our efforts. We do not spare labor or money to make this the drawing card of the season. The people are willing to pay this price if they get the right things. . . . . .

Keely's Great Wash Goods Sale.

TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS

IS DRAWING THOUSANDS OF CUSTOMERS WHO WISH THE BEST THINGS KNOWN FOR THEIR MONEY . . .

12½ Cents We do not undertake sales at less price than this as our experience proves that the Atlanta public wants style and quality—not mere cheapness. Style, Quality, Value, are all combined here . . . . . .

The Right Things Are Here.

INCLUDING

Cordele Marquis, Lappet Mulls, Lace Grenadines, Jacquard Suisse, Mousseline Royale, Batiste Francaise,

Printed on White, printed on Colors, on Black Chinas, Geranium Pink, Navy Blues, Poppy Reds . . . . . .

12½ CENTS FOR YOUR CHOICE THIS WEEK.

You'll Find What You Want.

INCLUDING

Florentine Lawns, Reseda Stripes, Rayure Fantasie, Algerian Lawns, Trianon Fancies, Crown Lace Stripes,

Dainty Effects, Scarce Styles, Popular Colorings, Poppy Reds, China Blues, Geranium Pinks, Navies. . . . . .

12½ CENTS THIS WEEK FOR YOUR CHOICE.

The Silk Headquarters of the South!

Keely Company puts on sale this week one hundred pieces of Swiss and French Novelties for Skirts and Waists at Ninety-Eight cents a yard for your choice. . . .

FOR DRESS WEAR SILKS ARE THE REGNANT FABRICS!

Great Sale of Chinas

24 and 27-inch Printed China, specially priced for this week's sales . . . . . .

White on Blue, Pink on Navy, White on Red, Black on Red, Purple on Black, Navy on White,

59 CENTS IN KEELY'S GREAT SILK SALE.

Great Sale of Taffetas

Changeable Glace, Scarce Colors in Plain Taffetas, all priced at one figure . . . . . .

Geranium Pinks, Cerise Reds, Yale Blues, Two-Tone Glaces, Three-Tone Changeables, Fancy Styles,

79 CENTS YARD AT KEELY'S GREAT SILK STORE.

SILK ATTRACTIONS.

New Plaids on Colors	98c	Brocade Chinas	79c
Two-Tone Fancies	89c	Brocade Taffetas	98c
Moire Velours	79c	Broche Francaises	$1.25
Cord Grain Brocades	85c	Satin Brocades	$1.49

SILKEN NOVELTIES.

Shepherd Checks	85c	Frou Frou Taffetas	79c
Black Style Checks	98c	Black Waist Satins	75c
Double Weight Duchesse	$1.25	Black Duchesse for Waists	98c
Royal Faytasie	$1.49	High Color Liberty Silks	75c

IF YOU WANT A CARPET ACT PROMPTLY.

This Lusty, Young Department

Is capturing custom! The best goods, competent artists, newest patterns are outstripping all competition. . . . . .

EATSERN MARKETS HAVE ADVANCED PRICES

Twice already, this season, have Carpets been advanced in price. Old prices are maintained at Keely's. The present stock, ordered from the millers in January, will be sold without any advance in price. Wherever you buy, BUY NOW. . . . . .

Parlor Axminsters, borders to match.....$1.00
Bigelow Body Brussels, in oriental patterns...$1.49
Lowell Body Brussels, in delicate tints.....$1.25
Royal Wiltons, worth much more.....$7.00

Watch This New Department.

'Twill pay you! The new spring patterns in approved qualities, at the right prices, enable us to do the business . . . . . .

THE NEW TARIFF WILL ADVANCE PRICES

At least thirty per cent more than present figures. No advance in prices at Keely's. As long as our present stock lasts, the spring prices will be maintained. Our advice to Carpet buyers is: Whether you buy of us or others, be sure to BUY NOW . . . . . .

Ten-wire Tapestries, 5/8 borders to match...75 Cents
Roxburg Tapestries, for rooms, halls, stairs..89 Cents
New Ingrains, select patterns.....63 Cents
Special Leader, discontinued patterns.....59 Cents

Keely Company | Keely Company

I DIDN'T KNOW

That you were selling Clothing so cheap. I wish I'd seen you before I bought my Suit. I would have saved $2.50 and got a better made Suit in the bargain.

These are the exact words spoken by a customer who bought a Cap from us this week. He had on a new Plaid Suit and happened to see the identical goods and pattern in our stock. How much?—Here's the price in plain figures—$12.50.

Why your Suit is made better than mine, and I paid $15 down the street.

Next time I'll see you first.

Smart buyers come here first when in need of Clothing, Hats and Furnishings.

Eiseman & Weil

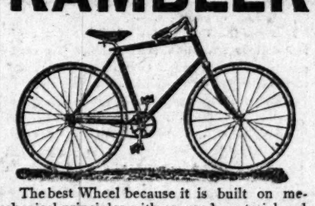
3 WHITEHALL ST.

BIG SALE OF Laces AND Embroideries AT The Lace House

28 WHITEHALL ST.

$80 WILL BUY AN 1897 $80

RAMBLER



The best Wheel because it is built on mechanical principles with as good material and skill as can be put in a Bicycle. The Rambler is a high-grade Wheel, worth $100, and the only strictly high-grade 1897 model sold for $80.

Twenty Dollars saved by purchasing a Rambler. Who is there that will ignore this fact?

Lowry Hardware Co.

ATLANTA, GA.

60 PEACHTREE ST., 57 N. BROAD ST.

Impotent Men . . . Suffering from youthful indiscretions why become town talk or pay outrageous fees when you can cure yourself at home with our remedies? $1 Box, 6 Boxes for $5. Reasonable prices for Gonorrhoea and Syphilitic Remedies or Formulas.

SPECIALTY CO., STAUNTON, VA.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABITS treated on a guarantee. No pay till cured. Address B. H. VEAL, Mgr., Lithia Spring Opium Cure Co. or Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga.

Did You Ever



See a dental office as beautiful and as well arranged as the Atlanta Dental Parlors, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets? You are invited to visit these parlors, the most modern in the South. Special low prices this month in order to meet the public and introduce ourselves to strangers. Crown and Bridge work a specialty.

ATLANTA DENTAL PARLORS,
Peachtree and Marietta Sts.

Dougherty & Murphy.

74-76 WHITEHALL ST.

HERE you will find the best quality of goods, marked at the Lowest Possible Price. Buying of us means money saved. Each department in our store offers special inducements to the closest buyers.

Black Goods.

15 pieces of 46-inch All-wool Serge, worth 50c yard, at 35c
10 pieces of 38-inch Plain Brilliantine, with pretty luster, 50c quality for 35c
25 pieces of 36-inch All-wool Serge, others sell at 35c yard, our price 25c
8 pieces of $1-yard Silk Finish Henriettas, 44 inches wide, price 65c

Linen Department.

8 pieces of Cream Table Linen, 39c quality, go at 25c
5 pieces of 2 yards wide Cream Satin Damask, was 75c yard, now 49c
50 dozen All-linen Doylies, with colored borders, dozen 25c
10 yards of good quality of Cotton Diaper, for 39c
$1.50 Hemmed White Quilts, 11-4 size, for $1

Corsets.

75c Ventilated Summer and Plain Corsets, reduced to 50c
Our stock of R. and G., Thomson's, Dr. Warner's and C. and B. Corsets is complete.

Ribbons.

We are showing a complete assortment of Sash Ribbons in Moires, Fancys and Satins, at the lowest prices.
No. 9 Moire, Satin or Taffeta Ribbon in all shades and pure silk, for 10c

Gloves.

Kid Gloves that were $1.25 pair, with clasps and in all shades, now $1.00
White Kid Gloves, with black or white stitching, that were $1 pair, for 75c
$1.00 pair Kid Gloves, in black and all shades, pair 75c
Best quality of Silk Gloves for 50c
35c Black Taffeta Gloves, now 25c

Ruchings.

Received new line, very stylish, price, per yard 50c
Plaited Chiffon and Mousseline de Soie, in all shades, yard . . . . . 40c and 50c

Wash Goods.

35 pieces of Figured Lawns, fast colors, real 7½c quality, yard 5c
Pretty line of Scotch Dimities, their value is 15c yard; we sell them at 10c
25 pieces of All-wool Challies in beautiful designs, 50c yard would be cheap for them; our price 39c
20 pieces of Cordova Organdies, good style patterns, price 7c
15c-yard Crepon in evening shades, yard . 10c
White Duck . . . . . 12½c and 10c yard
Lappet Stripes in thirty different patterns, yard 12½c

Belts.

Bought 1,600 Belts for 50 per cent less than regular jobbers' price; in all shades, with plain covered or harness buckles; choice of the lot for . . . . . 25c each
Chattelaine Bags of Leather, all sizes . . . 25c

Ladies' Vests.

500 all Silk Vests, worth $1.00 each, for 50c
Ladies' 10c Gauze Vests, with tape in neck and shoulder; our price 10c
25c Ladies' Vests, with V-neck and silk tape, for 15c
Lisle Thread Vests 25c

Fans.

Empire Japanese Fans, nice assortment to select from, ... 3c to 25c each
White Silk Fans 50c

Linings.

25c quality of Silk Premier, in black and colors, yard 15c
12½c-yard 36-inch Taffeta Moire for . . . 8c
Splendid Skirt Cambrics 3½c
15c Linen Canvas 12½c
All other linings sold equally as cheap.

Dress Skirts.

15 of those $5 Check Dress Skirts left. Well made, lined, stiffened and velveteen faced. Our price to close them out $3.50
See our $2.50 All-wool Skirt, in black and colors . . . . . .

Dougherty & Murphy.

74-76 WHITEHALL ST.

Handkerchiefs.

100 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched sheer lawn Handkerchiefs, white or colored, worth 10c, tomorrow 2c each.

J. FROHSIN,

43 Whitehall St.

Children's Hose.

Children's Tan ribbed lisle Hose, double knee, heel and toe, all sizes, worth thirty-five cents, at 15c.

Ladies' Underwear

Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests, pure white, low neck with draw strings, sleeveless, tomorrow . . 5c
Swiss Ribbed Lisle Vest low neck and sleeveless, with silk tape 10c
Ladies' Spun Silk Vest, with lace trimmings, worth 65c . . . 39c
25 dozen Ladies' Lisle Combination Suits, low neck, sleeveless, worth 65c each, at 29c
Children's Ribbed Lisle Vest, with long or short sleeves, also pants, all sizes, worth 25c and 35c, at 15c

Hosiery.

Ladies' fast black Hose, with double heel and toes 5c
Ladies' Plaited Silk Hose, fast black or colors, worth $1 . . . . . 39c
Men's fast black Half Hose, with white feet, double heel and toes 10c
Ladies' French Lisle Hose, stainless black or leather colors, plain or drop stitched, worth 35c, at 21c

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Ladies' Percale, Lawn or Dimity Waists, with detachable collars, well made, perfect fitting, worth $1, at 49c
25 dozen Ladies' laundered Percale Waists, worth 50c, at 29c

Boys' Waists.

Boys' Percale Waists, plaited front, worth 25c 15c
Boys' all Silk Windsor Bows at 10c

Men's Wear.

Nainsook and Ribbed Balbriggan Undershirts or Drawers, tomorrow 15c
One case Men's Silky Fiber Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, with regular made cuffs, worth 35c 19c
Imported French Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers, plain or laced striped, silk finished, Drawers with re-enforced seats 37½c
Lisle Thread Shirts or Drawers, usual price $1 . . . . . 69c
Men's unlaundered Puff Bosom Shirts, with dotted Swiss or Linen Lawn Bosoms, worth $1.00 . . . . . 47c
Nightshirts, full lengths, made of good quality Muslin, silk trimmed fronts 35c
Men's Silk Scarfs, silk lined, worth 25c and 35c 13c
Washable Madras Club Ties and Bows, worth 15c 5c

Children's Headwear.

Infants' Lace Striped Mull Caps, with Ruche, tomorrow . . . 7c
Children's white and colored Lawn Hats, lace trimmed, worth 35c, at 23c
Children's Straw Hats and Duck Tam O'Shanters, washable, with removable bands, at 15c

Fans.

1,000 Japanese Paper Fans, worth 5 and 10c, for tomorrow 2c
Japanese Empire Fans in the newest designs and colorings, special values at 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 35c
150 fine Gauze and Silk Empire Fans, importers' samples, worth 75c to $1.50, choice at 50c

Ladies' Belts.

Ladies' Leather Belts, black, tan or colors, with leather covered or harness buckles 15c
Ladies' Shirt Waist Sets, collar and cuff buttons and 3 studs, gilt, silver plated or enameled 8c

REPUBLICANS ARE RIDING TO A FALL

All the Indications Point to a Complete Failure of the Party.

THEIR PLANS ARE FUTILE

They Produce Prosperity by Adding to the Burdens of the People.

SOUTHERNER'S VIEWS OF THE SITUATION

Financial Question Is the Real One and Nothing Else Can Bring Relief to the People.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, May 15.—(Special.)—"The republican party is riding to a fall."

The speaker was one of the most brilliant of the young men who represent southern constituencies in congress. We were sitting in one of the house cloak rooms on an idle day this week. The political conditions as they appear at Washington were being discussed, and the hope of democratic victory in the next congressional and national elections was high in the hearts of those who talked.

John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, was of the party. He had been a listener during the early part of the talk; and then somebody turned to him and asked his views.

"The republican party is certainly riding to a fall," he repeated, with emphasis. "There can be no question that in the end they must fail. Nothing but a change of front will save them from ultimate defeat, for their position is essentially and emphatically wrong."

He elaborated his ideas, extended his arguments, and captured his crowd by his forceful presentation of the democratic position.

Something of Williams ,of Mississippi.

He is a boyish chap—is Williams—smooth-faced, slight of figure and with locks worn slightly long after the accepted pattern of statesmen. He is not given to long speeches on the floor, but I have noticed him time and again straighten out a tangle by a clear-cut question that went to the very root of the controversy; and the student of that sometimes entertaining and often instructive periodical, The Congressional Record, will find that many times has the congressman from the fifth Mississippi district set forth by one of his parliamentary inquiries the true democratic position more clearly than others had been able to express it in long speeches.

He is a man of logic rather than epigrams. His terseness is not the dramatic effort to make a hit with a catchy phrase, but is, rather, the clear-cut expression of an idea in just the right number of words. It is the language of a mind trained to think.

"Riding to a fall." The phrase struck me as telling the whole story. Republican defeat is in the air here—there is no question about that. Every candid republican will tell you that while he hopes otherwise, his fears are that there is truth in the Williams expression.

In our cloakroom talk what he said made a hit with all of us. The way he put it caught me; and afterwards I asked him to give me his answer to the query, "Is the republican party riding to a fall?" He consented, and here it is:

The Question Answered.

"To The Constitution—You ask me to answer the question, 'Is the republican party riding to a fall?'

"The proper answer to that question can be obtained by asking and answering another: 'Can a people be lifted out of depression into prosperity by increasing the weight of taxes?'

"Mr. McKinley says they can be.

"A majority of the American people seemed a moment ago to agree with him. During the last campaign Bryan said: 'Open the mints.' The catchy reply made by Mr. McKinley was: 'Open the mills.' He said in effect: 'The present depression' (the existence of which he acknowledged and still acknowledges) 'is due to the fact that democrats have decreased tariff taxes; the remedy is to increase them.' He claimed and claims that the way to 'open the mills' is to increase tariff taxes, and that 'opening the mills' will restore prosperity. He has promised to restore it, and to restore it that way.

"We Bryan people say that the trouble of the nation does not come from that infinitesimal part of it which we designate as 'the mills;' that the trouble is with that great majority which constitutes the patrons of 'the mills'—the consumers of mill goods.

"The mills cannot manufacture because they cannot sell, and they cannot sell because their would-be patrons have no requisite purchasing power. The latter are living in absolute need of the very things which they cannot buy, but of which the mills have on hand such a superabundance that they had to 'lock out' their labor and form 'combines' in curtailment of production.

"Mr. Worthington P. Ford, chief bureau of statistics, state department, is responsible for the following statistical figures:

Persons engaged in gainful occupations in the United States	17,392,099
In agriculture	7,670,493
In trade and transportation	1,810,256
In manufactures, mechanics and mining	3,837,112
In professional and personal service	4,074,238

"He estimates:

Population engaged in gainful occupations not subject to competition of foreign products in the American market	16,564,912
Population engaged in occupations whose product is subject to foreign competition in American market	827,184

"That is to say 4.7 per cent of the producers of the United States have to sell their products in competition with foreign products in American markets and 95.3 per cent meet no such competition.

"Of course a tariff can only affect the American market.

"The question then assumes a different form: 'Can national (general) prosperity be restored by fixing a tax requirement that 95.3 per cent of American producers shall pay more than they do now for everything which they are compelled to buy of the products made by 4.7 per cent of American produced or by their foreign competitors?'

"Substantially the same percentages are reached by Professor Simon Newcomb, superintendent nautical almanac, and by E. B. Elliott, government actuary—all making calculations, as did Worthington Ford, for the year 1886. The proportion of foreign competition in the American market is less now than in 1886.

"To put the question in still another form: 'Can the condition of one hundred people be improved by making ninety-five of them contribute out of their luxuries, comforts or necessities, as the respective cases may be, to the necessities, comforts or luxuries of the other five? Can this be done on a falling market for the products of the ninety-five?'

"In the last campaign, we Bryan people said this falling market would continue.

"It was continued.

"We said that temporary fluctuation might occur in the price of this product or that, but that the general trend and tendency would be downward—constantly, persistently, necessarily, mathemetically downward. We said that unless all economical science was a mistake, the quantitative theory of money was the true theory; that this quantitative theory teaches that the market value—i. e., the purchasing power of money in the market—depends (as does the market value, or purchasing power, or price of everything growable, maketable or findable in quantities not practicably unlimited) on the demand for it and the supply of it; that the law of supply and demand for fixing values was the law of nature and commerce, and nothing was exempt from it, not even money; that even gold must bow to it, if it alone constituted money; that God had never made one law regulating the price of labor and commodities and another regulating the price of money; that all things whatsoever were mutually exchangeable in the open market under the same law. From this, as a major premise or economical principle, and from the fact of the relative decrease of the world's supply of real or self-redeeming money without any corresponding decrease of the demand for money, as a minor premise of historical fact, we arrived at our conclusion, viz: That a return of prosperity depended on an increase of the volume of self-redeeming money; that this was owing to the demonetization of silver by Europe and America—leaving gold alone as money (self-redeeming, price fixed money) with silver as an additional and new law-made demand on the only legal money—gold; that other demands on this only money had not decreased, but had increased by growth of commerce, population and production. From these two great premises (one of principle and one of historical fact) we arrived, with mathematical certainty of conviction, at the conclusion that the trend of prices would be downward—always downward—until silver became a yoke fellow with gold in performing the conjoint function of self-redeeming, price-fixing money.

"We said falling prices—the process of falling prices—means discouragement of new and prostration of old industries, lassitude of trade, lack of confidence in productive enterprise; that as long as the process (and it is the process which is 'the accursed thing') continues, these industrial results will and must follow.

"Our remedy for the accursed process of constantly and continuously falling prices, grinding, as they fall, the hopes out of the hearts of producing men and women, was, in accordance with the law of supply and demand, an increase by law of the quantity of money in the exact manner in which by law its quantity had been decreased.

"Our syllogism became a sorites.

"The discouragement of enterprise and depression of industry is due to the process of falling prices.

"The process of falling prices is due to the supply of money without any corresponding decrease of demand for it.

"The decrease of the relative supply of money is due to a change of the standard of values—from a conjoint standard resting on both metals, to a monometalic standard resting on one—to the legislative demonetization of silver.

"The evil consequences of silver demonetization are to be cured by a repeal of the laws demonetizing it as a self-redeeming money.

"For the people of the United States the beginning of the remedy is the repeal of our part of the wrong.

"In the last campaign we asserted (and I think we proved) that all gold standard countries are suffering from depression, as compared with their own former industrial condition; that all countries without a gold standard are prosperous by comparison with their former conditions; that these periods of self-relative unprosperity and prosperity began in each case with or shortly after the period of silver demonetization—1871 to 1874; that this period of relative depression in gold standard countries and relative prosperity in non-gold standard countries has been a period of falling prices in the former case and of stable or rising prices in the latter case.

"Thus our conclusion from inductive, historical reasoning was the same as that which had been reached by deductive process based on the quantitative theory of economics.

"Bacon and Aristotle alike guided us to the same end.

"What more could even Hanna ask?

"If the cause of the present universally acknowledged depression (which, by the way, is not confined to America, but is coextensive with gold standard countries and their dependencies) is the American tariff law, then it may be that the republican party is not 'riding to a fall.'

"If its cause is the process of falling prices and if that process be due to the increased price, or purchasing power, of money, caused by a relative decrease of the volume of self-redeeming, price-fixing money, then they are 'riding to a fall.'

"Only one thing can save them temporarily—a universal European war with temporary (and, for a gold standard, abnormal) high prices for American feed stuffs.

"Nothing short of a change of front can save them ultimately.

"Are they willing to imitate Sir Robert Peel and 'change front with acknowledgment of error?'

"I am afraid not.

"Ergo; they are 'riding to a fall.'"

Broken Spectacles

Repaired and warranted. Save your old frames and have them reset with new lenses. A. K. Hawkes, the Atlanta optician, 12 Whitehall street.

TOM BARRETT BOUND OVER.

The City Detective Found Guilty for False Imprisonment.

Tom Barrett, the well-known city detective, was bound over to the superior court yesterday by Judge Bloodworth on the charge of false imprisonment. He readily gave bond.

The prosecutor was M. E. Dunsmore. He claimed he was standing on a corner several days ago, when Barrett happened by and pushing him to one side with an ugly remark, arrested him on the charge of disorderly conduct and locked him in the station house. He was afterwards released, however, and swore out the above warrant for the detective.

Barrett claimed yesterday afternoon that Dunsmore was intoxicated and was acting in such a manner on the streets as to warrant his being arrested. Judge Bloodworth could not see it that way, however, and now the detective will have to face a higher court. He may either be fined or imprisoned, in the discretion of the court.

THE FIFTH WILL ESCORT GOVERNOR

Georgia's Famous Regiment Will Go to the Tennessee Centennial.

HAVE A SPECIAL TRAIN

Will Participate in Georgia Day Exercises and Camp on Grounds.

WILL SPEND THREE DAYS IN NASHVILLE

Colonel Candler Will Be in Command and Desires Every Man in the Regiment To Make Trip.

The Fifth regiment of Georgia will join the forces that go to Nashville on June 24th to celebrate Georgia day. They will go as an escort to Governor Atkinson and in answer to a special invitation from him and from the lady commissioners of the exposition.

Colonel John S. Candler, commander of the regiment, has made all arrangements for the transportation of the regiment to Nashville and will carry them there on a special train.

The whole regiment will go and not a single company of it will be left behind. Colonel Candler expresses the hope that every member of the regiment who can possibly do so will go on the trip.

Colonel Candler and the other officers of the Fifth regiment decided Friday that they would make the trip and yesterday they made the final arrangements and made ready to obtain the special train. The railroads have treated them kindly in the matter and have helped them out.

There are nine companies in Atlanta, including the machine gun battery, the signal corps and the band. Outside of Atlanta there are five companies in the Fifth regiment and they are as follows: Barnesville Blues, Griffin Rifles, LaGrange Light Guards, Newman Guards, Marietta Rifles.

The Fifth regiment is one of the best equipped and best drilled regiments in the state service. The appearance of the men in parade and in camp has been remarked on time and time again and they will undoubtedly make a fine showing in Nashville.

They go as an honorary escort to Governor Atkinson and will be subject to his orders the whole time they are on the trip. They will participate in the Georgia day exercise and will escort the governor when he marches in the parade on that day.

The regiment will go into camp on the exposition grounds. The Nashville management of the exposition has made arrangements to encamp all visiting troops that may come to the exposition and the Georgia regiment will be well treated.

When they arrive in Nashville they will be turned loose on the fair grounds immediately after the first parade and Colonel Candler says they will be allowed to have a great time. No restrictions will be placed around them.

The special train which is to carry the Fifth regiment to Nashville will leave Atlanta at 8 o'clock on the night of June 23d and will arrive there the next day. On the return trip it will leave Nashville Saturday night, arriving in Atlanta the next morning. This will give the soldiers three days in which to enjoy the great Tennessee Centennial exposition.

Besides the companies of the Fifth regiment it is probable that the Macon companies of the Second regiment will attend the Georgia day celebration and go to Nashville along with the Fifth regiment.

It is also very probable that Captain Fatton's company, at Rome, will also accompany the Fifth regiment. If they go there will be quite a crowd and the Georgia troops will make a better showing than was at first expected.

THE FIRST GREAT CAUSE

OF ALMOST ALL FATAL DISEASES

From the Journal of Health, Chicago, April 13, 1897.

The eminent physician, Dr. Dio Lewis, once said that "nineteen diseases out of every twenty which afflict the human family originate in the stomach or bowels or are caused by a torpid condition of the liver," and those who have made pathology a study will agree with this great scientist in the opinion that where the digestive functions are impaired, the liver sluggish and the bowels inactive, the whole system becomes enervated and the entire body diseased. When the organs of digestion and excretion fail to exercise their legitimate tasks, then is effete and poisonous matter carried to all parts of the body, bringing pain and suffering in their train, causing headaches, languor, fever, nervousness, sleeplessness, boils, carbuncles and all forms that disease is wont to assume. Through a mistaken diagnosis these symptoms are often pronounced separate and distinct diseases, but as a matter of fact they can only be cured by a remedy which will tone up the stomach, regulate the bowels and relieve the overworked liver, strengthening that organ when sluggish and thus enabling it to act its proper part as cleanser of the body, thereby insuring regularity, strength and good health in the vital organs in question, and as a consequence the well being and health of every part of the body.

Among all the various remedies claiming to perform this much-desired result there are few which can stand keenest examination. It is, therefore, with more than ordinary pleasure that attention is directed to the remedy designated Mozley's Lemon Elixir, which is unquestionably a peer among household medicines designed to rectify troubles of the liver, stomach, bowels, heart and kidneys. This Elixir is a remedy par excellence, one which will effectually cure biliousness, constipation, the grip, dyspepsia and all ailments affecting the digestive, assimilative and excretory functions. During nearly a quarter of a century of journalism, during which time a watchful care had been exercised over the many remedies which have for their object the correction of a bilious tendency and the strengthening of the stomach and bowels, we can truthfully say that never one which could be more heartily or more conscientiously recommended to the readers of The American Journal of Health. The high character of the indorsements this remedy has obtained leaves no doubt as to its extraordinary virtues. It acts gently but thoroughly and healthfully upon the entire system, primarily causing the liver and kidneys to excrete more of the poisonous waste from the blood, the bowels to be more regular and normal in their action, consequently the heart to beat with more power, the lungs to inhale more oxygen and exhale more carbonic acid, and every organ and function to act in rythmic harmony. In this manner the Lemon Elixir destroys the morbid conditions under which the blood and the system become disordered; it changes the body from a feeble and diseased to a normal and healthy state, and it so re-establishes feelings of strength, buoyancy and vitality that this desirable condition of the physical system is easily maintained throughout the varying seasons of the year. In fact, a better or more effective remedy than Mozley's Lemon Elixir was never compounded, and a better could not be desired. For the benefit of readers of The Journal it should be stated that this beneficent medicine, which is prepared by Dr. H. Mozley, of Atlanta, Ga., may be obtained at reputable drug stores throughout the United States.

R. F. AMES, M. D.

THE WEATHER.

The reports read by the weather bureau last night showed that the controlling feature of the weather was an extensive area of high pressure which occupied the entire central portion of the country and its influence was felt in all sections except on the middle Atlantic coast in the way of generally clear, but abnormally cool weather. On the middle Atlantic coast a rainstorm was in progress and at the hour of observation rain was falling at Norfolk, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. The mean temperature in this vicinity yesterday was about 8 degrees below the normal and it was more or less below the normal in all sections east of the Mississippi, but from the looks of the weather map there will be a change to warmer in this vicinity today and Monday.

From the conditions as they existed last night the weather today should be generally clear and warmer.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	60
Daily normal temperature	68
Highest temperature	71
Lowest temperature	48
Total rainfall during 12 hours	0
Deficiency since January 1st	3.37

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m. May 15, 1897:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Highest Temperature.	Precipitation Inches.
New York, clear	64	20	.00
Norfolk, raining	56	64	.04
Savannah, pt. cl'dy	74	86	.01
Jacksonville, pt. cl'dy	68	84	.42
Atlanta, clear	64	72	.00
Montgomery, clear	70	72	.00
Vicksburg, cloudy	70	74	.00
New Orleans, clear	76	78	.00
Mobile, clear	74	80	.00
Palestine, clear	78	84	.00
Galveston, clear	74	76	.00
Corpus Christi, p. c.	78	78	.00
Memphis, clear	70	74	.00
Knoxville, clear	62	66	.00
Cincinnati, pt. cl'dy	50	62	.01
Buffalo, clear	54	58	.00
Detroit, clear	54	58	.00
Chicago, pt. cl'dy	52	52	.00
St. Paul, clear	60	62	.00
St. Louis, clear	64	66	.00
Kansas City, pt. c	68	70	.00
Omaha, clear	68	68	.00
Huron, S. D., clear	66	70	.00
Rapid City, clear	78	78	.00
North Platte, clear	72	74	.00
Dodge City, clear	76	78	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

U. S. COURT ON JUNE 7TH.

District Attorney Angier Busy Preparing for the Session.

District Attorney Edgar A. Angier is busy now in getting the calendar in shape for the term of court which begins June 7th.

Judge Newman will be back in Atlanta by the 7th and will open the United States court on that day. District Attorney Angier is now preparing for the jury and the cases are being placed on the calendar as fast as possible.

Judge Newman will hold court here for one week and will go to the western division at Columbus on the 14th, where he will hold court until the 24th, when he will return to Atlanta, and on the 25th he will hear the transfer case.

Not much court will be held this summer, but Judge Newman will dispose of every moonshine case and clear the jail of every government prisoner now incarcerated there.

The district attorney stated yesterday that it was his intention to see that no moonshine prisoners have to remain in jail through the hot summer months except those who have sentence to stay in jail. Quite a large number of prisoners are now in jail charged with moonshining.

MEXICAN CONCERT TONIGHT.

The Mexican Band Will Play Tonight at the Grand.

The Eighth Cavalry Mexican band, which has been playing for the last two days at the Grand, will give a farewell concert tonight.

Captain Payen and his superb organization have made a splendid impression here and the large audiences which have come out to hear them is flattering evidence that the band has pleased.

The courteous manner in which Captain Payen responds to the numerous encores is certainly most commendable.

The concert tonight will be on popular lines and the programme will include "La Paloma," "Washington Post", and "El Capitan."

"El Capiten" march was the opening number of the matinee programme Saturday, and it was given with the dash and splendid execution which characterized all of the band's work.

After tonight's concert the band will leave for Mexico.

Experience proves the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures all forms of blood diseases, tones the stomach, builds up the nerves.

A Hearty Welcome to All.

Mr. T. K. Gore and H. A. Sauer, of Springfield, Ill., are registered at the Kimball house. They have come to make Georgia their future home. They are charmed with our people and the great future of our state, and believe that hundreds will shortly come from their section to the banner state of the south to make their future homes. They are both gentlemen of large business experience and come among us with the highest indorsements.

Mr. Gore had charge of the auditor's office in Springfield for the state of Illinois, and superintended the auditing of 740 savings associations in that state. Mr. Sauer was his right bower in the work. There are few gentlemen in this country of wider experience in that branch of work. After a careful examination of the plans, these gentlemen have taken the general agency for Georgia of the Atlanta Loan and Investment Company, of Atlanta. From a thorough knowledge of such institutions, they unhesitatingly pronounce this company as embodying the safest system of investment for people of large means, such as would naturally buy government, state and municipal bonds, as well as those of more limited capital. They are also highly pleased with the system of making loans adopted by this company, giving a fixed time and closing the loans by notes.

We again extend a welcome to them and all such to come to Georgia; there is plenty of room here for men of brains, honesty and energy within our boarders.

Brighten Your Home.

As summer approaches, it is the desire of every one to have their homes look bright and pretty. It is marvelous what changes can be wrought in the looks of your place by a few strokes of the paint brush in the hands of a competent painter. If you intend having any painting done this season, now is the time to do so, and in buying your paints, brushes, oils, etc., always be sure that you are securing the best that can be bought, and at the lowest possible price. The McNeal Paint and Glass Co., at 118 Whitehall st., carries one of the largest and most varied stocks of paints, oils, glasses and painters' and glaziers' supplies that can be found in the south and they will save you money on every dollar's worth of goods bought of them; at the same time you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have secured the best and purest paints the market affords. If you are in need of anything in their line you cannot do better than send or telephone your order to the McNeal Paint and Glass Co., 118 Whitehall street.

A. K. Hawkes,

The Atlanta optician, received the only gold medal awarded for excellency in the manufacture of spectacles and eye glasses. 12 Whitehall street. Established 1870.

ANNUAL CUT PRICE SALE, CHOICE 300 PIECES

PANTS MADE TO MEASURE $3.95

DAVIS TAILORING Co 14 PEACHTREE ST.

Look Out for Fraud!

The people of Atlanta are notified that an attempt is being made to foist upon them an imitation of the celebrated MONTEVALLO COAL. Everybody who has used this Coal knows that there is NO SUBSTITUTE for it, it matters not under what name or representations it may be offered. Only one firm in Atlanta can supply the genuine. - - - - - - -

Read the Following Telegram From the Owners of the Mine:

ALDRICH, Ala., May 15, 1897.

Owen Coal & Lumber Co.:

You are the exclusive agents for the ORIGINAL AND GENUINE Montevallo Coal, which is only mined by our Company. Anyone else offering Coal under that name in Atlanta is perpetrating a FRAUD on the public.

MONTEVALLO COAL & TRANSPORTATION CO.

Don't be induced to believe that Coal offered as "Climax Montevallo," or under any other name, is the genuine, for no claims or guarantees, no matter how strong, can make an imitation anything but an IMITATION. - - - - - - -

Get the Genuine.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are the exclusive agents for Montevallo Coal, we are selling it cheaper than ever before offered in Atlanta, viz.: $4.50 a ton, delivered. Send us your orders and get what you have always gotten—THE GENUINE. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Owen Coal and Lumber Co

O. F. OWEN, President,

70 WEST FAIR STREET.

It's a Heywood.



This Carriage, $4.55.
(Derby Cloth.)

My Terms on Furniture Are E-Z.

OAK SUITS AT $10.

Prices Always Lowest.

Baby Carriages

10 PER CENT ON COST.

Rarest Chance Ever Known to Buy a First-Class Cab so Low.

I AM DETERMINED not to carry over a single one this season. I have a few samples BELOW cost.

DON'T STOP TILL YOU FIND

T. J. Fambro,

87 and 89 Peachtree St.

Matting and Rugs

Are in This CUT PRICE SALE.

1 Yard Smyrna Rugs	75c
White or Gray Fur Rugs	$1.50
Matting at	10c, 12c, 15c and 20c Yard
Iron Beds	$4.50 to $12.00

It's a Heywood.



This Carriage, $4.95
(Corduroy or Brocatelle)

I Now Have Newest and Fe
Stock Bed Lounges and Couc

Terms Are E-Z on Furni

NO NEW TRIAL FOR PERRY.

JUDGE CANDLER HAS OVERRULED THE MOTION.

Bill of Exceptions Promptly Filed and the Case Now Goes to the Supreme Court.

Judge John S. Candler has overruled the motion for new trial in the case of H. S. Perry, the convicted murderer of Bely Lanier.

A bill of exceptions to the judge's decision has been filed and signed, and the case has, therefore, gone to the supreme court.

In denying the motion for new trial Judge Candler refrained from making any remarks on the case, as he first intended, and simply stated what his decision was in as few words as possible.

Perry's attorneys had anticipated that no new trial would be granted and had prepared a bill of exceptions all ready for signing. They were presented to Judge Candler yesterday morning and to them he affixed his signature. The bill taking the case to the supreme court is what is known as fast bill of exceptions, and will be acted on immediately by the high tribunal of the state. It is expected that the hearing will be reached within the next sixty days and a final decision rendered.

The grounds on which the case is taken up are many. The first is that the justice of the peace who bound Perry over did so to the August term of DeKalb court, and that it was not legal for the case to be called at the special term. The second ground is that a continuance should have been granted postponing the case until the August term. The judge's charge is then gone over, and it is claimed was strictly on murder, when he should have charged manslaughter. Various other minor reasons for the appeal are noted.

A bitter fight will be made in the supreme court when the case comes up for a trial. There are many interesting points that will have to be decided that will be of more than usual interest to the public and the law fraternity.

A New Book.

One of the handsomest publications that has come to our notice during the past week is "Downing's Domestic Architecture," issued by the Franklin Printing and Publishing Company, of this city. From a mechanical standpoint it is a work of art. The engravings show careful press work, and the typographic features are admirable.

THE BOGART LIBRARY.

AN EXTREMELY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS THROWN ON THE MARKET.

More Than Ten Thousand Volumes Will Be Catalogued and Offered to the Public.

TREASURES FOR A BIBLIOMANIAC

The entire collection of Professor William S. Bogart, the Savannah educator, consisting of over ten thousand Rare, Choice and Curious volumes in all departments of literature, is now offered for sale by James F. Meegan, the bookseller. Professor Bogart was over fifty years, and spent thousands of dollars in making this collection. It has been said by a number of booklovers who have seen the library that it is the largest and best selected in this section.

Here are the names of a few of the most noted books: "The Opus Regale," printed at Lyons, April, 1508, in the original binding; "The Summa Theologia of St. Thomas Aquinas," folio, printed at Venice, 1509, with the original board covers bound in; "Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World," folio, 1621, the extremely rare first edition; "Voyages Par Jacques Cook," two volumes, quarto, Paris, 1678; "Travels of Anarcharsis, the Younger, in Greece," by the Abbe Barthelemy, seven volumes, octavo and quarto, London, 1817, this set of books was evidently bound by a master in the art; "Audubon's Quadrupeds," three volumes, octavo; "Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution," two volumes, this is the very rare first edition; "The Works of Virgil," three volumes, large folio, Rome, 1763, with copper plate engravings; "Dibden, in His Introduction to the Classics," states that this edition is the most sumptuous of the editions of Virgil; "The Works of King Charles, the Martyr," folio, London, 1687, containing the rare work "Eikon Basilike;" "Rare Americana," containing Gilmer's Georgians;" "Ramsey's South Carolina," "Drayton's Memoirs," and a great many others. Rare editions of Bohn's library, Washington, Jefferson and Calhoun's writings, etc.

A catalogue of this library will soon be submitted to the public. Few of those into whose hands it is likely to fall need be informed that—within the field it covers—it comprises a greater number of volumes remarkable for their rarity, value and interest to special collectors and to booklovers in general, than were ever before brought together in the south.

TOO MANY SHOE

We are overstocked certain lines and must duce the quantity. L shapes and designs Shoes for Men, Wo and Children will be at sacrifice prices stock is much lower at present. Bloodw Co., 14 Whitehall st.

THE GRAND

Sunday Evenin

AT 8:15

CAPT. PAYEN AND HIS SU
EIGHTH CAVALRY

MEXICAN BAN

Will give a Farewell C
presenting an entirely new
gramme.

25c To All Parts of the T

Summer Dancing Sch

Professor Faulkner has re-open
class at 117½ Whitehall street.
day, Wednesday and Friday.
and morning classes—Monday,
and Saturday. Private lessons
ment. Special low prices for
son.

Sarah Bernhardt has always had
bid dread of fire, and this has led
direct that all her stage dresses
made of fire-proof material.

STATE WILL SELL ITS LITTLE ROAD

Governor Decides To Dispose of It According to Legislative Act.

WILL SELL IT ON JUNE 21ST

This Is the Day Before the Limitation of Sale Expires.

IT MUST BRING AT LEAST $287,000

This Is the Minimum Price Fixed by the Act Passed by the Last Session of the Legislature. Will Advertise the Proposed Sale.

The Northeastern railroad will be offered for sale by the state of Georgia on June 21st and the governor will receive sealed bids for it up to that day.

Monday Governor Atkinson will issue an order in which he will announce the sale of the Northeastern. The order will set forth the requirements of the act of the legislature and will ask that sealed bids be sent to him and be in his hands by the date fixed.

For thirty days prior to June 21st the sale of the road will be advertised in four daily newspapers in the state. This is one of the requirements of the act providing for the sale of the road.

Governor Atkinson has had the sale of the road under consideration for some time and the decision reached yesterday is made after a careful study of the situation and a consultation with those who are in a position to know what will be the best for the road and the state.

The forfeiture of the bond and the circumstances surrounding it were the only things that caused the governor to consider what would be best. The law was plain and directed him to sell the road.

It is understood that there will be no trouble about selling the road, and it is said that several parties are desirous of obtaining the property. Who these are is not mentioned, but it is safe to say that the road will not find a slow market.

The parties who buy the road will probably make vast improvements in it and bring it rapidly to the front. It will be made one of the most important roads in the south.

How It Will Be Sold.

The act of the legislature instructing the governor or rather empowering him to sell the Northeastern road provides exactly how the sale is to be made and the conditions to be imposed on the purchaser.

The act covers the ground fully and the only thing the governor will have to do will be to receive the bids and open them on the day of sale. He will then see that the conditions of the act are carried out to the letter.

The act offering the Northeastern for sale states that the minimum price at which the road can be sold and the lowest price to be entertained by the state is $287,800.

Each bid that is sent to the governor shall be accompanied by a certified check on some solvent bank in Georgia to the amount of $10,000. The checks will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders and the one sent by the successful bidder will be retained and be applied to the first payment of the price bid.

The Terms of Payment.

The manner of paying for the road by the buyer will be $50,000 cash within thirty days after the date of the sale, the remaining amount in equal sums extending over a period of five years to be paid annually. The debt will bear interest at 3½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

In case of default of any yearly payment or any interest payment the state reserves the right to seize the road and dispossess the buyer.

The property will be subject to tax, as all other railroad property in the state, as soon as the first payment on the purchase price has been made.

These are the principal points covered by the act, and these will be closely observed. The order of sale will be drawn by Attorney General Terrell and will be signed by the governor Monday afternoon.

The sale of the Northeastern disposes of that road for all time, so far as the state is concerned, and relieves it of the worry and trouble of having a railroad on its hands.

The price that will be paid for the road and who the bidders will be are matters that can only be guessed at, but it is very likely that the state will receive only a small sum over the minimum price named in the act authorizing the sale of the road.

The last day on which the road can be sold is fixed as June 24th, and Governor Atkinson has decided to make the sale three days before the time expires.

Career of the Northeastern.

The Northeastern has had an interesting career and has caused the state no little amount of trouble, though there has been but little, if any, expense attached to it.

When the road was leased to Ed A. Richards & Co. it seemed to be the general opinion that the state had made a good trade and would come out the winner in the bargain. It was thought that the road would be operated the full time of the lease and that the property would be considerably improved.

It appears, however, that Richards & Co. did not intend to keep the road, and when the last quarter's rent fell due April 29th there was no one present to pay it. And though three additional days of grace were given the bondsmen in which to obtain the money, still the rent remained unpaid.

The law govering the matter was strict, and there was but one course left open to Governor Atkinson, and that was to seize the road. This was done, and since that time the road has been in the hands of Mr. Rufus K. Reaves, who is operating and holding it for the state of Georgia.

The sale of the road will settle the question and the state will then probably have no further trouble with the road.

The bondsmen of the lessees of the road have not as yet come forward and paid, and the governor has not decided when he will enter suit on bond. He will see, however, that the state does not lose the amount due.

GRAVES DECORATED AT RESACA

LADIES RECLAIM SOLDIERS' CEMETERY FROM THE FOREST.

Through Their Tireless Work Headstones Have Been Erected and a Fence Put Up.

Resaca, Ga., May 15.—(Special.)—The largest crowd in many years assembled at the confederate cemetery here today to listen to the memorial address of General Clement A. Evans.

General Evans was introduced by Hon. W. R. Rankin, of Calhoun, and the address was listened to with attention from beginning to end. General Evans paid an eloquent tribute to the womanhood of the south and congratulated the Gordon County Ladies' Memorial Association on the great work they have done for the improvement of the cemetery.

General Evans was followed by General William Phillips, of Marietta, who reviewed the work and took a collection to cover the remainder due on the elegant new iron fence, which has just been put up around the cemetery.

The prime mover in the work of reclaiming the cemetery from a wilderness to a beautiful and well-kept resting place was Miss Mary J. Green, of Atlanta, a former resident of this place and who was present when the dead were buried here. Miss Green has been ably assisted in her work by the Gordon County Memorial Association, of which Mrs. E. J. Simmons is president. Two years ago when these ladies took up the work there was no fence, weeds and brush grew over the graves and many were entirely unmarked. Now the graves are all marked by neat headstones, plain white slabs marking the unknown. A strong iron fence has been put up and the grounds greatly beautified.

The fence was put up under the direction of Miss Green, to whose tireless efforts the success of the work is largely due. The fence was purchased by donations gathered here and there, one of the most liberal givers being ex-Governor R. B. Bullock, who contributed $100. The two front gates were given by the little Children of the Confederacy in Atlanta and the gate leading to the spring was given by Major J. W. Green, of Atlanta.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS COLLIDE

Excursion and Fast Mail Come Together at Hull's Station.

Birmingham, Ala., May 15.—(Special.)—A collision took place this afternoon at Hull station, sixty-six miles below here, on the Alabama Great Southern road, between an excursion train with 300 passengers abroad coming to Birmingham, and the New Orleans fast line train.

Orders were given the trains to meet at Hulls, the excursion train to take the siding. There was a difference in watches of the engineers and the regular train came a little ahead of time with the above result.

The engineer and fireman of the regular train jumped from the engine after putting on all brakes. The engine of the excursion train was damaged and the baggage car broken. The excursionists were all shaken up, but no one was killed.

Hilliard McAlpin, George Davis and Albert Harris, all negroes, from Meridian, were more or less hurt. The main line was blocked until an engine could be sent for the excursion train. An official investigation will be made.

DENIES PROMISE IN ANSWER.

Colonel Mercier Says Miss Hathaway Was Unchaste Before He Met Her.

Augusta, Ga., May 15.—(Special.)—Colonel W. N. Mercier filed his answer today to the breach of promise suit for $50,000 brought against him recently by Miss Iola Hathaway.

It is short and principally consists in denial.

In answer to the claim of seduction he makes the counter charge that before and since he knew her she was unchaste. He denies ever having made any promise of marriage.

The case will be called in the city court in about ten days.

BEGINS TO GATHER PEACHES.

Colonel Tift Is Now Enjoying the First of the Season.

Tifton, Ga., May 15.—(Special.)—Today W. O. Tift commenced to gather ripe peaches of Jesse Kerr and Snead varieties.

These are probably the first this season.

A fair peach crop will be made in this section.

MUST HAVE GOOD HIDING PLACE

Illicit Distillery Turns Corn Into Liquor by the Wholesale.

Woodstock, Ga., May 15.—(Special.)—There is a blockade distillery in Cherokee county that has made 195 gallons of whisky this week and has 7,000 gallons of beer now on hand to distill. It is said to be the biggest thing of the kind in north Georgia, and yet it is so secluded and the work is done so quietly that the officers have no knowledge of it.

BIG DRY KILN BURNS AT CECIL.

Bray & Co. Lose $4,000 by a Fire Yesterday.

Valdosta, Ga., May 15.—(Special.)—The dry kiln of the large lumber mill of J. N. Bray & Co., at Cecil, was destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock this evening, together with about sixty thousand feet of lumber racks and considerable amount of railroad track.

The southbound passenger train came along just in time to pull a large number of cars out of the switch in the mill yard. The fire caught from a passing train of the tram road.

The loss will be about $4,000, with insurance of about half, there being no insurance on the dry kiln.

JUDGE SPEER HAS NO COURT MONEY

Government Unable To Furnish Funds To Carry on Business.

WHERE PROSPERITY IS SHY

Adjournment Will Be Ordered Because Witnesses Must Have Pay.

AMATEURS WILL PUBLISH ONE EDITION

Macon Church People Will Be Treated To Excellent Music Today—Roland Reed's Case Tomorrow.

Macon, Ga., May 15.—(Special.)—The present term of the United States court at Macon may have to adjourn after the Roland Reed case against the Southern railway is over next week on account of there not being money enough to pay the immediate running expenses of court.

The fund for the payment of jurors' fees is exhausted and no more fees can be paid until congress makes another appropriation. When this will be done, no one can now tell.

When the jury fund was about exhausted Marshal Harrell made requisition on the attorney general for more money. But this morning he received a letter from that official saying that the fund was out and nothing could be done until congress takes action.

Judge Speer does not believe in compelling jurors and witnesses to come to Macon, and after paying their own expenses being compelled to go back home and wait perhaps six months for their money or else cash their scrip with a shylock for about two-thirds its face value. Therefore, he may decide not to hear any more jury cases until another appropriation is made after he disposes of the Reed case.

Heirs Get Good Money.

The late Daniel Bullard left an estate worth about $100,000. It has not been settled and much cash has been divided out to the five children. By the will of the deceased Walter B. Hill was named as executor. Much of the property consisted of notes and mortgages. These mortgages have been converted into cash and on yesterday $40,000 was divided among the heirs.

Argument in the case of Kate L. McCandless against the Yorkshire Guarantee and Security Corporation, limited, was heard in the United States court today. The plaintiff in the case is represented by Steed & Wimberly, of Macon, and the defendant by Payne & Tye, of Atlanta. Judge Speer now has the case under consideration. The case is one in which a contention as to the jurisdiction of the state and federal courts is raised.

Amateurs Will Make a Paper.

On July 4th an edition of The Evening News will be published under the auspices of the public library, with the following staff of well-known Macon young men:

Editors, Crosby Smith, Marion Harris and Tracy Baxter; managing editor, Gray Goodwin; news editor, E. A. Waxelbaum; city editor, Axel Freeman; society editor, W. Ross White; commercial and financial editor, Ellis M. Talbot; business manager, Clem Phillips; bookkeeper, B. P. Walker, Jr.; circulation manager, James Calloway.

City Editor Freeman has appointed the following local reporters and given them assignments: Monroe Ogden, chief reporter; C. I. Stacy, League of American Wheelmen meeting; George MacDonald, railroads; Emmett Barnes, county courthouse and county affairs; J. N. Talley, United States courthouse and postoffice; Charley Hall, city hall; Robert Hodges, hotels and gossip; Roland Ellis, Macon now and then years hence; George A. Smith, industrial Macon; Sid R. Wiley, Young Men's Christian Association; J. C. Wise, churches; general reporters, J. R. L. Austin, Winship Cabaniss, Blanton Winship and Granville Connor.

All of these are among the brainest and brightest young men in the city and will give Macon the best and newsiest paper ever published here.

The following directors will have charge of the paper: H. M. Willet, C. D. Pearson, Freeman Polhill, Mr. Willis, Ike Block, Ed Hutchnance, Joe Neel, Ed Burke, Clem Phillips, John Hodges, Dennis Neiligan, Louis Wood, Roff Sims, John Reid, N. M. Block, W. D. Lamar, Pringle Willingham, W. S. Payne.

Fine Church Music Today.

The music tomorrow at the First Presbyterian church will be of an unusually high order rendered by a choir. In the morning two compositions of A. L. Wood's will be given. His "Venite," that has been so much admired, containing the celebrated chorus from the "Chimes," and as an offertory his "Jubilate Deo" in B flat. Mr. Wood will play as a prelude to the morning service a transcription of "Love's Old Sweet Dream" and at the offering an interpretation of the 116th hymn, "Hark, Hark, My Soul."

At night Mr. C. I. Stacy, of the Young Men's Christian Association, will have charge of the services, and will tell of "Echoes from the Convention" recently held in Montgomery. Special music has been prepared for this occasion, and will include Mosenthal's "Jubilate," Dudley Buck's magnificent "Sing Hallelujah Forth," and the splendid hymns, "Onward, Christian Soldiers" and "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand."

A Barrel of Corn Whisky.

Deputy United States Marshal George White last night arrested Walter King, of Monroe county, on the charge of breaking into a government warehouse and stealing therefrom a barrel of corn whisky. King was brought to Macon, and this morning was carried before Commissioner Erwin, who postponed commitment hearing until Tuesday in order to give King opportunity to engage counsel. Bond was fixed at $500, and in default King was sent to jail.

On July 9, 1895, the government warehouse of George W. Johnston, in Monroe county, was robbed of one barrel of corn whisky containing forty-four gallons, and this is the offense which King stands accused.

Roland Reed's Suit Tomorrow.

Assistant General Counsel Henderson, of the Southern railway, arrived in the city last night and will remain here the greater portion of next week. Colonel Henderson comes to Macon in the interest of the road in the Roland Reed case, which will be taken up by Judge Speer Monday.

The case involves suits for $30,000 damages, Reed, Miss Rush and Mrs. Meyer each suing for $10,000 on account of permanent personal injuries received in the wreck at Scotland in February, 1895. The case will be closely contested and a strong legal battle is looked forward to.

YOUNG SENTENCED TO 18 YEARS

Charged with Killing Fassett—Will Ask for New Trial.

Owingsville, Ky., May 15.—The jury in the case of John D. Young, Jr., charged with the killing of Clinny Fassett, after remaining out eighteen hours, returned a verdict of manslaughter and fixed his punishment at eighteen years in the penitentiary.

An application for a new trial will be made, and if this fails, the case will be taken to the court of appeals.

Young is a son of Hon. John D. Young, and is connected with one of the most prominent families in the state.

TOM ALLEN GETTING READY FOR ROPE

Prisoner Now Realizes That He Must Hang Next Month.

DEATH WATCH BEGINS WORK

Condemned Man Asks for a Cell to Himself So He Can Prepare.

MINISTERS WILL MEET WITH HIM TODAY

Execution Will Take Place in the Macon Jail on June 4th Next.

Macon, Ga., May 15.—(Special.)—If Tom Allen never before believed that he would be hanged for the murder of Charley Carr, he doubtless believed it today when Sheriff Westcott placed the death watch on him.

From now until June 4th, the day set for his execution, he will be watched night and day by heavily armed guards.

Allen was placed in a cell to himself this morning by his own request. He says he is going to make peace with his God.

Those detailed to keep the death watch are Dave Riley, on the day watch, and W. T. Amerson, on the night watch.

Jailer Millirons says he never hated a thing so bad in his life as to see Allen hang.

"I have been associated with him day after day and have never seen a man with a larger heart nor a more sympathetic nature. He is a favorite with all the children, and they often go into his cell and stay hours at a time with him," said the jailer.

The condemned man has shown every inclination to be converted, and it was for the purpose of preparing himself for his fate that he asked to be placed in a cell to himself. The pastors of several of the churches of the city will go to the jail tomorrow and hold prayer service with Allen.

Caugh on the Run.

Leon B. Smith, of LaGrange, state president of the Epworth League, is here today in conference with State Secretary J. A. Streyer, in reference to matters of interest to the league. President Smith will lead the devotional services at the Epworth League meeting at Mulberry street church tomorrow evening at 7:15 o'clock.

A. T. Morgan, who went to Albany to attend the annual meeting of the T. A. O. U. W. has returned. The committee was in session two days, looking after the business of the order. Chairman Platt, of Augusta, accompanied Mr. Morgan to Macon, and stopped over for a few hours today.

The ordinaries of Georgia, constituting by no means an ordinary body of men, will meet here next Wednesday. Ordinary Wiley has planned a pleasant time for the visitors and expects a large attendance. There are 137 counties in the state and each has an ordinary. Fully half of the counties, it is thought, will be represented at the meeting. Ordinary Wiley knows just how to give ordinaries the best possible time.

The interest centering in the annual picnic to be had by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on Wednesday next, is considerable, and the indications are that a large crowd will be in attendance. There is no prettier place on earth than Magnolia Dell, and the people of Americus are certain to make it pleasant for the excursionists.

Phil G. Byrd, of Rome; Judge J. P. Ross, of Macon, and Captain A. J. Scott, of Albany, have been selected by General Harmon to act as judges at the prize drill of the Uniform Rank at Savannah. This is a good selection, one that will inspire confidence among those entering the contest that the decisions rendered will be strictly upon merit.

PYTHIANS GO TO SAVANNAH

T. J. CARLING GOES AS SUPREME REPRESENTATIVE.

Past Chancellors' Association Will Leave the Central City Tomorrow Morning.

Macon, Ga., May 15.—(Special.)—Fully 100 Macon Knights of Pythias will leave Monday morning and night for Savannah to attend the meeting of the grand lodge, which convenes Tuesday.

The Past Chancellors' Association will leave at 11:55 Monday morning and the uniform rank and others will leave at 11:39 p. m. Monday night. T. J. Carling, of Macon, supreme representative, will accompany the Past Chancellors' Association of Macon to Savannah.

Not only Macon knights, but knights all through Georgia are anxious fur Carling to be re-elected supreme representative at the Savannah meeting to the biennial session of the supreme lodge of the United States, which meets next year at Indianapolis. His re-election would be an honor worthily bestowed.

Since he united with the order in 1872 no one has been more loyal to Pythianism. He has ably held the office of grand chancellor and no state has ever had a more efficient and hard working supreme representative. At the meeting last year at Cleveland he rendered valuable service as supreme representative and his ability and success as a financier was of great benefit in the discussion of the financial condition and welfare of the order. He is a man of practical ideas and sound views, a wealthy and influential citizen of Macon, and in every way is deserving of re-election, which he no doubt will secure without opposition.

PATROLMAN SHOOTS TWICE.

Peter Silas Resists Arrest and Is Severely Wounded.

Macon, Ga., May 16, 2:15 a. m.—(Special.)—About 2 o'clock this morning Patrolman Chambliss found it necessary to arrest Peter Silas, who was disorderly.

Silas objected, drew a razor and advanced upon the officer, whose clothing he cut into shreds.

Patrolman Chambliss drew his pistol and shot Silas twice.

Both wounds are serious, but neither is thought to be fatal.

Death of a Young Man.

Leon Bouziques, a young man well known in the city, who was employed as a window dresser at Keely's dry goods store, died at his home, 41 Pulliam street, Friday afternoon at 4:20 o'clock. The funeral will occur from the residence this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The interment will be at Westview cemetery.



STEPHEN R. MALLORY,

Florida's Senator-Elect. He Is An Ardent Advocate of Free Coinage, and One of the Brainiest and Most Popular of Florida's Political Leaders.

IN MEMORY OF GEO. WASHINGTON

Bronze Statue of Washington Unveiled at Philadelphia Yesterday.

M'KINLEY RELEASED VEILS

Major Wayne Presented It to the Mayor of Philadelphia.

MR. PORTER WAS THE ORATOR OF THE DAY

President McKinley Made an Interesting Address and It Was the Feature of Ceremonies.

Philadelphia, May 15.—Here in the city which first placed on his brow the laurel crown of achievement, the memory of George Washington was honored today in monumental bronze. All possible pomp marked the ceremonies.

The cord which released the swaddling flags from the figure of the first ruler of the republic was drawn by its latest ruler.

Surrounding him were men in whose veins runs the blood of those first patriots who battled with Washington and with him made possible the scene enacted today.

The union which they formed has grown to a mighty organization under the name of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Major William Wayne, president of the Cincinnati, who formally presented the monument to the city, traces his lineage straight to "Mad Anthony;" and William W. Porter, the orator of the day, is a grandson of David Rittenhouse Porter, of Pennsylvania, and a great-grandson of General Andrew Porter, who was on Washington's staff in the revolution.

The unveiling ceremony was impressively simple. Bishop Whitaker opened with prayer and Major Wayne followed with an appropriate address. Then came the unveiling by President McKinley and the salute of twenty-one guns by the artillery and by the foreign and American war vessels in the Delaware.

The formal presentation of the memorial by the society to the city was made by Major Wayne to Major Warwick with short addresses by both and then the mayor transferred it to the Fairmount park commission, which body exercises jurisdiction over the great pleasure ground.

Oration of the Day.

President McKinley's address was the feature of the ceremonies.

The oration was then delivered by Mr. Porter. He began with a recital of the formation of the Society of the Cincinnati by officers of the American army and its motives and purposes, together with the origin of the plan which culminated in today's event.

Continuing he said: "What shall be said of this Washington to whose memory we do honor? Certainly nothing. All has been well and often said.

"A statesman—omniscient, pure—whose mind conceived and whose deeds created a free, popular government.

"A soldier—self-sacrificing, fearless, whose sufferings and courage saved the cause of freedom from defeat.

"A man—silent, potent, whose spirit brooded over the new born nation and influenced its development and character has appeared before or since that has grasped the principles and possibilities of the republic than that of the first president."

The presidential party returned to Washington tonight.

HUNT TO REPRESENT COLUMBUS.

Appointed Delegate of T. P. A. at Nashville Convention.

Columbus, Ga., May 15.—(Special.)—At a called meeting tonight of post C, of the Travelers' Protective Association, President T. J. Hunt was elected to represent the post at the national convention of the Travelers' Protective Association at Nashville on June 1st.

The negro who so boldly robbed Mr. L. M. Harris, the former editor of The Evening Call Thursday afternoon, was arrested this morning. The police did good work in effecting his capture.

His name is Lucius Fann, and he is a notorious desperado of this city. Several other recent robberies are laid at Fann's door. He has served in the penitentiary and has been in trouble several times before. The recorder today bound him over in the sum of $500.

The annual picnic of Columbus conductors occurred today at Warm Springs. A good crowd went up and spent the day very pleasantly.

The building committee of St. Luke Methodist church met today and received several bids for rebuilding the church. The new church will cost $25,000 and will be a magnificent structure.

No. 2 mill at the Eagle and Phenix plant closed down today for two weeks in order that the new water wheel may be put in.

The Eagle and Phenix mills are now turning out more goods than ever before in their history and the output will be still greater when the present improvements are completed.

TOBACCO COMPANY HIT BY ILLINOIS

Gibbons Declares the American Tobacco Company an Illegal Corporation.

CAN'T SELL IN ILLINOIS

Plea Says Company Is a Combination in Restraint of Trade.

THE COMPANY GAVE NOTICE OF AN APPEAL

The Case Will Probably Go to Supreme Court and Be Stubbornly Fought by Both Sides.

Chicago, May 15.—Judge Gibbons rendered a decision today declaring the American Tobacco Company an illegal corporation and prohibiting its agents from carrying on its business within the confines of this state.

The decision sustains the information filed last December by Attorney General Maloney asking that the American Tobacco Company be enjoined from selling paper cigarettes on the premises that it was a trust monopoly and conspiracy in the business.

The defendants filed demurrers, general and special, but each was overruled in the executive opinion handed down today. Representatives of the tobacco company, who were in court, announced that a notice of an appeal to the supreme court would be given.

The plea of the attorney general alleged that the American Tobacco Company are manufacturers and sellers of 95 per cent of all the paper cigarettes manufactured in the United States and is a combination in destraint of trade.

The company filed a general demurrer, the main contention being that the state of Illinois is powerless to restrain a foreign corporation from shipping any articles of commerce from one state to another or from distributing or selling such article in the state to which the shipment is made. The court said that the power of self-preservation is inherent in statehood.

This gives the state the power to pass and enforce any law which is necessary and indispensable to the preservation and conservation of public health.

DOMNE MINES WILL RESUME.

Were Stopped During the Strike, but Will Soon Be at Work.

Leadville, Col., May 15.—An agreement having been reached among the owners of the principal mines in the Domne district to begin work, which was stopped last winter while the strike was on, the work of watering will be begun next week.

It is estimated by some of the mine owners that it will require thirty days of pumping before any men can be put to work. It is thought that by August 10th the upper levels of the working mines will be sufficiently dry to permit the introduction of men and from that time on men will be continually added to the working forces.

It is not thought that any of the properties have been seriously damaged, though it is believed that many repairs will be necessary on account of swelling and crushing of timbers occasioned by the extra weight of the water.

There is a general feeling among the mine owners that the definite settlement of the pumping question, now practically accomplished, is the first step toward developing a territory which is believed to be one of the richest in the Leadville district. More than 3,000 acres are included within the boundaries.

ALABAMA MAKES EASY $3,000.

Governor Computed Interest on Coal Company's Arrears and Collected.

Montgomery, Ala., May 15.—(Special.)—The governor today made a nice little pick-up of $3,000 for the state.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company has, since 1893, made it a practice to be a little in arrears to the state on account of failure to promptly remit the amount due for convict hire.

The governor recently instructed that interest be computed on all of such delinquencies and today he and the company settled the matter by the payment of the amount stated.

RECEIVER LOGAN FILES HIS REPORT

Answers to the Court with a Statement of the Bank.

FIDELITY'S TRUE CONDITION

Assets Are Estimated at $77,468.33 and Liabilities at $25,330.04.

MANY NOTES ARE LONG PAST DUE

Depositors Will Be Paid by the Liability of Stockholders and the Assets Will Be Collected by the Receiver and Distributed.

The report of the condition of the Fidelity Banking and Trust Company was filed yesterday afternoon by Receiver James L. Logan.

The present condition of the bank does not appear in the report, as the statement only shows the situation as found by Receiver Logan on March 27th.

The statement of the condition of the bank on the day that the doors were closed for business shows the assets to be $77,468.33 and the liabilities are placed at $25,330.04.

The liabilities consist of the following items: Certificates of deposits as per itemized list, $2,993.41; deposits, $14,956.65; bills payable, Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, $9,198.37 and other indebtedness amounting to $181.61.

The assets consist of notes amounting to $61,882.40; furniture and fixtures, total cost to the bank, $6,505; bonds and stocks, $7,842.16; rents due the bank, $430; overdrafts, $808.77. The equity in the building at No. 23 East Hunter street is not estimated, and consequently is not included in the assets.

"This statement," said Receiver Logan yesterday, "only shows the condition of the bank as I found it when I was appointed receiver under the order of the superior court. Since I have been in charge I have collected some of the assets. Some of the liabilities have been offset and there are several changes which have been made in the condition of the bank.

"There is no doubt in the world about the depositors being paid in full, for all that appears upon the books of the bank. The stockholders, who are, of course liable, are men who are amply able to meet the indebtedness. There are several stockholders who are insolvent, but the list of solvent stockholders will secure the depositors without the peradventure of a doubt. A large amount of the assets are good, and this will be distributed among the creditors of the bank and a portion will be used to refund the amount which is to be put up by the solvent stockholders to cover their liability under the bank's charter."

Some Items of the Assets.

Among the assets of the bank, which is composed mainly of notes, are many papers which have been in the bank for quite a while. There are notes, however, that are good. A few of the notes show the following indebtedness to the bank:

Hiram L. Middlebrooks, five notes, aggregating the sum of $13,438.54; James R. Collins, three notes, amounting to $9,662.87; Southern Terra Cotta Works, $11,000.

While these represent the largest debtors to the bank, there are many smaller notes, which in the aggregate amount to about $25,000. Some of the notes are indorsed personally, while many are secured with phosphate stocks, land company bonds and other securities which cannot be considered quick assets.

Another item of the assets shows fifty shares of the Fidelity Banking and Trust Company and fifty-one and one-half shares of the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company. These two items alone represent $7,842.16 of the assets column.

The statement shows rent owed the bank in the sum of $392.50. This is rent claimed by virtue of the equity held in the building on East Hunter street. This building will be sold within a few days by Receiver Logan.

The Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company, the Georgia Mutual Insurance Company, Evans & Co. and the Georgia Empire Mutual Insurance Company are shown to have been overdrawn in their accounts when the bank went into the hands of the court.

FIRM BUYS THOMAS' INTEREST

DOUGLAS & DAVISON SUCCEED TO THE OLD FIRM.

Surviving Partners Will Continue the Business at the Old Stand on Whitehall Street.

The interest of the late W. J. Thomas was yesterday purchased by Messrs. Douglas and Davison, who will conduct the business as successors to Douglas, Thomas & Davison.

This announcement was made yesterday and the new firm contemplates making many new improvements and additions in the business.

The interest of Mrs. W. J. Thomas was purchased in order that the affairs of the old firm could be consolidated. Mr. George Muse, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Thomas, yesterday wrote Douglas & Davison the following letter complimenting them upon the admirable manner in which the purchase was made:

"Messrs. Douglas & Davison—I wish to thank you, both for myself and sister, Mrs. Alice M. Thomas, for the prompt and thoroughly satisfactory settlement of the interests of Mr. W. J. Thomas in the firm of Douglas, Thomas & Davison. I have never known a settlement of the interests of a deceased member of a firm involving so large an amount to be made so quickly and pleasantly. With best wishes for your continued success, I am, sincerely yours,

"GEORGE MUSE."

Phelan Succeeds Dowd.

St. Louis, May 15.—Manager "Tommy" Dowd has been relieved of his position as official head of the St. Louis team. It is announced that Louis G. Phelan, a relative of Mr. Von der Ahe, will manage the team.

GOOD RACES, BUT NO RECORDS HURT

The Running at the Coliseum Last Night Not So Swift.

RIDERS TUMBLE IN A HEAP

Five Men Go Bowling Down the Incline, but No Damage Is Done.

REPINE WINS THE CONSOLATION RACE

Crowds Not So Large as on Previous Nights, but Visitors Were Well Entertained.

No world's records were broken at the coliseum last night, but the races were fast and exciting withal. The crowd was not very large, but it made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in size.

Great excitement prevailed when the final heat of the mile open was called. There were eight men to run in this race, and to pick the winner was a hard job. The men were Walthour, Carpenter, Baker, Decker, Winesett, Chapman, Stockin, and Bartholemew.

They are just about the eight best men on the circuit, and nearly every man had his favorite. When the racers came out to line up for the race there seemed to be jockeying among them, and when the race started it was evident that they were up to several tricks, and if the race had been run out it would undoubtedly have been the prettiest race ever held on the track, but a general smash up put an end to the jockeying, and almost put an end to the race.

When the runners came down the stretch on the fifth lap they were well bunched, with Con Baker slightly in the lead. As they spun down on the lower curve Bartholemew's wheel fell at the top of the curve, and there was a general smash up of every rider on the track, except Baker and Stockin. Only one man in the smash up had the presence of mind or the courage to get up and finish the race, and that was Winsett, who came in for third money. Baker won the race with Stockin and Winsett.

In the smash up no one was hurt, and only a few scratches resulted. All of the finishes were close.

A surprise was in store for the crowd when it came to the amateur race. In the second heat of the race everybody thought that Brooks Kline would win, but they were very much surprised when a youngster by the name of Elliott won out. In the final of the amateur race everybody thought that the race was between Kline and Traynham, but again Elliott won in a very close and exciting finish, with Traynham close at his wheel. In this race also there was a smash up, and Brooks Kline was the victim. On the back stretch his wheel touched Filed's, and he was thrown just as he was starting his spurt. It is very nearly certain that Kline would have won the race if he had not fallen, as he has beat all of the men in the race several times.

The final of the consolation was a very fine race, and the fact of its being two miles made it more interesting. Speer made a very fine effort in this race, but Repine was too strong for him, and he had to take second place by a very small margin.

The races resulted as follows:

First event, first heat of the mile open, Bob Walthour, won; Carpenter, second; Weining, third. Time 2:10½.

Second event, second heat of the mile open, Baker won; Decker, second; Gustavson, third. Time 2:13 1-5.

Third event, third heat of the mile open, Winesett, won; Chapman, second; Repine, third.

Fourth event, first heat of the mile amateur, Boatenreiter won, Gross second. Time 2:16.

Fifth event, final of the mile open, Baker won, Stockin second, Winesett third. Time 2:24.

Sixth event, second heat of the mile amateur, Elliott won, Kline second. Time 2:25 1-5.

Seventh event, third heat of the mile amateur, Traynham won, Field second. Time 2:22 1-5.

Eighth event, first heat of the consolation half-mile heats. Parquette won, Steinham second, Sanderson third. Time 1:55 1-5.

Ninth event, second heat of the consolation, half-mile heat, Repine won, Speer second. Time 1:04 1-5.

Tenth event, final of the mile amateur, Elliott won, Traynham second, Mangum third. Time 2:22 1-5.

Eleventh event, final of the consolation, two miles, Repine won, Speer second, Parquette third. Time 4:40 3-5.

CORNELL DEFEATS NAVAL BOYS.

Beat the Sailor Boys in Pretty Boat Race.

Annapolis, Md., May 15.—Cornell's second 'varsity crew won a very interesting boat race today from the naval cadets, beating the sailor boys by two lengths in the fairly good time of 11 minutes and 15 seconds, and finishing two lengths ahead at the end of the two-mile straight-away course.

Low Rates to Old Point Comfort and Return.

On account of the meeting of Southeastern Tariff Association at Old Point Comfort, May 19th, the Southern Railway Company will sell excursion tickets to Old Point Comfort and return at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 16th, 17th and 18th, good for return fifteen days from date of sale. On May 18th through sleeping cars will be operated between Atlanta and Old Point Comfort. For information apply to any agent. Southern Railway ticket office, Kimball House corner. A. A. Vernoy, P. A.; W. D. Allen, D. P. A.; S. H. Hardwick, A. G. P. A.

PERSONAL.

Is your cottage cosy? It is not unless the walls are papered appropriately. We sell and hang paper at the lowest prices. Wall paper department McNeal Paint and Glass Co., 120 Whitehall street.

C. J. Daniel. Handsome stock new wall paper. Beautiful designs, blended friezes, low prices. Send for samples.

When in need of paint or painting materials, call on or address McNeal Paint and Glass Co., 120 Whitehall street.

EXCURSION RATES CHARLOTTE, N. C., VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

On Account of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States at Charlotte, N. C., May 20th to 31st.

The Southern railway will sell tickets from all points to Charlotte and return at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 17th to 21st, inclusive, good for return passage until June 10th.

The Southern railway operates three through trains daily between Atlanta and Charlotte. For information apply to any agent of the Southern railway or connecting lines. Ticket office corner Kimball house, Atlanta.

A. A. VERNOY, P. A.
C. E. SERGEANT, TKT. A.
W. D. ALLEN, D. P. A.
S. H. HARDWICK, A. G. P. A.
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INSURANCE NEWS AND NOTES

Wednesday, May 19th, is the day. Old Point Comfort is the place and the hegira toward this great insurance Mecca has already begun. President Tupper, Mr. Clarence Knowles and Mr. J. T. Dargan are in New York, where they went to attend the annual meeting of the national board and from there they go straight to Old Point. Secretary C. C. Fleming and quite a party of underwriters leave today. Tomorrow the town will be full of the gathering clans from surrounding states, and Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, the Southern and Seaboard will both carry special sleepers, loaded with the craft, direct to the Hotel Chamberlain; and for the balance of the week the Equitable building will be deserted.

The greatest interest now centers in the forthcoming address of President Tupper, which, though already in type, is as yet a sealed book to all save the writer, but he is not expected to spring any great sensations and the meeting will probably be entirely harmonious.

There is something pleasant to contemplate about the strong esprit de corps which runs like a golden thread through the fire insurance contingent. It is true they have common interests, but they also have interests sharply antagonistic, yet under all circumstances they seem to maintain a bond of cordial comraderie which is seldom found in the life business, or for that matter, in any other line.

The failure of another local mutual has caused considerable discussion as to the state law under which these companies operate. It seems that there is no statute authorizing and controlling the organization of fire companies on this basis, in fact the act of 1893 distinctly stipulates that every fire company shall have at least $100,000 capital before beginning business. But it appears that the legislatures have, from time to time, during the last thirty years, granted various charters of this kind, and it is under these revived charters—so it is claimed—that these mutuals are working.

Naturally, it may be supposed that some of these charters were but crudely framed and ill-suited to the exigencies of modern fire insurance.

It is said that some of them allow the incorporators to start business on nothing but premium subscriptions amounting to a few hundred dollars, usually consisting of notes, and that they only require the maintenance of a reserve equal to 10 per cent of the premium.

It is claimed that the policies of one of these companies really constitutes a blanket mortgage on the property of every man insured, and that this same company has been doing business in Georgia for the last two years without making any report to the insurance department.

These charters are said to be quite variant and the commissioner himself is said to have been surprised in some instances at the privileges conferred. Of course he can do no more than force the officers of these companies to live up to the letter of their charters and that he has done this may be inferred from the recent criticism of his official conduct by the friends of these companies.

Mr. Peyton Douglas, of this city, has been appointed agent for the Farragut Fire of New York, which has recently entered Georgia under the Venable law, and will transact a general brokerage business as a non-board company. Mr. Douglas is well known as a rising young agent, having been formerly secretary of the Manufacturers' Mutual, but resigned before its failure. He is accounted a hustler and will doubtless give the Farragut a satisfactory business.

Florida was the scene of several important agency changes last week and the firms with which Manager Dawkins is connected seem to have got the lion's share of appointments. Philip Walter gets the Girard and Fred R. Gunby the North British and Mercantile, which has just reinsured the Florida Fire. H. C. Hare is slated for the Manchester and altogether general agents are getting as thick in Florida as colonels in Georgia.

The outcome of the Kentucky and Tennessee meeting was a signal triumph for President W. D. Deane and the non-union contingent behind him. Mr. Deane, almost single handed, so strongly impressed the union people with the reasonableness and justice of his contention that his course was unanimously indorsed and Secretary Snider duly inducted into office.

Small wonder The Insurance Herald ranks first with Atlanta underwriters. It not only commands the regular services of Colonel John D. Young, whose bright, snappy correspondence is always eagerly read, but their local news is purveyed by Mr. Edward Randal, of the Imperial office, who has a keen nose for insurance news and knows how to handle it.

LIFE.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Life Underwriters will be held at Milwaukee on September 14th. The presidency of this great organization is about the highest honor to which a life insurance manager may aspire, and it seems to be conceded on all sides that the plum will go this time to Mr. Thomas H. Bowles, of Milwaukee. Mr. Bowles is preeminently a practical underwriter, who has worked his way step by step to his present enviable position, and he has always stood for the highest interests of the business. He is well known to the life men all over the country, and his clear head and calm, judicial temperament admirably fit him for a presiding officer.

The sad death of Mr. William J. Thomas developed a fact which strikingly illustrates the practical benefits of life insurance. In October, 1894, the three young men comprising the firm of Douglas, Thomas & Davison, all of them in buoyant health, decided to take a joint policy on their lives which, at the death of one member, would be payable to the surviving partners, in order that the interest of the deceased member might be liquidated without impairing the firm's capital or credit. A joint insurance of $12,000 was therefore effected in the Mutual Life of New York, and in less than three years the very contingency which then seemed so remote has become a sad fact. Mr. Thomas also carried about $10,000 individual insurance.

The following from the annual report of Insurance Commissioner Merrill, of Massachusetts, is accepted as an axiom by all life insurance men, but it is one that the public has never fully appreciated:

"There is one fact in common to all plans of life insurance, whether old line, natural, assessment or fraternal, and that is, that the members will die off at the same rate in each. 'Providence has fixed the mortal law, and man has not the wit to defeat it.' As age advances, the failures of life are more and more frequent, and in consequence the insurance costs are higher and higher in the same proportion."

An agent recently drank a pint of yeast in mistake for his favorite beverage, buttermilk! He rose two hours earlier than usual the next morning and the amount of good work that he got in during that long day has set him to thinking whether after all buttermilk is the best thing for a steady diet.

FIDELITY.

There seems to be a misapprehension on the part of some as to the deposit of $50,000 required of fidelity companies writing state, county and municipal bonds in Georgia.

This deposit does not constitute any additional security for the insured, as under recent decisions, in case a receiver should be appointed it would be considered as part of the general fund, to be used for the benefit of all creditors alike, and not for the special protection of claimants in the state where the deposit is made.

Mr. E. S. Pefram, well known in this section as the efficient superintendent of agencies of the Fidelity and Casualty, has resigned to the position of secretary of the newly organized Hartford Indemnity.

Private Bondsmen vs. Corporate Surty.

Almost daily occurences show the absolute necessity of other than private bondsmen for the security of fiduciary trusts. Witness the recent case of C. W. Spaulding, president of the Globe Savings bank, of Chicago, who was also treasurer of the State University board of trustees, who were placed in charge. They turned over to Spaulding $400,000 of bonds and funds of which they had control, which he seems to have handled the same as if they had been his own—a process he no doubt duplicated with the money deposited in the Globe Savings bank. Spaulding gave a "bond" for $600,000 as treasurer of the State University. When the crash came this "bond" was hunted up and found to be of no value whatever. The Argus says it was signed by men who had nominal amounts set opposite their names, of from five to ten times the amount of their actual responsibility, in two of three cases no financial responsibility worth mentioning having been found to exist when the test came. Not only is the bank wreck reported so bad that the numerous depositors will receive next to nothing, but the amount realizable by the state is entirely problematical, with the chances that it will be very little. Had Spaulding been bonded by a responsible surety company, the face of the bond would have been paid promptly.

Opportunity.

An accident man a New Yorker,
At the getting of "biz" was a corker;
He wrote up a whole town,
And then burned it down
Because he felt so much elated.
But five of his members
Were found in the embers,
(An event he no doubt contemplated.)
The claims were paid quickly
And the agent so slickly
Made use of the fact for to "blow,"
That his new earned commission
So improved his condition
That he bought up the stock of his Co.
And now he is there
In the president's chair,
The fullest of power to wield;
Which he says is far better
Than trying to get a
Precarious "stake" in the field.

Dangers of Acetylene Gas.

The British home secretary has issued a bulletin or announcement which, relating directly to acetylene, will be found of interest to fire underwriters in general. He says that in consequence of the growing importance of carbide of calcium and the fact that the mere contact of moisture with this material causes a dangerous evolution of the highly inflammable gas known as acetylene, he has caused inquiries to be made into the subject, with the result that an order in council has been made under the fourteenth section of the petroleum act, 1871, bringing carbide of calcium within the operation of that act.

Medical Service Company Begins.

Chicago, May 15.—Charles A. Powers, Illinois manager for the Fidelity Mutual Life for many years, has resigned to accept the presidency of the Red Cross Medical Service Company, a concern just organized here with $60,000 capital.

It provides medical and surgical service and pays $100 funeral expenses in case of death for those with whom it contracts. The attorney general has ruled that it is not under the jurisdiction of the insurance department. E. A. Loomis, Jr., associated with Mr. Powers in the Fidelity, will be secretary. Dr. Claus F. P. Korsell, of the Washington Life, is medical director.

WINNER OF '96 COMES SECOND.

Belmont Colt Octagon Wins at Morris Park with Ease.

New York, May 15.—Ogden, the crack two-year-old, the winner of the Futurity of 1896, had his colors lowered at Morris park today by the Belmont colt, Octogon. It was the twenty-fourth running of the classic Wither stake for three-year-olds, at a mile, and a great crowd had gathered.

First race, five furlongs—Woolhurst, 3 to 5, won; Eakins, 6 to 1, second; Humorist, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:12¼.

Second race, five furlongs, selling—Previous, 8 to 5, won; Mr. Stoffel, 8 to 1, second; False Pride, 8 to 1, third. Time, 0:59¾.

Third race, one mile and a sixteenth—Lake Shore, 6 to 1, won; Sir Walter, 5 to 1, second; Volley, 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:51.

Fourth race, The Withers, mile—Octagon, 8 to 5, won; Ogden, 3 to 5, second; Regulator, 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:43.

Fifth race, the Cretona, high weight handicap; six furlongs—Premier, 15 to 1, won; Tinge, 6 to 1, second; Causeopia, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:15½.

Sixth race, New York steeplechase handicap, about two and a half miles—Peconic, 7 to 5, won; Lady Raymond, 4 to 1, second; Marschan, 10 to 1, third. Time, 4:48.

BANNOCKBURN WINS FUTURITY.

Louisville Jockey Club Opened with a Driving Rain.

Louisville, Ky., May 15.—With the going heavy in a driving rain and a driving finish, the first Louisville futurity of the Louisville Jockey Club was run over its course today. With a field of thirteen, the best two-year-old colts in the west, it was a fitting inauguration of one of the best stakes upon the American turf.

Bannockburn, a 4 to 1, ran first in the event of the day, the Louisville futurity, worth $10,000.

First race, six furlongs—Magazine, 3 to 1, won, Calvalero, 7 to 2, second; Letcher, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¼.

Second race, free handicap, one mile—Boanrags, 4 to 1, won; George Rose, 4 to 1, second; Simon W., 11 to 20, third. Time, 1:43¾.

Third race, Louisville futurity, four and one-half furlongs, granted value $10,000—Bannockburn, 4 to 1, won; Bangle, 2½ to 1, second; Howland, 3 to 2, third. Time, .56½.

Fourth race, mile and seventy yards—Humbug, 50 to 1, won; Domingo, 4 to 1, second; Moncreith, 2 to 1, third. Time, 1.41¼.

Fifth race, four furlongs—Allie Belle, 10 to 1, won; Nancy Till, 2½ to 1, second. Stars and Stripes, 10 to 1, third. Time, .51.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Pouting, 8 to 5, won; Fretful, 8 to 1, second; Nance, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:32¾.

LOW RATES TO SAVANNAH AND RETURN VIA THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

One Cent Per Mile for Military and Uniform Knights in Parties.

On account of the meeting of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in Savannah, Ga., May 18-20, the Southern railway will sell tickets from all stations in Georgia to Savannah and return May 17th and 18th, good to return until May 23d, inclusive. For Knights of Pythias in uniform, 20 or more on one ticket, and military companies and brass bands in uniform, ten or more on one ticket, at a rate of 1 cent per mile traveled. For individuals a rate of one fare for the round trip.

For information apply to any agent of the Southern railway or connections.

A. A. VERNOY, Passenger Agent.
W. D. ALLEN, District Passenger Agent.
S. H. HARDWICK, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

PENNANT SEEMS HEADED THIS WAY

Atlanta Is Now in the Lead and Will Stay There.

OUR TEAM IS THE BEST OF ALL

Chattanooga Is Weak and May Not Live Through the Season.

ASHEVILLE TEAM IS PLAYING GOOD BALL

Knoxville Will Keep Atlanta on the Move—Several Changes Have Been Made in the Team.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Average.
Atlanta	23	17	6	.739
Knoxville	18	13	5	.722
Asheville	9	4	5	.444
Chattanooga	18	4	14	.222

The Atlanta baseball club still continues to win and stay in the lead. In spite of the fact that they have been away from home for some time the team is still at the head of the Southeastern League, and is very apt to stay there until the end of the season.

The Southeastern League is now in fine shape and is by far the most compact and strongest league the south has ever had. The impression exists among some that the Southeastern is not a regular league, but this is incorrect. It has regular protection from Nick Young and is as much a league as the National League itself. The players are under the same rules and regulations that the big league players are under and can be punished in the same way. The umpires are elected by the league and will change just as the teams do.

All the clubs are now in fine condition and are playing fine ball. The Atlanta club continues to be the best, according to the winnings and losings, and the Chattanooga club continues to be at the bottom, where it is very apt to remain. Chattanooga is not as strong from a financial standpoint as the other clubs and Gifford may not be able to pull through the season. He is said to be very unpopular with the people in Chattanooga and they will not patronize the games on that account. But if he could commence and win a few games it is very likely that the people would turn out. Gifford made himself very unpopular here by his kicking and if it was not for the fact that it would break up the league no one would care whether the very poor team that Gifford has comes back here or not.

The Asheville team has never been here, but it is undoubtedly the best team of the lot, next to Atlanta. They are a strong lot of players and will make the other teams work hard to keep them down. The fight for the pennant between Atlanta, Knoxville and Asheville will be a hot one, for all three teams are evenly matched and are close together. All three of them out class Chattanooga and no trouble is expected from that quarter.

Changes in the Atlanta Team.

Since the Atlanta team has been away from home several very important changes have taken place and the team has been considerably strengthened.

In the first place Gibson has been released. In the vernacular of the ball player he has for some time been playing what is known as "tired" ball, or what is termed by the "rooter" "rotten ball." His heart did not seem to be in the work and it looked all the worse when compared to the fast, snappy work of the other men. When Kalkoff was put in to catch in Gibson's place it was such a great improvement that it was evident that Gibson could be dispensed with without injury to the team. So he was released the other day in Knoxville. Two new men have been signed. One named Womack to play first base in Gibson's place and another named Watkins to play second base. Fuller, the regular second baseman, had his collarbone broken and cannot play for two or three weeks. Fuller has never been seen in Atlanta, but he is by all odds the best man on the team. He has had two very bad accidents since he has been in professional ball. Strange to say both accidents took place in Knoxville. Last year he went there with the Louisville National League team and in the game got hit on the head by a ball and was unconscious in the hospital for ten days. For days he was not expected to live. That was his first trip to Knoxville. In the game the other day he went to slide for a base and broke his collarbone. Knoxville seems to be his hoodoo town.

The new man Watkins who takes Fuller's place until he can play again has a good reputation and is filling the place well.

As to the new man Womack no one seems to know anything of him, but if he does not fill the place well there are men on the team who can fill it all right.

In Coleman, Conniff and Stewart Atlanta has the three best pitchers in the league, and with Kalkoff to catch them, the battery work is nearly perfect.

The work that the men are doing away from home is wonderful and they seem to win away as well as they do at home.

They will soon be home for a series of games and they expect to win every game on the home grounds. So far they have only lost one game at home, and that was very close.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the Atlanta team will play in Knoxville and on Thursday the Knoxville team will open up here for three games.

The Atlanta fans are all fond of seeing the Knoxville team play and the games will draw large crowds.

The fight for the pennant seems to be between these two teams and all the games that they play will be for blood.

Asheville, N. C., May 15.—(Special.)—Asheville defeated Atlanta in a pretty game today. The score was:

Asheville—	ab	r	bh	po	a	e
A. McFarland, lf	5	1	1	0	2	1
Morgan, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Jobe, 2b	4	1	1	1	2	1
Bolger, 1b	4	0	1	15	0	0
Young, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Friend, c	2	3	0	6	2	2
Lamont, ss	4	1	1	0	0	1
Lusby, 3b	3	1	0	4	4	0
D. McFarland, p	4	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	34	7	5	27	14	5

Atlanta—	ab	r	bh	po	a	e
Crane, 2b	4	1	1	5	3	1
Kalkoff, c	4	1	0	2	1	1
Ramp, 3b	4	1	0	2	6	0
Hock, ss	3	0	0	1	1	1
Conniff, rf	4	2	2	3	0	0
Sheridan, lf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Coleman, 1b	4	1	1	11	0	1
Gfrcerer, cf	3	0	0	2	1	0
Stever, p	4	0	1	1	1	0
Totals	33	6	6	27	12	3

Score by innings:
Asheville .....0 1 0 0 1 1 4 0 0—7
Atlanta .....0 2 1 0 2 0 0 1 0—6

Summary: Earned runs, Asheville 2, Atlanta 1. Two-base hits, Lamont, Conniff. Three-base hits, Conniff. Home runs, A. McFarland. Passed balls, Friend 1, Kalkoff 1. Bases on balls, off McFarland 5, off Stewart, 4. Base on hit by pitched ball, McFarland 1. Struck out, by McFarland 5, by Stewart 5. Double plays, Jobe to Bolger. Time of game, two hours. Umpire, Gibson.

Boston and Cleveland Break Even.

Cleveland, O., May 15.—Boston and Cleveland broke even today. In the first game, Cuppy held the visitors down to four hits, while the Indians hit Sullivan hard enough in the first two innings to win the game. The second game McDermott pitched his first game on the home grounds.

R. H. E.
Cleveland.. .. .. ..1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—5 6 0
Boston.. .. ..1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 1

Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Sullivan, Lewis and Berger.

Second game— R. H. E.
Cleveland.. .. .. 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—6 10 1
Boston.. .. .. .2 0 0 1 0 0 0 4—7 8 1

Batteries—McDermott, Young and Zimmer; Klobedanz and Bergen. Umpire, Hurst.

New York 7, Cincinnati 9.

Cincinnati, May 15.—The Reds defeated the Giants in the last game of the present series easily today in the presence of 4,000 spectators.

R. H. E.
Cincinnati.. .. .. ..3 1 0 0 2 3 0 0 0—9 11 2
New York .. ..1 1 2 0 3 0 0 0 0—7 14 3

Batteries—Dwyer, Rhine and Shriver; Seymour and Warner. Umpire, Emslie.

Baltimore 20, St. Louis 3.

St. Louis, May 15.—Pitchers looked alike to the Baltimore team today. Pitchers of all kinds were tried, but Baltimore got 20 runs off them against 3 for the Browns.

R. H. E.
St. Louis.. .. ..0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—3 6 5
Baltimore.. .. ..0 3 2 3 4 1 2 3 *—20 22 3

Batteries—Evans, Hutchinson and Kissenger and McFarland; Corbett and Robinson. Umpire, McDermott.

Chicago 6, Brooklyn 4.

Chicago, May 15.—After having nearly given the game away by loose fielding, the Colts won out by bunching their hits in the fifth and sixth innings. Attendance, 5,800.

R. H. E.
Chicago.. .. ..0 0 0 0 1 4 0 1 *—6 11 4
Brooklyn.. .. ..0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—4 6 3

Batteries—Griffith and Kittredge; Daub and Smith. Umpire, McDonald.

Washington 0, Pittsburg 2.

Pittsburg, May 15.—There was no special feature in the game today except the good work of Tannehill.

R. H. E.
Pittsburg.. .. .. .. .0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—2 6 0
Washington.. .. .. .. .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 3

Batteries—Tannehill and Sugden; Mercer and McGuire. Umpire, Lynch.

Wet Grounds in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., May 15.—The Louisville-Philadelphia game was postponed today on account of wet grounds.

TECHS DEFEAT THE CADETS.

Milledgeville Sees a Good Game of College Ball.

Milledgeville, Ga., May 15.—(Special.)—Cadets and Techs met on the diamond here today and the latter were victorious by a score of 8 to 3.

The Techs outplayed the Cadets at every point. There was not a kick during the game. Both sides played honest and snappy ball.

The Techs convinced every one here that they are much stronger than Mercer. Score:

R H E
Cadets ... . .3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 10 8
Techs . . . . .1 1 0 0 2 0 0 4 0—8 11 6

Batteries—McMillan and Brantley; Boynton and Miller.



MARTIN PACHE,
The Handsome Tenor of the Summer Opera Company That Will Be at the Grand Soon.

GEORGIA WINS TWO TRACK MEET EVENTS

Southern Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association's Work Was Good.

NEW RECORDS WERE MADE

Vanderbilt Students Showed Greatest Speed and General Ability.

WEAVER, OF GEORGIA, A GREAT JUMPER

Representatives of the Empire State of the South Satisfied Their Coach and Friends.

Nashville, Tenn., May 15.—(Special.)—The annual track meet of the Southern Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association was held on the Vanderbilt campus at Nashville this afternoon. The meet was a grand success, and by far the best ever held in the south. Several southern inter-collegiate records were broken, while all the heats were made in good time and the other sports were up to the standard.

The University of Georgia was well represented, and the Georgia athletes added another bright feather to Georgia's cap. Georgia was represented by six men, while the other colleges had twice as many or more.

Everything passed off smoothly, and the meet will stir up track athletes in the south and southern people will be shown some of the fastest races in the country. The only defect at the meet was the start of the 100 yards dash.

Selden, of Sewanee, and Omberg, of Vanderbilt, started before the gun fired and gained about three yards. Weaver and Black, of Georgia, pushed the race, and practically made up three yards on them.

The results of the different events is as follows:

One hundred yards dash—J. A. Selden, of Sewanee, won; time 10 1-5; J. A. Omberg, of Vanderbilt, second; J. C. Weaver, of Georgia, third.

Putting sixteen-pound shot—W. M. Crutchfield, of Vanderbilt, won; distance thirty-seven feet and one inch; B. Walker, of Nashville, second; L. H. Colmore, of Sewanee, third.

Running high jump—T. Buchanan, of Sewanee, won, height, 5 feet 7¾ inches; W. N. Davis, of Vanderbilt, second; F. M. Walker, of Central university, third.

One-mile run—H. E. Harvy, of Auburn, won. Time, 4:50. D. Neilson, of Vanderbilt, second; U. B. Phillips, of Georgia, third.

One hundred and twenty yard hurdle—T. Buchanan, of Sewanee, won. Time ... seconds. W. Polk, of Vanderbilt, ... F. M. Walker, of Central university, ...

Running broad jump—C. Weaver, of Georgia, won. Distance, 20 feet 9¼ inches; ... berg, of Vanderbilt, second; Jones, of ... derbilt, third.

Four hundred and forty-yard run— ... wood, of Vanderbilt, won. Time, ... Selden, of Sewanee, second; Walker, of University of Nashville, third.

Pole vault—Smith, of Kentucky ... college, won. Height, 10 feet ½ inch; ... lein, of Vanderbilt, second; Howell, of ... tral, third.

Two hundred and twenty-yard run— ... ran, of Georgia, won. Time, 24 1-5 ... Omberg, of Vanderbilt, second; Weaver, of Georgia, third.

Throwing hammer—Crutchfield, of Vanderbilt, won. Distance, 95 feet ... Davis, of Sewanee, second; Walker, of University of Nashville, third.

Half-mile run—Van Ness, of Auburn, ... Time, 2:06¾. Underwood, of Vanderbilt, second. Harvey, of Auburn, third.

Two hundred and twenty-yard hurdle— Polk, of Vanderbilt, won. Time, 28 ... seconds. Edwards, of Auburn, second; ... of Vanderbilt, third.

The University of Georgia did the best work on the field considering the number of men representing her, when compared with those of the other colleges. The Georgia boys smashed two standing records of the athletic association. Cothran beat the record for 220 yards and Weaver outjumped all previous records on the running broad jump.

Weaver made seven out of the thirteen points for Georgia and clearly proved himself an excellent athlete and a coming record breaker.

The good work of the entire team is due to the clever coaching of John Mahan, who has only been at the university two weeks and has put out the best team that ever worked for the red and black.

The boys leave Nashville tomorrow morning and will pass through Atlanta tomorrow night.

Stop! Women,

And Consider the All-Important Fact,



That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician—male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides, a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman, whose knowledge from actual experience is greater than any local physician in the world. The following invitation is freely offered; accept it in the same spirit:

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken.

Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

MERCER DEFEATS THE AUBURN TEAM

Georgians and Alabamians Play Before a Large Crowd.

MACON PEOPLE DELIGHTED

Mansfield's Pitching Was the Great Feature of the Game.

THE MERCERIANS USED THE BAT WELL

Victors Will Tackle the Athenians Next Saturday and Are Hopeful of Winning Out.

Macon, Ga., May 15.—(Special.)—A large and enthusiastic crowd witnessed the game this afternoon at Central City park between Mercer University and Auburn.

This was the first time the two teams have met on the diamond this season, and the result thoroughly appeased the Mercerians for the defeat given them last fall by the Auburns at football. Mercer continues to float the collegiate pennant, and this afternoon she added another brilliant victory to her unbroken record of five years.

The game started off in a spirited manner, and for the first half it appeared that the contest would be close and uncertain to the finish, but in the sixth inning Mercer got the Auburns rattled and demoralized, and made nine runs in that one inning. Mercer batted Auburn's pitcher unmercifully and kept the Auburns running all over the grass.

The work of Mercer's battery was well nigh perfect. Mansfield did excellent work in the box, striking out ten men. He was splendidly assisted by his catcher, Bruce Jones. Mansfield is unquestionably one of the most promising amateurs in the south.

Jones, of Auburn, retired from the box in favor of Rand in the sixth inning after Harris's home run.

Charley Harris, of Mercer, knocked the only home run of the game, sending the ball by a long drive over left-field fence. Ingram made a three-bagger, and Weaver and Sanford made doubles. Harris and Sanford made a beautiful double play. Overton and Ingram did some fine base running. Pettus and Williams, of Auburn, made a brilliant double play.

Auburn will leave in the morning for home, after being delightfully entertained by Mercer. Mercer will play the University of Georgia, at Macon, next Saturday.

The manager and captain and others of the University of Georgia team came over from Athens to witness today's game and take pointers for the contest next Saturday. They will return home convinced that they must do hard work to defeat Mercer.

That will be the most hotly contested game of the season.

Score by innings:
Mercer.. .. ..4 0 0 1 0 9 ...
Auburn.. .. ..0 0 3 0 0 0 ...

Summary—Earned runs, Mercer ..., Auburn 2; two-base hits, Mason, ... Ingram, Weaver; three-base hits, ... home runs, Harris; struck out, ... field 10, by Jones 3, by Rand ...; balls, off Mansfield 2, off Jones ...; 2; hit by Mansfield 1, by Jones ...; Ed O'Connell; scorer, Frank ... Time, 2:10.

Virginia 6, Georgetown ...

Washington, May 15.—Georgetown ... the championship of the south ... defeating the University of Virginia ... game was won on the superior ... Georgetown, against which the Virginians were almost helpless.

Georgetown .3 1 2 0 3 2 1 0 ...
Virginia. . . .0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 ...

Batteries—Georgetown, Bach and ...loney; Collier and McNair.

Harvard 3, Princeton 6.

Princeton, May 15.—Princeton ... Harvard this afternoon in the first ... pionship game of the collegiate ... a score of 6 to 3.

EXCURSION RATES TO OLD POINT COMFORT, VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

On account of the meeting of the Southeastern Tariff Association, the Southern railway will sell tickets from all points to Old Point Comfort, Va., and return at one fare for the round trip. Rate from Atlanta $15.25. Tickets on sale May 16th, 17th and 18th. Good to return fifteen days from date of sale. A through Pullman sleeping car will be run from Atlanta to Old Point without change, leaving Atlanta at ... the 18th instant, reaching Old Point the next morning without change or transfer. For information apply to any agent of the Southern railway. Ticket office corner Kimball house, Atlanta.

A. A. VERNOY, Pass. Agt.
W. D. ALLEN, D. P. A.
S. H. HARDWICK, A. G. P. A.

Only Eighteen Days More

remain before the Mexican Medicine Company will leave here for Nashville. Those who have not already taken advantage of testing the large $1 trial bottles of ... for 25 cents should do so at once. In three months about 12,000 bottles have been sold and hundreds of testimonials received. ... 2 Whitehall street.

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will be the most hotly contested of the season.

by innings:

R H E
.. ..4 0 0 1 0 9 4 0 0—8 9 1
.. ..0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 1—4 6 4
nary—Earned runs, Mercer 4; Auburn two-base hits, Mason, Pettus, Weaver; three-base, hits, Harris; runs, Harris; struck out by Jones 3, by Rand 4; base on balls off Mansfield 2, off Jones 1; hit by Mansfield 1, by Jones 1. Umpire, O'Connell; scorer, Frank Burke. Time, 2:10.

Virginia 6, Georgetown 13.

lington, May 15.—Georgetown won championship of the south today by ng the University of Virginia. The was won on the superior batting of town, against which the Virginia almost helpless.

R H E
town .3 1 2 0 3 2 1 0 *—12 11 1
a. . . .0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 3—6 9 1
ries—Georgetown, Bach and Mc Collier and McNair.

Harvard 3, Princeton 6.

eton, May 15.—Princeton defeated d this afternoon in the first game game of the collegiate season by of 6 to 3.

an, of Sewanee, won. Time, 11 4-5 W. Polk, of Vanderbilt, second; Walker, of Central university, third. g broad jump—C. Weaver, of Distance, 20 feet 9¼ inches. Vanderbilt, second; Jones, of third. ndred and forty-yard run—Under f Vanderbilt, won. Time, 25 f Sewanee, second; Walker, of ty of Nashville, third. vault—Smith, of Kentucky won. Height, 10 feet ½ inch. Wa Vanderbilt, second; Howell, of d. ndred and twenty-yard run—Cole eorgia, won. Time, 24 1-5 seconds of Vanderbilt, second; Weaver, of third. ng hammer—Crutchfield, of Va won. Distance, 95 feet 9 inches Sewanee, second; Walker, of Va f Nashville, third. le run—Van Ness, of Auburn, w 56%. Underwood, of Vanderbilt Harvey, of Auburn, third. ndred and twenty-yard hurdle Vanderbilt, won. Time, 28 4-5 dwards, of Auburn, second; Dun rbilt, third. iversity of Georgia did the best the field considering the number esenting her, when compared the other colleges. The Georgia hed two standing records of the sociation. Cothran beat the re 20 yards and Weaver outjumped us records on the running broad made seven out of the three Georgia and clearly proved himself cellent athlete and a coming star er. d work of the entire team is due er coaching of John Mahan, who been at the university two weeks out out the best team that ever r the red and black. leave Nashville tomorrow morning ill pass through Atlanta tonight.

ION RATES TO
LD POINT COMFORT,
VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

nt of the meeting of the South- ariff Association, the Southern ll sell tickets from all points to Comfort, Va., and return at one round trip. Rate from Atlanta, ets on sale May 15th, 16th, 17th Good to return fifteen days from e. A through Pullman sleeping run from Atlanta to Old Point ange, leaving Atlanta at noon ant, reaching Old Point the next thout change or transfer. For apply to any agent of the ailway. Ticket office corner use, Atlanta.
A. V. ERNOY, Pass. Agt.
D. ALLEN, D. P. A.
H. HARDWICK, A. G. P. A.

Eighteen Days More
re the Mexican Medicine Co. ave here for Nashville. Those ot already taken advantage of large $1 trial bottles of Dr. should do so at once. In the ut 12,000 bottles have been s of testimonials received. street.

MESSAGE WILL GO IN MONDAY

McKinley To Urge Instant Aid to Americans in Cuba.

MANY CONSULS MAKE REPORT

Situation, Now Serious, Is Growing Rapidly Desperate.

THE ISLAND HAS BEEN DEVASTATED

There Is Scarcely a Livelihood for the Most Frugal—Relief Is Needed by at Least Two Hundred Citizens of the United States.

Washington, May 15.—The definite announcement was made at the capitol today that a message on the Cuban situation will be sent to congress by the president next Monday.

It will deal specifically with the question of the deprivations to which American citizens are subjected in Cuba and it will recommend an appropriation for their relief.

In considering ways of affording substantial relief to American citizens in Cuba who are in distress owing to the war, the administration has a plan which may be put in operation if it is sanctioned by the judgment of the United States consular officers in Cuba, who, being on the grounds, are supposed to be best qualified to judge of the efficiency of the proposed relief measures.

The plan is to give notice through the American consul to all American citizens in Cuba that the government will undertake to remove them from the island to the United States if they so desire. To do this will require action by congress, not necessarily in specific authorization of the removal, but merely the limitation of the appropriation to the general terms of one of the reliefs of American citizens in Cuba.

A similar plan was adopted for the benefit of Americans in China during the riot- ity incident in the Chino-Japanese war and during the Armenian troubles in Turkey.

The reason for this is the belief founded on reports from United States Consul General Lee and other United States consuls that the war has thoroughly exhausted the agricultural resources of the island; that it will be a long time before it will be again in condition to maintain its population.

The proposed American exodus from Cuba must be purely voluntary and it is not even proposed to present the alternative of denying supplies if destitute Americans refuse to leave the island.

It is the belief of General Lee that many persons will avail themselves of such an opportunity. So far as officially known to the department through the reports of the consuls made up to this time the number of Americans in Cuba in his condition is between 150 and 200. In explanation of this small number it is said that most of the Americans, natives, living in Cuba are employed in the higehr branches of industries or professions and are not actual workers of the soil. The sufferers are mostly naturalized citizens, holding small patches of grounds on which they have depended heretofore for a livelihood. It is not doubted that there are more of this class in need than are yet known to the department, but it is hoped in the course of a few days to have a census of them.

Feared Spanish Treachery.

The agencies to be used to relieve these people are the United States consuls in Cuba and the Spanish government through its minister here has professed readiness to assist in the distribution of relief. All the information which the state department is receiving from official and unofficial sources confirms the published reports of the destitution existing in Cuba among those who are penned up in the towns.

Absolute starvation is threatened owing to the lack of food supplies. The reports also confirm the statement that many of the sufferers are American citizens, most of them, of course, naturalized, but there are also native born Americans.

It is learned that the administration when the facts as to the existing destitution in Cuba first came to the knowledge of the president was disposed to move cautiously as it was feared that precipitate action might irritate Spain and probably endanger the lives of our consul officers when the character of their reports became known to the Spanish authorities and the subjects of Spain in Cuba.

SHOULD REPEL INTERFERENCE.

Spanish Newspapers on Relief for Americans in Cuba.

Madrid, May 15.—The Heraldo, referring to the action of the United States for the relief of Americans in Cuba, says:

"The Spanish government will have universal opinion on its side if it acts with energy in repelling American interference in this affair, but this opinion will be hostile unless the government ceases making concessions. These displays of weakness, if they do not increase the difficulty of the solving of the question, certainly do not improve the situation in Cuba."

The Correspondencia announces that the reported increase in the strength of the Spanish navy was decided upon in view of the possibility of international conflicts.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN HAVANA

REFUSAL TO EXCHANGE BANK BILLS CAUSES TROUBLE.

Commissioner Calhoun Is Now in Cuba and Has Officially Notified the Government.

Havana, May 15., via Key West.—The decision of the government against the exchanging of bank bills for silver coin has caused a panic.

Prices of bread, milk and other necessities of life have doubled within the past few days. The working classes, as well as all government employees, both civil and military, openly express their dissatisfaction with the action of the government in paying them in script which is 90 per cent below par.

It is believed the government will no longer accept paper money in payment of taxes. In that event a further depreciation of the paper money may be expected.

Through Consul General Lee, W. J. Calhoun, the special commissioner appointed by the United States to investigate the killing of Dr. Ruiz, officially notified the Spanish government of the fact of his arrival, adding that he was awaiting communications from the Spanish government and the naming of a representative who is expected to co-operate with him.

Consul General Lee and Special Commissioner Calhoun yesterday visited the city jail and talked with the prisoners there. Among those interviewed were Senor Viondi, attorney for General Julio Sanguilly, and Senor Garcia, the correspondent of a New York newspaper.

Consul General Lee has entered a protest at the palace against the violation of American mails at the Havana postoffice.

What Gomez Is Doing.

According to official advices received here, General Gomez, fleeing before the columns of Captain General Weyler, is now in the virgin forests of the province of Puerto Principe, west of the Jucaro Moron trocha.

Gomez relies upon wet season time, the breaking down of the financial system of the Spanish government and the ravages of diseases among the Spanish forces to bring about the triumph of his cause.

KILLED FOUR FOR A BRIDE

DESPERATE MEXICAN SLAYS HIS SWEETHEART'S BROTHERS.

They Were Trying To Prevent Him from Eloping with Their Sister. She Left with Him.

San Antonio, May 15.—Henry Briggerman, an American stockman living near Monclov, Mexico, arrived here today with news of a desperate quadruple tragedy just enacted on the Hacienda del Cedral, near his ranch.

Macedonia Frausk, a seventeen-year-old boy of that neighborhood, was in love with Anita Moyas, the daughter of a ranchman.

The family opposed the marriage, and Frausk determined to get possession of her. He armed himself with a rifle and started for her home.

On the road he met Manuel Solis, manager of the hacienda, accompanied by one of the girl's brothers.

The boy and the two men had words, and Frausk shot and killed them both. Another brother of the girl arrived on the scene and was also shot and killed.

Before the boy got away from the scene of the crime, Manuel Herrera came up and attempted his capture.

Herrera was also killed. The murderer then proceeded to the girl's home and the two eloped.

FIFTY-EIGHT PERSONS KILLED.

First Report of the Disaster Was Exaggerated.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—Official reports of the disaster which befell a military railway train on Thursday evening between Rockenhof and Eliva, on the Valki Jurlev line show that fifty-eight persons were killed.

Twenty-four bodies have been recovered and the remains of other victims are beneath the debris. The train which was carrying a regiment of infantry was derailed in crossing an embankment, which had been undermined by floods.

Fifteen cars were crushed and in the panic which followed many soldiers jumped into the water and were drowned.

Special trains were sent to the scene of disaster from the nearest towns and ninety-three injured men were conveyed to the hospitals at Dorpat and Yuriff.

BANK KING FOUND FOULLY SHOT

One of the Bullets Was in Back—Believed He Was Murdered.

Milwaukee, May 15.—The body of N. B. Clarke, of Grand Rapids, Mich., member of the Michigan Bank and Lumber Company, known as the "bank king," was found on the lake shore this morning.

There were two bullet wounds in the body, and a revolver was found at his side. When Clark left his hotel last evening he said he was going for a walk.

It is believed that he was the victim of thugs, as one of the bullets entered his back.

WHITE MAN KILLS A NEGRO.

Shooting in a Thomasville Barroom Puts Milton in Jail.

Thomasville, Ga., May 15.—(Special.)—Wash Jackson, a colored hack driver, was shot and instantly killed in a Jackson street barroom last night by W. M. Milton, a white man. Both men were drinking, and were apparently on very friendly terms a few minutes before the shooting.

There were no eye-witnesses to the killing, but the evidence against Milton, though largly circumstantial, is conclusive.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Jackson came to death from a gunshot wound by the hand of W. M. Milton. Milton is in jail.

William Philip Schreiner the attorney general of Cape Colony, is a brother of Olive Schreiner, the novelist.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE IS DRAWING NEAR

The Social Season Is Advanced by the Presence of Her Majesty.

WILL BE WEEK OF GAYETY

Promised Attendance of Sultan's Son Arouses Temper of the People.

THE LONDON PRESS ROASTS ROCKEFELLER

Theaters Are Booming and American Actors and Actresses Are Abundant—Light Attendance.

London, May 15.—The few days which Queen Victoria passed in town gave a great impetus to the season. The crowds which assembled whenever her majesty drove out exceeded all records in point of numbers.

The queen seems remarkably well and takes the greatest interest in the preparations being made to celebrate her diamond jubilee. Her majesty's outings were not confined to drives in the parks, but in an open landau, with postillion, she drove down the Thames embankment almost to the city and through Trafalgar square, the Haymarket and other streets not often frequented by the sovereign.

During her drive the queen wore dark spectacles.

The drawing room on Wednesday last at Buckingham palace was the most largely attended and the most brilliant which the queen has held since 1887. Contrary to her custom for years past, Queen Victoria not only received the members of the diplomatic corps, but remained for over an hour receiving the general crowd.

All the Americans present, much to their delight, were personally presented to the queen.

The festivities mapped out for the jubilee have now received the queen's sanction. They will begin on June 20th, the date of her majesty's accession to the throne, sixty years ago, with a religious service at Frogmere, Windsor, the site of the mausoleum erected to the memory of the prince consort and the queen's mother, the late duchess of Kent. The queen and the royal family will be present.

On the Monday following, June 21st, the court will move in semi-state to London and that evening there will be a banquet in honor of the royal guests. It will be followed by a reception of members of diplomatic corps, the special envoys.

On Tuesday, June 22d, the royal procession through the streets of London will be a great feature of the day and it will be followed by illuminations at night.

On Wednesday there will be a garden party at Buckingham palace, to which thousands have been invited.

The court on Thursday, June 24th, will move in semi-state to Windsor. Troops will line the route to Paddington station. Her majesty will leave the train at Slough and will drive with an escort of the Life Guards by way of Eton to Windsor, taking this route in order to enable the boys of the Eton public school to receive her majesty.

On Friday there will be another banquet at Windsor and on Saturday will take place the naval review at Spithead, which the queen will not attend.

Sultan Sends Telegrams.

The sultan of Turkey is now rivaling Emperor William, of Germany, as sender of telegrams and as a patron of the arts. Abdul Hamid sent a dispatch to President Faure expressing sympathy with the families of the victims of the Charity bazaar, and the sultan has now instructed Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in Thessaly, to take special care of the works of antiquity in Greece, and to prevent his soldiers from doing any damage to them. The Turkish general was further instructed to dispatch all the movable articles of value immediately to the Ottoman museum at Constantinople.

The sultan of Turkey proposes to send his son, Mahommed-Zelim Effendi, to represent him at the queen's jubilee.

If his majesty carries out his intentions, it is more than likely there will be some exciting scenes during the procession through the streets of London. The local newspapers are furious at the suggestion, and The Daily Chronicle protests against the "desecration of the queen's peaceful festival by the presence of the representative of murder."

The Star is flooding London with startling placards announcing coming articles on the "Standard Oil Trust," and says:

"The Paris horrors are surpassed. Men, women and children here are roasted alive in order to put money into the pockets of the American trust. Rockefeller has obtained absolute control of the oil trade of Great Britain by forcing retailers to sell the refuse oils prohibited in America, and is responsible for the terrible series of lamp explosions."

The Star urges the government to legislate in the matter.

The prince of Wales has been busy during the week. His visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden with the princess of Wales and Princess Victoria, on Monday, has attracted much approving comment. The Daily News remarks:

"It is but one more sign of the generous sense of the duties of their position which has endeared the royal pair to all classes."

Overrun with American Actors.

The theaters are booming and the Strand is overrun with American actors and managers.

During the past week Charles Frohman has been much exercised about the conflicting dates for the premiere of "Secret Service" and the opening of John Hare's season at the Court theater, both of which are announced for tonight. Mr. Frohman states that the members of his company are exceedingly nervous about the first London appearance. They arrived here last Thursday and the tension consequent upon postponing the opening until Monday is very great.

The largest sum ever paid a pianist in London will be given Paderewski for one performance in Queen's hall during the present season. He will receive 1,000 guineas. A similar fee has been offered to Mme. Patti to sing three songs at a summer concert.

The date for the first production of Sir Arthur Sullivan's ballet at the Alhambra has been definitely fixed for Tuesday, May 25th. The title of the production is "Victoria and Merrie England." The stage setting is most elaborate.

The first week of the opera season has been marked by light attendance.

Adeline Patti, while on her way to this city on Tuesday, to sing at the Royal Albert hall, got a cinder in her eye and had to relinquish a fee of £700. Madam Albani took her place.

Yvette Guilbert, the music hall singer, has not yet been married to Dr. Max Schiller, her manager, but the bans are published, and the ceremony must be performed within a fortnight.

MINISTER DRAPER LEAVES.

New York, May 15.—General W. F. Draper, the new minister to Italy, sailed on La Bourgogne today and Thomas F. Bayard, ex-ambassador to Great Britain, arrived on board the St. Paul.

GOVERNOR FINDS A CONSPIRACY

Reward for Arrest Given To Stop a Serious Prosecution.

GOVERNOR TAKES A HAND

Sheriff Impeached Because He Released a Prisoner.

OFFICIALS FAVORED THE ACCUSED

Johnston Finds Sensational Conditions in a Case Which Was Brought to His Attention—He Orders Arrest and Trial Will Follow.

Montgomery, Ala., May 15.—(Special.)—Governor Johnston in the discharge of his official duties has developed an apparently disgraceful state of affairs among certain officials in Covington county and has ordered the impeachment of Sheriff J. F. Hart.

One day last fall the father of Miss Minnie Martin, a young school teacher at Laurel Hill, Fla., wrote to a friend at Searight, Ala., forty miles away, to send a conveyance with a trusty white driver to bring his daughter from Laurel Hill to Andalusia, where she would take a train for Columbus, Ga., at which place she has a sister residing.

The friend having entire confidence in George Dunson, a Searight liveryman, turned the order for a vehicle over to him and Dunson agreed to go for the young woman himself rather than trust a hired man to drive her through the unsettled country between the two towns.

Dunson and the young woman left Laurel Hill about noon, the former representing that they would stop over night at a farmhouse about midway.

No stop was made, however, the couple reaching Searight after midnight, the young woman in a distressing physical and mental condition. She reported that after dark in a wild section of Covington county Dunson brutally assaulted her. Her condition bore out her statement. Dunson escaped to Florida.

The facts were reported to Governor Johnston, who offered $400 reward for his capture.

A few days afterwards a deputy sheriff from Covington came here and claimed the reward, producing papers to show that Dunson was in jail at Andalusia, Ala. The governor delayed the payment of the reward, however.

A day or two after Dunson's arrest he was given a speedy trial before a justice of the peace at Andalusia and discharged in spite of the protests of an attorney who was employed by the ladies and good citizens of Covington county to secure a reasonable delay in the trial in order to secure some evidence for the state. It was reported at the governor's office that Dunson produced at the trial a statement signed by Miss Martin, in which she denied the story she had told of the assault and agreed not to appear against Dunson.

Governor Johnston communicated with Miss Martin at Laurel Hill and she wrote him the statement had been signed by her under threats and duress. The governor was also advised that Dunson had proposed to give her $400, the amount of the reward offered by the state, if she would sign a statement that would clear him, the inference being that a friendly officer should arrest him, turn the reward over to him and let him pay for his acquittal with the state's money.

The Covington sheriff did not confine Dunson at all, according to the reports that reach the governor's office, but allowed him to roam the streets before his acquittal, much to the disgust of the good people there. Governor Johnston has followed up these reports with the result that he today ordered the impeachment of Sheriff Hart.

Dunson has also been re-arrested, and Miss Martin will appear before the Covington grand jury on Monday and tell her story of the assault. The investigation will be pushed until the state has ascertained what, if any, officers of Covington or the state were implicated in the suspected conspiracy.

ALABAMA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Anniston Inn Will Be Converted Into an Educational Home.

Anniston, Ala., May 15.—(Special.)—H. G. Lamar, business manager, and Misses E. and C. Janes, principals, who have been conducting the Southern Female university here since it was burned out in Birmingham four years ago, have accepted positions with Boscobel College for Young Ladies in Nashville and are now closing their school here preparatory to going to Nashville.

The famous Anniston Inn building, which has been occupied by the Southern Female university, has been leased for a long term of years by State Senator John W. Abercrombie, who has been president of the Anniston public schools for the last eight years. Professor Abercrombie will establish a first-class boarding school there for young ladies and is now actively engaged in making his preparations.

Professor Abercrombie is one of Alabama's ablest, most polished and most influential educators.

Want a Pardon for a Greek.

Birmingham, Ala., May 15.—(Special.)—A petition is being freely signed asking Governor Johnston to pardon Chris Collias, a Greek, who was convicted and sentenced to one year in the coal mines at Coalburg. Collias shot and killed his wife a few months ago.

MEN GUILTY OF BRUTAL COWARDICE

Women's Lives Were Sacrified at the Charity Bazaar Fire.

STRUCK DOWN AS THEY FLED

In Anxiety To Escape Men Knocked Ladies Down To Gain Egress.

INVESTIGATION SHOWS GREAT SELFISHNESS

Sultan Convinces the Powers That He Will Not Be So Easy To Handle as They Desire.

London, May 15.—From Paris comes the news that the inquiry into the fire at the Charity bazaar, on May 4th, has been followed with the keenest interest in aristocratic circles at the French capital.

This has been especially the case with the evidence throwing light upon the cowardly conduct of many of the men.

The examining judge, M. Bertelus, investigated the circumstances, and it is asserted the name of several men guilty of brutal cowardice are known, and that they will never again be admitted into Paris society.

A friend of Dr. Feulard, who died while rescuing a lady from the flames, declares that he saw three ladies struck by men.

One lady, who is dying, was standing and holding a ladder which had been let down from the offices of LaCroix, a newspaper, when a man, in order to get her to release her hold, struck her hand with a stick, breaking all her fingers.

M. Achillo, a banker, says that two men, whose names are known, crowded past his wife, and one of them struck her in the face. A member of the ladies' committee saw a gentleman who is being upheld by the newspapers to public admiration slashing right and left with a stick.

Sultan Grows Arrogant.

The sultan's reply to the note of the ambassadors at Constantinople, offering mediation, saying he would be ready to discuss the matter after the great Bairam festival which ends on Sunday night, justifies the fear that the powers have drawn a geni out of the war that it will not be easily to get back. Abdul Hamid's answer is cool, almost to the point of insolence. It is that of a sovereign with a powerful army behind him, and he is disposed to treat the powers cavalierly. Articles published in the semi-official press of the continent show that the increase in the prestige of the sultan is the chief concern of the European cabinets, and that the prospects of an effective enforcement of general reforms for the Turkish empire are thereby relegated to the very distant future.

The postponement of the sultan's reply until ofter the Bairam festival is interpreted as meaning that his majesty intends that his army shall continue its victorious advance until every strategic point on the Othrya mountain range is in the hands of the Turks and that only then will Edhem Pasha receive orders to stop fighting The resumption of fighting by the Greeks in Epirus is regarded as a foolish move and only furnishes Turkey with a plausible motive for refusing an armistice. It also hinders the progress of peace negotiations.

The chancellors are also occupied with the difficult problem of how Greece will pay the war indemnity which Turkey seems certain to demand. An international commission to administer the finances of Greece on the lines of the similar Turkish commission is mooted. The Greek commission would, it is proposed, sit at Athens and take over the Greek customs for the purpose of the Greek debt and possibly for the war indemnity.

Want No Royal Commission.

There is a chorus of denunciation from the liberal and nationalist press at the announcement made last evening by the chief secretary for Ireland, Gerald Balfour, that a royal commission will be appointed to inquire into the working of the Irish land commission.

The members of the opposition accuse the government of making an attempt to intimidate the sub-commissioners against reducing rents and declare that the new commission is appointed solely in the landlords' interest due to the government being alarmed at the landlords joining the nationalists on the question of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

A majority of the newspapers, led by The Times, are favorable to Lord Dunraven's motion made in the house of lords last evening asking for an inquiry into the stories of contagious diseases among the soldiers of the British army in India and the effect upon the population of India. His lordship adduced a powerful argument, quoting figures from the report made this year by the committee. Lord Roberts, of Kandahar, who was commander-in-chief of the army in India from 1885 to 1893 and who is now commander of the forces in Ireland, strongly urged that immediate steps be taken in the matter, pointing out that in the Chitral expedition 13 per cent of the soldiers were on the sick list from that cause.

The archbishop of Canterbury, while urging attention to the moral side of the question, admitted the necessity for an inquiry.

The earl of Onslaw, parliamentary secretary for the Indian office, asked Lord Dunraven not to press the motion, as the government thought the new measures which had been immediately taken based upon a draft of the cantonment regulation from the viceroy of India, the earl of Elgin would most likely attain the object desired. The debate will be resumed on Monday.

Discuss Armenian Competition.

At the annual meeting of the iron and steel institute this week American competition was one of the chief points of discussion. President Pritchard Madden spoke of the enormous output of the leading American steel works and pointed out that the Americans were out-distancing the British in the use of steel. He instanced the steel buildings being erected in nearly all the large cities of the United States and urged lower freight rates, saying that the present cost of transportation was severely handicaping British industry, as the rates not only in America, but in Belgium and Germany were greatly below the English rates.



REV. MALCOLM MacGREGOR,

One of the Ablest of Atlanta's Baptist Ministers.

SISTERS FOUGHT FOR BROTHER.

Both of Them Were Badly Cut by Mrs. Addie Turner.

Dallas, Tex., May 15.—In a fight between three women, employees of the Dallas cotton factory, two were fatally and the third slightly wounded.

Mrs. Addie Turner quarreled with a boy named Hulsey and struck him. Hulsey's two sisters, who were standing near by, took sides with their brother. The boy was practically unhurt. His older sister, Mrs. Eva Bennett, was stabbed once.

Mrs. Etta Hulsey, the other sister, was stabbed five times. Mrs. Turner was taken into custody and remanded without giving bond.

BOAT CAPSIZED, THREE DROWNS

Thirteen Others Escaped Without Receiving Injuries.

Philadelphia, May 15.—A steam launch, in which were sixteen persons seeking a view of the dedication ceremonies this afternoon, became unmanageable and was swept over the dam at Fairmount in the Schuylkill river. The boat capsized and all the occupants were thrown into the river.

A woman named Ewen and two young sisters named Matthias were drowned. The others were rescued.

EXPLODING BOILER KILLS FOUR.

Three Others Badly Hurt and One of Them Will Die.

Glasgow, Ky., May 15.—A boiler at Ward's sawmill, near Randolph Metcalfe, exploded, killing George Brown, Simon Kirkpatrick, J. D. Ward and his son. Virgil Hundley was fatally hurt and another of Ward's sons had both legs broken and will die. A third son was badly scalded.

UNABLE TO SETTLE, HE SUICIDED

Doehring Had Overdrawn Salary $500 and Was Told To Settle.

St. Louis, May 15.—John E. Doehring, ex-city treasurer of Belleville, Ill., hanged himself in his home in this city today.

His accounts are all right, but he had overdrawn his salary to the extent of $500 and had been told to make a settlement this week.

He could not do so and committed suicide.

Death of Dr. J. M. Hays.

Charlotte, N. C., May 15.—Dr. J. M. Hays, a member of the state board of medical examiners, was found dead in bed at his home in Greensboro this morning. His death was presumably due to an overdose of morphine, he being addicted to the morphine habit.

PREVESA TAKEN BY THE CREEKS

Place Has Been Besieged Ever Since the War Began.

TURKISH GARRISON GIVES UP

Grecian Commander Is Informed Sultan's Force Is Ready To Capitulate.

MORE TROOPS RECALLED FROM CRETE

Grecian Forces Have Been Bombarding Nikepolis Since Early Morning—Sixteen Million Pounds Is What Turkey Wants as Indemnity.

ATHENS, May 15.—A private dispatch from Arta says that the Turkish garrison at Prevesa, at the northern entrance of the gulf of Arta, which has been besieged by the Greek land and sea forces, almost from the outbreak of the war, has sent the Greek archbishop and five nobilities of Prevesa to the commander of the Greek besieging army with a message saying that the Turkish force is ready to capitulate to the regular forces of Greece.

ATHENS, May 15.—The Greeks have been bombarding Nikopolis since early this morning. The government has addressed a note to the ministers of the powers saying that the Turks by fortifying Griboro are responsible for the operations in Epirus. The note accuses the porte of inducing small vessels to commit piracy upon the Greek ships.

A second batch of troops has been recalled from Crete, and it is announced that the third and last detachment will soon be withdrawn.

The aids to the crown prince recalled from Thessaly upon their arrival at Piraeus were received with ironical cheers.

In Friday's battle at Philippidia, 650 men were killed and twenty-eight officers wounded.

It is reported here the loss of prestige on the part of France at Constantinople and the German influence there is causing considerable anger.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15.—The sum of sixteen million pounds (Turkish) is mentioned here as the amount of the indemnity which Turkey will demand from Greece. Placards have been posted in the Stamboul quarter protesting against the shedding of Mussulman blood on the ground that the sacrifices imposed upon Turkey by the war are out of proportion to the advantages she can gain.

RECEIVER FOR DRY GOODS STORE

Bryson Crane Appointed Receiver for George Tunkle's Store.

Augusta, Ga., May 15.—(Special.)—The dry goods store of George Tunkle failed today.

There are six or eight mortgages aggregating four thousand dollars, the largest being $1,200 to Claflin & Co. and the others ranging from one to seven hundred dollars and being in favor of local concerns.

Bryson Crane was appointed receiver.

EXCURSION RATES TO
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

On Account of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States at Charlotte, N. C., May 20th to 31st.

The Southern railway will sell tickets from all points to Charlotte and return at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 17th to 21st, inclusive, good for return passage until June 10th.

The Southern railway operates three through trains daily between Atlanta and Charlotte. For information apply to any agent of the Southern railway or connecting lines. Ticket office corner Kimball house, Atlanta.
A. A. VERNOY, P. A.
C. E. SERGEANT, TKT. A.
W. D. ALLEN, D. P. A.
S. H. HARDWICK, A. G. P. A.
my16 17 18 19 20 21

EXCURSION RATES TO
OLD POINT COMFORT,
VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

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A. A. VERNOY, Pass. Agt.
W. D. ALLEN, D. P. A.
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The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

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NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street; the Hotel Marlborough.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams Street Great Northern Hotel.
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28 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 16, 1897.

Congress and Cuba.

Such is the condition of distress and suffering to which the brutal tactics of General Weyler have reduced Cuba that prompt and vigorous action must be taken by this country if the interests of American citizens on the island are to be protected. Within the last few weeks, according to Consul General Lee's report filed a few days ago in Washington, the Spanish butcher has even surpassed his own record in laying waste the island and committing acts of violence upon defenseless women and children. With the blood of these innocent victims crying out from the ground and the situation every day becoming more serious, there is no longer any excuse for delay. In the name of humanity and civilization something must be done immediately

Under the pressure of inflamed public sentiment President McKinley is now engaged in the preparation of a message which, it is said, he intends to submit to congress tomorrow. It is understood, however, that in this message the president will simply recommend the appropriation of something like $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers, and that no vigorous or decisive action will be urged. If congress does nothing more than merely vote this nominal sum, it will fail utterly to meet the demands of the situation. What Cuba needs at this time is not temporary, but radical relief. That she deserves to be thus recognized is evident not only from the courageous fight which she has made against overwhelming odds, but from the manifest inability of Spain to subdue her in open conflict. The condition to which she has been reduced by General Weyler is not the result of civilized warfare, but of wholesale pillage and slaughter. The annals of modern times furnish no parallel to the brutal devastations of the Spanish butcher.

Even the temporizing and disgraceful policy of the last administration, as outlined in the final message of President Cleveland to congress, makes it evident that the time for adopting some heroic measure with reference to Cuba has arrived. In dealing with the Cuban question last December, President Cleveland said:

> When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject-matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge. . . . But I have deemed it not amiss to remind the congress that a time may arrive when a correct policy and care for our interests, as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens, joined by considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country intimately related to us saved from complete devastation, will constrain our government to such action as will subserve the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace.

If the time foreshadowed in the above citation from President Cleveland's message has not arrived, then, in the name of humanity, it may be asked: When will it arrive?

If congress merely votes a nominal sum of money for the relief of the Cuban sufferers it will not only fail to reach the core of the trouble from which the island is now suffering, but what is infinitely worse, it will establish a precedent which the government will find it necessary to repeat from time to time. Obviously the only thing for this country to do is to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans and with this recognition will come all the relief that is needed to stay the sufferings of the island and revive the drooping cause of the insurgents. In justice to the poor, oppressed Cubans, who have been struggling with sublime fortitude for more than two years, as well as in justice to American interests on the island, it is the plain duty of our government to throw all temporizing aside and to adopt the only policy consistent with fair dealing and self-respect. In recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans this country will violate no treaty agreement with Spain as Spain has forfeited whatever claim she might have had upon the neutrality of this government by the barbarous and uncivilized methods of warfare which she has tolerated on the island. Until vigorous measures are taken by congress recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans, our people are estopped from giving the insurgents any material help, or from doing more than passively sympathizing with them in their struggle for independence.

In view of the crisis which has now unmistakably arrived, congress should not trifle with the situation by merely voting a few dollars for the relief of the sufferers, but in bold, explicit terms, should end the sororws of the unhappy island by recognizing the insurgents as they deserve to be recognized. That would be substantial and lasting help.

Columbia Refuses to Coogler.

A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country. Trite as this saying is, it remains as true today as ever it was, and the truth of it is pressed home upon us by the following special which was printed in our news columns of yesterday:

> Columbia, S. C., May 14.—(Special.)—There is cause here for protest loud and long from the Coogler Club Stanza I.
>
> A young lady was today given seven demerits by one of the best known teachers in Columbia for adding the name of J. Gordon Coogler to a list of "most noted poets," which she had been directed to prepare.
>
> Feeling is high against the teacher.

There is nothing sadder than the fact that our sweet sunny southland is prone to ignore its own men of genius in almost every branch of industry—except politics and the grocery business. Let a young man run for office or make a speech before the graduating class of a young ladies' seminary, and immediately his reputation begins to grow and spread; let him engage in the general grocery business and fame marks his as "a successful business man;" but let him woo the muses, and he is done for, especially in his own neighborhood and among those who know him.

No matter how high the tributes or how lavish the praise that one of our sweet singers may receive from abroad, he is ignored at home. His books remain unbought, his poems unread. More than this, he is often, as in the case of J. Gordon Coogler, treated with contumely.

Our readers have no doubt heard of J. Gordon Coogler, the able young poet, whose pleasing fancies have won for him a fame that is unique in this age of cold commercial transactions. There must be something in the writings of a man who can attract attention and win applause when corn is thirty cents a bushel and potato bugs have become a burden.

Why should a young lady in Columbia, a city which the poet honors with his presence, be given demerits for including his name among eminent poets?

Is the literary genius of the south always to be sacrificed to a narrow spirit of provinciality? In the years to come, the young lady who had the courage of her convictions, will be proud of the demerits she has received. She will be able to exhibit them as evidence of the fact that she was among those quick to recognize the fact that a new poet "has arisen in our midst," to quote from a warm Coogler tribute in The New York Sun.

The members of Stanza I of the J. Gordon Coogler Club of Atlanta are not in the least disturbed by the Columbia incident. Some of the more impulsive were at first inclined to telegraph a protest to the Associated Press, but wiser counsels prevailed. No genuine Coogler-ite can afford to magnify his notice the results of inappreciation. Shakespeare was derided by his contemporaries, and the majority of these would be forgotten but for this fact; which shows that there is no easier method of obtaining a questionable immortality than to lay the hand of detraction on an immortal work of genius.

It will be the chief distinction of those who gird at J. Gordon Coogler that they are unable to see what posterity will see so plainly. Meanwhile, the work of Coogleriz ing the country is rapidly growing and spreading. Enthusiastic Coogle rites are springing up everywhere, and Coogle risms are heard on every side.

These things show the drift of popular sentiment and taste.

The Insurance Commissioner and the People.

Some weeks since The Constitution called attention to the good work of Insurance Commissioner Wright in giving the public light as to the true nature of all insurance companies operating in this state The recent failure of the Athens Mutual emphasizes the importance of this project, and one clause in the petition for a receiver is so significant, it seems to us, as to call for special notice. It says:

> The policy holders have become alarmed and have been rapidly canceling their policies, claiming the right to do so, which is denied by the petitioners for a receiver.

Now, if the contention of these petitioners means anything, it would seem to mean that once a man took a policy in that company, he is not allowed to cancel it at will, but is held liable or assessable for his pro rata share of unpaid losses incurred prior to, and during his membership. Of course, if the subscribers understood this point when the policies were written, they have only themselves to blame, but we doubt if one in a thousand had any knowledge of this feature, if it existed. To show how little the public know of these things, the story is told of an Augusta man who bet a hat that he had a Southern Mutual policy. The policy was produced and found to be in the Athens Mutual. He lost his hat, most likely his premium, and if his store had burned down he would have doubtless lost that, too.

The public is too much preoccupied with its other business affairs to keep posted on the technicalities of insurance, and that is why they have elected an able commissioner to protect their interests in this line and to warn them against irresponsible concerns, whether they be of home or foreign origin, and on whatever plan they operate.

For our part, we make no pretentions to any technical knowledge of these subjects, but we know that the good name of this city and state is being hurt by the continued failures of these companies; we know, if this petition speaks the truth, that "$4,000 in claims is past due and unpaid, and that there is no money in the treasury with which to pay them;" and that for one company alone; we are informed that many of the Sylvania losses are still unpaid, and we believe Colonel Wright could render his state no greater service than to turn a flood of light on all insurance matters and put the people on notice as to the true financial condition of these candidates for their confidence. Then if the people of Georgia have a mind to indulge in insurance experiments, they will do so with their eyes wide open.

Let it be thoroughly understood that The Constitution has no fight to make on any class or kind of insurance, as such. There are hundreds of strong, solvent mutual fire companies in the United States, one of the very best of which is the old Southern Mutual of Athens, and for all we know there may be local mutuals of more recent organization which have excellent grounds to aspire to similar positions in the financial world. If so, it is due to them as well as to the public that a sharp line be drawn between the wheat and the chaff.

It is not the strong old companies that suffer from these things, for they have skilled officers to guide their affairs, and their interest in any one state is comparatively small, but the people, who trust their all to these companies and to whom misplaced confidence often means ruin. It is they who look to the insurance commissioner for protection.

The Constitution in Macon.

So great has become the demand for The Constitution in Macon that hereafter the papers will be delivered by carriers in that city.

The Constitution has placed Mr. W. D. Bankston in charge of the delivery of the papers in that city, and regular routes will be established by which the papers will be delivered to the office and residence address of subscribers immediately on its arrival.

The early morning schedule which now carries The Constitution to Macon enables the carriers in that city to distribute their papers at 8:15 o'clock, and the change has been so agreeable to the people of Macon that The Constitution's subscription list and street sales in that city have more than doubled during the past two weeks.

But The Constitution's good work in Macon has only begun. What it has done is but the beginning of what it proposes to do, both in the excellence of its news service and in the increase of its circulation.

Chapman Goes to Jail.

E. R. Chapman, the stock broker, whose contumacy as a witness before a senate investigating committee has resulted in a very interesting and important decision by the supreme court, announces that he has requested his friends to make no effort to obtain a pardon from the president. He says he will go to Washington and "take his medicine," which, in this case, will be to serve a sentence of thirty days in jail.

Chapman's complacency in this matter can be traced to two causes. In the first place pressure has been brought to bear on him and his friends to induce them not to embarrass the president by seeking a pardon; and, in the second place, by going to jail, he will purge himself of contempt without making public the names of the mercenary senators who speculated in stocks, the price of which would be influenced by their votes. Chapman will probably make more money by going to jail than he would have made if he had been pardoned.

There has been a general impression—an impression shared in by The Constitution until investigation proved it otherwise—that the cases of Searles and Havemeyer are the parallels of the Chapman case. As a matter of fact, they are entirely different, more's the pity.

Chapman was indicted for refusing to give to the senate committee the names of the senators who speculated on the influence of their votes. Searles and Havemeyer were indicted for refusing to tell the senate committee how much they contributed to the republican or democratic campaign fund.

Senator Gray, of Delaware, raised the point that the senate had nothing to do with this matter. That is a question. The Constitution believes that in an investigation by congressional committees, the question put to the sugar kings was perfectly legitimate. Nevertheless, it is a point in regard to which there may be a difference of opinion.

The Searles and Havemeyer cases come next, and the matter will be decided by the same court that sentenced Chapman. We have no doubt the decision will be just, and therefore satisfactory.

A Remedy Must Be Made.

We have received from a very prominent citizen of southeast Georgia a private letter in which he calls our attention anew to the increase of crime in this state, particularly the crime of murder, and to the increasing number of acquittals when these takers of human life are put on trial.

The Constitution heartilly agrees with this statement. In fact, it has been hammering away on this unpleasant subject for some months. As our correspondent says, there can be but one result from such a condition of affairs, and that is the continued increase of crime in general and of murder in particular. The huge evil grows by what it feeds on. The law, the courts, sentimental juries, ingenious lawyers all contribute to its bulk and grossness.

So frequent have acquittals become that the public has ceased to look for a conviction in any murder trial. A man may be convicted for carrying concealed weapons, or a negro for stealing a pullet, but it is difficult to convict him of murder.

Our correspondent, who is a man of affairs, and knows whereof he speaks, says that under our present methods, when a murder has been committed, the murderer and his friends begin systematically to "feel" the jurymen of the county. A certain number of men, whose names are on the jury lists, and who are personally favorable to the defendant, can always be found; and the counsel for the defense always makes sure of a certain number of men selected for the trial of the case who are known to be favorable to the interests of the defendant, or who are noted for their record of acquittals in similar cases.

As our correspondent aptly puts it, there is always to be found in every community a certain number of men who have no fear of God; and now it may be said that they have no fear of the law. In many cases, criminals give themselves up without resistance, so confident are they that they and their friends will be liable to defeat the purposes of the law.

As our correspondent knows, The Constitution has protested against the demoralizing tendency of this constant failure of the courts to punish criminals. We do not know where the fault lies—whether it is the result of a lax system of selecting juries, or the loopholes of the law, or the weakness of the judiciary.

But we need not trace the cause. The evil is with us, and it is more important to find a remedy than it is to enter into a discussion of the cause that has produced it. It is an evil that grows so rapidly that whatever is to be done should be done quickly. If murderers and other criminals are to go unwhipt of justice, the people will soon begin to take matters in their own hands on a larger scale than has yet been attempted. A condition of affairs so threatening and so ruinous to all interests is not calculated to aid in the suppression of mob law, which is itself a crime against society.

Secret Organizations.

The growth of secret organizations in the United States during the present century has been remarkable. In view of the hostility with which these mystic brotherhoods were regarded by the country at large some fifty or seventy-five years ago the figures presented by the last fraternal census are all the more surprising.

In the various secret organizations of the United States and Canada, according to the latest available returns, there are 5,071,414 members. The largest of these organizations is the Odd Fellows, with 954,144 members enrolled. Next comes the Masonic fraternity with 935,945 and the Knights of Pythias with 464,539. In view of the phenomenal growth of American oddfellowship, which now heads the list of secret organizations in this country, it is gratifying to know that the brotherhood originated in Baltimore, Md., only seventy-eight years ago. From a small group of only five members in 1819, the mystic circle has grown until it now embraces the entire continent, and numbers upon its rolls nearly a million members. A writer in The Philadelphia Public Ledger states that since 1830 the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in this country has disbursed in charity not less than $72,288,702. What is true of oddfellowship is also true in a greater or less degree of other secret organizations, and the country could ill afford to do without them.

The Turkish Heir-Apparent.

In view of the dangers constantly menacing the sultan's personal security, making it necessary for him to adopt every precaution in order to avoid assassination at the hands of his designing enemies, the question of Turkish imperial succession is one of very general interest. Especially at this time when Turkey by reason of her victory over Greece is commanding the world's attention, is it pertinent to make some inquiry into the status of the royal family.

The reigning sovereign of Turkey, Abdul Hamed II, is now in his fifty-sixth year. He came to the throne, August 31, 1876, on the deposition of his brother, Murad V, who had been declared insane and, therfore, unfit to manage the affairs of the kingdom. Since that time the present sultan has occupied the throne without interruption. Under the rules of succession observed in Turkey, the crown is inherited by the eldest male descendant of the house of Othman, from which royal source the sultans have sprung since the capture of Constantinople, several hundred years ago. As the present sultan has several brothers who are older than any of his children, these brothers stand nearer to the crown than the sultan's own offspring. The eldest of these brothers, not including ex-Sultan Murad V, who is hopelessly insane, is Rechad Effendi. On acount of his superior years, Rechad Effendi is the Turkish heir-apparent under the rules of succession, and is treated with all the deference belonging to his acknowledged rank and expectancy.

Like his brother, the present sultan, Rechad Effendi, is compelled to surround himself with a body guard, and on this account rarely ever ventures abroad. Those who know the heir-apparent describe him as a man in the prime of his life, genial, refined attractive. But while possessing these gentle qualities Rechad Effendi is not lacking in the sterner attributes which have marked his brother's reign. Endowed with the same rugged pertinacity and force of will, he is likely to betray the same unyielding stubbornness which characterizes the present sultan; nor has Christianity much to gain by his accession to the Turkish throne. As Abdul Hamed is not in vigorous health, Rechad Effendi may wake up at any moment to find himself the sultan of Turkey; and as Turkey is destined to play a leading role in the drama of European affairs within the next few years, the personality of the heir-apparent is apt to become daily more interesting.

Chapman will take his vacation in jail.

Mr. Hanna will not spend all the summer in Washington.

Senator Tillman says that he wants to see the republican tariff bill made as odious as possible.

Mr. Dana is an ardent Coogle rite.

Charters for Coogler clubs can be obtained from Stanza I in Atlanta.

When Mr. Chapman's sentence is served out, he should be called before the bar of the senate and asked for the names of the senate mercenaries.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

With Kitty.

When Spring with its balm and its bloom
fills the world,
Afar from the woodrous and witty,
With the dream-clouds of heaven close over
us curled,
I've a crust in the attic with Kitty.

A crust for the song I was singing today—
That comes from a publisher's pity;
'Twas something of winter, with glimpses
of May
And the dreams in the bright eyes of
Kitty.

When the wind whirls the snow to the pavement below,
God pity the poor of the city!
But I'm warded away from the darkness
and woe—
I've a crust in the attic with Kitty!

Ten flights to our dwelling: we tower above
The famed, and the wise, and the witty;
But—the nearer to heaven, the nearer to
Love,
And Love's in the attic with Kitty.

Ten flights! We are far from the strife-giving street,
With Love's stars to shine for us only;
But we hear the sad heart of Humanity
beat
And pity the loveless and lonely.

We have risen in life—we are crowned with
the clouds,
The world's but our wandering brother,
And I sometimes thank God that we came
from the crowds
With that lesson—to love one another.

At night—with the storm in the winter-swept skies,
When the snow to the casement is clinging,
The light of the world's in her beautiful
eyes
And the birds of the Maytime are singing.

And the Spirits of Night in the darkness
may moan
O'er the lives that the loveless are living;
I take her dear, dutiful hand in my own
And thank God with deepest thanksgiving.

A crust for the song I was singing today—
That comes from a publisher's pity,
But Love asks a blessing, and Love leads
the way,
To the dreams in the bright eyes of
Kitty!

The Southern Press Clipping Bureau of Atlanta has completed a memorial scrap book concerning the late Charles Frederick Crisp. It contains nearly one thousand notices from the leading newspapers and magazines of the United States.

When It's Rainin'.

Ain't any use of a feller complainin'
When it is rainin';
'Cause—if he'll stop fer a minute ter
think,
He'll know that the dry land wants water
ter drink;
An' the big round drops
Like a blessin' fall on the thirstin' crops,
Ain't any use of a feller complainin'
When it is rainin'!

"Fugitive Lines" is the modest title of a little volume of poems by Henry Jerome Stockard, of North Carolina. In this volume he includes the fine sonnets he has contributed to The Century during the past few years. The book is published by the Putnam's, and will certainly add to the author's fame.

A Maytime Note.

There's a lulling song of locusts and the
hum of golden bees,
And you almost hear the sap flow through
the thrilled veins of the trees;
And the lazy, mazy, daisy, dreaming world
around you seems
Like a mystic land enchanted—like a paradise of dreams!

Some of the western poets are beginning to sing of "good times." The fact that the world is not all gloom is becoming apparent—even to the poets.

A "Miss Jennie Roberts" is now posing as the author of Margaret E. Sangster's beautiful lyric, "Our Own." This poem will soon have an authorship which will be as disputed as that of Ella Wheeler Wilcox's, "Laugh, and the World Laughs With You" poem, which has been attributed to twenty different persons.

F. L. S.

SOME STATE PERSONALS.

Captain Eve Complimented.

At a recent meeting of the Confederate Survivers' Association of Augusta, Ga., resolutions were adopted thanking Captain F. E. Eve, who has for the last twenty years occupied respectively the positions of vice president and president of the association, for his long and faithful devotion to and care of its interests. The resolutions compliment ent the captain very highly on his remarkable war record, as an officer of the renowned Cobb's legion, and express appreciation on the part of the members of his personal worth and their gratification over his able management of the association's affairs.

Judge Fort's Retirement.

Common report has it that Governor Atkinson, will appoint Judge Sampson W. Harris, of Carroll county, to succeed Judge Allen Fort as railroad commissioner. We should regret very much to see Judge Fort retired from the railroad commission. He is a strong man and a friend of the people. He perhaps did more than any other man in Georgia to create the railroad commission, and he is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of a member of the board. When he is retired from the board southwest Georgia will lose the best friend and only direct representative this part of the state has ever had on it.—Albany Herald.

A Rare Invention.

Dr. B. F. Riley is just back from Greene county, and while there he came across a rare device in the hands of a citizen of that county. It is an attachment to an alarm clock, and is so arranged that as soon as the alarm begins to ring a little hammer descends upon a small anvil and strikes a match and swings it into position to light a lamp that also accompanies the clock. This device is a rarely interesting piece of mechanism.—Athens Banner.

Mr. Machen Back in Georgia.

The editor of The Rome Tribune says that he is interested to know that E. C. Machen is back in Georgia, and that he has with him a new kind of illuminator so brilliant that electric lights pale before it and so cheap that it pays to let it burn instead of putting it out.

A Model Mayor.

We have at hand ex-Mayor Porter King's valedictory address, which was delivered before the general council of Atlanta last January. In these days of extravagance, jobbery and peculation in public offices, and especially in municipal governments, it is indeed refreshing to find ability, economy and honesty in public service.—Athens Banner.

New North Georgia Daily.

Mr. Frank T. Reynalds, one of the most talented newspaper men in the state, has severed his connection with The Rome Tribune and gone to Dalton, where he will be associated with Messrs. A. J. Showalter and Tom Jones, Jr., on The North Georgia Citizen. It is thought that they will issue a daily.

EDITORIAL DIGEST.

Bryan To Go Abroad.

Some interesting gossip relates to a foreign tour which Mr. Bryan is said to have mapped out for himself, says a Washington correspondent. As the story goes, he will visit Mexico next winter, and later go to Europe and spend some time there. This will enable him to study at first hand and contrast the conditions of the people in a silver standard country and in gold standard countries, and to equip himself for a more thorough discussion of public questions in 1900 than he was prepared to enter into last year.

He is not a traveled man, and, it is said, feels that the work he has cut out for himself calls for as thorough investigation of all subjectz, financial and economic, as well as books may impart. Moreover, according to report, Mr. Bryan and his friends believe that great changes are on the cards for the near future in other countries besides the United States, and all in the line of the agitation he leads, and hence his desire to inspect the foreign situation is what he conceives to be the preliminary stages of those charges.

Passing of the Veterans.

Mr. Ainsworth, of the war department, has compiled some statistics of mortality among the survivors of the union armies. There are now 1,095,623, and that the number will decrease as follows:

1899	999,939
1905	820,687
1910	626,231
1920	251,727
1930	37,063
1940	340
1945	0

Stole While She Slept.

For some time Mrs. Henry Wallace, a widow, living near Appalachin, has been missing articles from her house, mostly small trinkets, but some of considerable value. Suspecting a new servant, she locked her room and kept the jewels securely locked in a bureau, but still they disappeared. Three servants were discharged, one after the other, but the pilfering still continued.

One night Mrs. Wallace had a dream that she would find a buried treasure at the foot of a willow tree on the bank of a creek. Three successive nights this dream came to her, and the fourth day she went to the place accompanied by a servant. Hidden in a box beneath the foot of the tree she found the missing articles. How they got there she could not explain, and the mystery was still unsolved. The night following a farmer, who was returning from a neighbor's, saw a white figure emerge from Mrs. Wallace's house and go toward the creek. Following it he saw the figure lift up a stone and deposit something under it. Thinking he had the thief, he rushed forward and grasped—Mrs. Wallace. She had been walking in her sleep and had a valuable necklace in her hand. The mystery has now been explained, and one of the servants sleeps outside her mistress' door every night.

Wisdom.

An advertisement in a Sunday paper is a good thing. But an advertisement in a paper that reaches the greatest number of homes and firesides every day in the week is a still better thing, wisely remarks The Augusta Herald.

King of Dudes.

The greatest dandy in the world is Prince Albert of Thurn, Germany. This fastidious young man attires himself in a new suit of clothes every day, enough yearly to keep twenty experienced workmen going and to run up a bill of $15,000. Each suit of wearing apparel is highly perfumed with attar of roses at $25 an ounce. He wears no less than 1,000 neckties during a year, being an average of three every day. A laundry employing twelve people is kept specially for washing his soiled linen, which he never wears more than twice, and his cast-off boots number 200 pairs a year.

A Royal Visitor.

His majesty, the king of Siam, who will return to his country by way of the United States after a visit to Europe this summer, is expected to reach New York in the early part of September, and will remain in America about a month. The Bangkok newspapers say this about the trip: "The European tour is expected to occupy about eight months, and, according to present arrangements, his majesty's suit will consist of T. R. H. Princes Sommot, Mahit and Sanphasat, Phya Srisdi, Nai Rajanat, Mom Anuyat and two royal pages. During the voyage to Europe, H. R. H. Prince Sanphasat will act as aide-de-camp to his majesty, but on arrival those duties will be undertaken by H. R. H. Prince Chirax. H. R. H. Prince Swasti Sobhon will also meet the king in Europe." On his visit here the king will visit Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Salt Lake City and San Francisco. He will take passage at San Francisco on one of the Occidental and Oriental line steamships to Yokohama, where the royal yacht will meet him and convey him back to Bangkok.

Grasp of the Civil Service.

The number of government clerks and officials under civil service regulations is now 178,717, with annual salaries aggregating $99,589,827. Of this number, 87,108 are in the classified service and 91,609 in the unclassified service. Of the latter, 4,813 are above classification, being appointed by the president, and 8,850 below classification, consisting of laborers and workmen. Most of the government clerks and officials are employed in the postoffice department

A Penny's Worth of Light.

By means of a nickel in the slot machine attached to a gas meter, a French inventor rendered it possible for Parisians to take a penny's worth of light when they want it and escape paying for gas they do not want, or do not get. A sou equal in value to two American cents, is dropped into the slot and immediately the gas begins to flow. When 2 cents' worth of gas has been burned the flow automatically ceases, and if the consumer wants more light he must put more money into the machine. The inventors think this device will suit people who want to know exactly how much they must pay for their lights.

Many Brothers of One Name.

When John Zimmerer at Towson, Baltimore county, Maryland, brought John Zimmerer as a witness to prove his residence and right to naturalization papers he had to explain to the judge that he had three brothers named John, three brothers named George and three sisters named Margaret.

A Chance for Miles.

General Miles will not reach the scene of the Turko-Grecian war in time to smell any of the powder. But The Albany Herald thinks that maybe the powers will be kind enough to arrange an exhibition battle for his especial benefit.

Georgia's Disgrace.

The Columbus Enquirer-Sun very properly says:

> "The trial of Cannon, the Wilkes county guard, for the murder of a convict whom he beat to death recently, has brought to public view a condition in the convict management of some of the counties in the state, which is positively shocking. The people of Georgia had no idea that such brutality was practiced in their very midst—brutality as heartless as that of utter barbarians, brutality that is a disgrace to the civilization and laws of Georgia.
>
> "It is to be hoped that the inhuman treatment of convicts which has for years been practiced in the convict camps of the state will be made a special topic for the consideration of the next legislature, and that such measures may be passed as will put an end to the outrages that are being perpetrated."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Naval Tragedy.

Editor Constitution—I read in your paper today about the execution of the son of a former secretary of the navy by Commander McKenzie, after whom a torpedo boat has just been named. The article has inspired by the fact that opposition was aroused to the name. Will you please narrate the story, and oblige SUBSCRIBER.

St. Bliss, Tex., May 6th.

The Constitution publishes the following reply to the above from the pen of Dr. W. J. Scott, of this city:

"Spencer, the young midshipman who was executed by Commander McKenzie, of the United States brig Somers, was the son of Hon. John C. Spencer, secretary of war during the Tyler administration. The young midshipman was tried by a court-martial and was denied the right of defense. The whole proceeding was inquisitorial and would have done discredit to Torquemada in his palmiest days. It produced quite a sensation throughout the country, and McKenzie incurred no little odium because of his conduct in what was regarded a most tragic affair.

"In 1858, while in charge of the Presbyterian church of Americus, Ga., Colonel Andrew Spencer, a brother of the unfortunate 'middy,' was my next-door neighbor, and although an Episcopalian in his proclivities, was with his family a frequent attendant on my ministry. Colonel Spencer was a scholarly man, and to me a very kind neighbor. He sometimes talked with me about the affair on board the Somers and said that the charge of mutiny was both scandalous and preposterous. The alleged intention of his brother and the boatswain's mate to seize the ship and to convert it into a piratical cruiser was without the color of truth.

"The fact that McKenzie was subsequently tried by a courtmartial for the hanging of these alleged mutineers and acquitted on the tyrant's plea of necessity was in no wise satisfactory to the American people. The fact that he himself afterwards murdered by savages on the island of Formosa was regarded by many as a providential retribution. For one, I am satisfied that he was not a naval officer whose memory deserves to be honored by christening the new torpedo boat No. 7, McKenzie."

Marriage Licenses in South Carolina.

Editor Constitution—Some time ago I had an argument with a party concerning marriage licenses in the state of South Carolina. The contention was that there were no ordinaries in use there. Please give a full history as regards South Carolina in the matter.

JOHN H. INGRAM, Jr.

Haralson, Ga., May 8, 1897.

In reply to the above the Hon. [illegible] Tompkins, secretary of state of South Carolina, writes:

"We have no statute in our state requiring license to marry. The sacred ordinance is as free to be entered upon as the use of pure water to drink. I might add in this connection, too, that we have no divorce law in South Carolina. The constitution expressly forbids it for any cause. Our people seem to have always believed that what God hath joined together man cannot put asunder. Mark the word "cannot."

Children's Day.

Editor Constitution—Will you please tell us what the origin of children's day is and what it is for?

Atlanta, May 10, 1897.

Children's day, in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, is the third Sunday in May, or as near that day as possible. The object of the day is to interest the people in the conversion of children, and to interest the children in the work of the church. A special programme of recitation and sermon is generally employed, and a collection is taken on conclusion. One tenth of the amount sent to the general Sunday school board, the church, and nine-tenths to the conference board to be expended under respective directions in furnishing institute schools with libraries and [illegible].

Editor Constitution—Please publish the last school law in full as passed by the last of the legislature, and oblige.

W. S. NORRIS.

Ball Ground, Ga., May 10, 1897.

This is a very indefinite request. There are usually two or three amendments to the school laws at each session of the legislature, and unless Mr. Norris will give the subject matter of the acts he desires published we will be at a loss to know what he wishes. The state school commissioner has prepared for general distribution a pamphlet of the school laws of force and will send one to Mr. Norris upon request.

Southern Health Resorts.

Editor Constitution—Can you print a list of southern health resorts which will be suitable for consumptives, or a person with weak lungs?

New York City, May 11, 1897.

Of the four southern states named, containing health resorts, Florida takes precedence. The following is a list of the most renowned resorts in Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina. Each one of them is well provided with hotel, telegraph and railroad facilities, and are well patronized by the best northern and southern society:

Florida—Jacksonville, Magnolia, Green Cove Springs, Lake City, St. Augustine, Sanford and Lake Worth.

Georgia—Thomasville, Savannah and Augusta.

South Carolina—Aiken, Charleston and Summerville.

North Carolina—Asheville and Warm Springs.

Initiative and Referendum.

Editor Constitution—Two southern colleges are to debate soon on the question as to whether the "Swiss initiative and referendum" shall be introduced into the government. I, as well as other of your readers in this city, would like to know something about "initiative and referendum." Can you give us any information?

HENRY JONES.

Augusta, Ga., May 12, 1897.

The initiative and referendum is a system, largely in use in Switzerland, which contemplates direct government by the people.

The referendum is sub-divided into the obligatory and optional referendum. Under the obligatory system every law or measure passed by the lawmaking body is referred to a ballot of the people at the polls, the majority accepting or declining it. It is used in all the United States, Delaware alone excepted, in amending constitutions, whether national or state, and in many other local matters.

The optional system operates as follows: Laws enacted by the legislative body do not go into effect under a reasonable time, and if, during that time, a fit majority (usually 5 per cent), sign a petition to have any one of them referred to the people they are held until the people can vote on them at the ballot box, a majority approving or rejecting. The optional referendum is coming daily more into favor in the settlement of local option matters. The issuing of bonds is the subject of referendum in this state.

But the referendum is only one-half of what is called direct legislation. The most important and positive portion is the initiative. By this plan a fit minority of the voters (usually about 5 per cent) by petitioning a petition for any measure, bring it for discussion before the legislative body and the people, and after a fit time it goes to a vote in the legislative body or later to a poll of the people. The initiative is the impulse or creative movement, and the referendum is the deciding or will movement.

In a majority of the Swiss cantons the obligatory referendum is in operation, but in a minority the optional form.

FROM THE PEO

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FIGHT IS NOW ON IN WASHINGTON

Romeyn and O'Brien Factions Working on McKinley.

A LONG STRUGGLE PENDING

Romeyn's Friends Hope To Secure Executive Clemency.

O'BRIEN'S FRIENDS WANT DISMISSAL

Verdict Is Positively Dismissal and Romeyn's Fate Depends on McKinley's Action—Mrs. Romeyn Leaves for Washington.

The scene of action in the now famous Romeyn courtmartial case has been transferred to Washington and the battle will now wage hot in the capital city.

Now that it is an assured fact that the verdict is against Captain Romeyn, and the sentence is dismissal, the fight will be made with the president in regard to his course in the matter.

Friends of the O'Briens will bring pressure to bear with President McKinley to keep hands off the sentence and let the verdict of the court stand.

Friends of Captain Romeyn will be equally as active in their efforts to have the president commute the sentence to a mere reprimand, thus allowing the elderly officer to retire while still in the army.

The two factions in the case are gathering all the strength possible for the fight in Washington. Mrs. Romeyn leaves for the capital today at noon on the Southern vestibule. She goes to look after her husband's interests and to stir his friends to their utmost endeavors in behalf of Captain Romeyn.

There are a number of the captain's relatives and comrades already at work with the president and members of congress. The Grand Army of the Republic post has taken up the standard of Captain Romeyn and will fight for him as he did with them in the late war.

General A. W. Greely, a name known the country over, the Arctic explorer and retired army officer, is related to Captain Romeyn and will do all in his power to see that he shall not suffer punishment from his country at this late day in his army career.

On the other side of the fight are people as influential, or almost so, as those in harness for Captain Romeyn.

Captain Kendall, of the Sixth cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, just outside Washington, is Mrs. O'Brien's father. He is outraged over the charges made against his daughter and will make strenuous efforts to have President McKinley issue an order promulgating the courtmartial's sentence and denying clemency.

Besides Captain Kendall there are many other well known government officials and people prominent in Washington life who will aid in presenting to the president many reasons why he should not interfere with the court's sentence.

Thus it will be seen just how the matter stands. The issue will be presented squarely to Mr. McKinley and upon him will rest the fate of Captain Romeyn.

There is but one opinion among army officers as to the verdict. They all agree that it can be nothing short of dismissal from the service. They say that General Merritt would, under no circumstances, send a light sentence to Washington for approval and the idea that he has done so is simply absurd.

Strong points in favor of Captain Romeyn are that both President McKinley and Secretary of War Alger are enthusiastic Grand Army of the Republic men and friends to Captain Romeyn. It is not believed that they will allow him to be expelled from the service, but instead will recommend his immediate retirement, not waiting even until the first of June, if the case can finally be disposed of by that time.

Captain Romeyn has received several telegrams from his friends in Washington. They declare that it will take a week to review the case and that a decision may not be expected before that time.

ROMEYN'S FRIENDS INTERVENE.

Will Ask McKinley Not To Visit Extreme Penalty on Him.

Washington, May 15.—(Special.)—The friends of Captain Romeyn at this end of the line have begun active efforts in his behalf and they feel confident these efforts will induce the president to lighten the punishment which the courtmartial has put upon the shoulders of the old soldier.

Today General Greely and other friends of Captain Romeyn telegraphed him that the finding of the courtmartial was, as I wired The Constitution last night, dismissal from the service.

Of course nobody outside the [illegible] of the judge advocate general has seen the papers, but it is known that the verdict sustained the charges made. That charge that the captain had been guilty of unbecoming a gentleman and the sentence of dismissal followed as a matter of course. The punishment is fixed by law.

The recommendation of clemency made by the members of the court [illegible] duals. The court cannot make such recommendation as an official act. A majority of the members of the court do make such recommendation, and tonight an officer high in the army, a man who knows the prediction to me that the sentence penalty would never be visited upon Captain Romeyn.

While nobody is authorized to say what the president will do, and while he alone has the power to modify the sentence, it is said that the strongest army influences will be enlisted in Captain Romeyn's behalf. The grounds upon which clemency is urged are several.

One is the captain's long and honorable service; another is the extenuating circumstances surrounding the acts which led to the courtmartial; a third is hinted at in General Merritt's orders, dismissing the O'Brien and Bamford charges. In these orders, Captain Romeyn's "physical condition" is mentioned.

His friends here say that his old wounds and his long and hard service have combined to break down his nervous system, to make him irascible, and have resulted



PRINCE FREMU CHECHECHI.
He Will Deliver His First Sermon at Friendship Baptist Church Today.

in his losing his temper many times. His nervous system, they say, is badly shattered.

All these facts and the further fact that he has been eligible to retirement ever since 1892 will be presented to the president at the proper time.

How long it will be before a decision is reached it is impossible to say. The papers will remain in the office of the judge advocate general for several days.

Then they go to the secretary of war and, as a matter of form, will be with him several days. It may be a week or ten days before they reach the president.

Until then nothing official as to the final disposition of the case can be known.

OHL.

PICNIC AT PEARL SPRINGS

TRINITY SUNDAY SCHOOL HAD A DELIGHTFUL OUTING.

Fully 500 Young People Spend a Pleasant Day at the Beautiful Park at Pearl Springs.

The biggest, best, brightest and happiest picnic Atlanta folk have ever enjoyed was the outing of the Trinity church Sunday school at Pearl springs yesterday.

Out in the shade of the beautiful trees and on the splendid green lawns around the pretty springs near Newnan, Ga., 500 of Atlanta's young people spent the day in glorious picnic style. A large number of the older people of the Sunday school went down to the springs and passed the day with the young folks.

The day was spent in ball playing among some of the boys, fishing and boating in the lake and courting out on the rustic benches that are scattered over the pretty park. The large crowd went down early in the morning and remained until late in the afternoon. It was the largest picnic party that has gone from Atlanta this season, and will probably be the largest to go this year.

The park at Pearl springs is an ideal place for a picnic. The trees there are prettier than at most picnic resorts and the lake is simply fine for boating and fishing. Everyone of the hundreds of happy faced young people seemed to enjoy themselves immensely and all of them kept going all day long from one amusement to another.

It was with great regret that the entire party boarded the train for home, and all of them looked back with lingering, longing looks at the place where they had spent such a happy day.

Trinity church Sunday school is the largest in the city. Colonel W. A. Hemphill is the superintendent, and does much to make it what it is.

MORE TROUBLE AT ZION.

YOUNG O'NEAL BOUND OVER YESTERDAY MORNING.

He Was Discussing the Trouble in the Fold and He Became Most Too Earnest.

Young O'Neal, a son of Hiram O'Neal, who has figured so prominently in the recent scandal at Mount Zion church, was bound over to the city criminal court by Justice Fouto yesterday morning on the charge of assault. The warrant in the case was sworn out by James Moore, who is one of the pillars of the church.

The same facts, and differences in testimony, were developed at this trial as at the previous hearing. The witnesses in the case yesterday were the same people who testified before. In brief, the evidence showed that six months ago Hiram O'Neal had been turned out of the church, causing much bitterness among the members.

A few days ago O'Neal went before Justice Bloodworth and swore out a warrant against Rev. W. H. Tuggle, charging him with larceny after trust. Tuggle is pastor of Mount Zion church and was bound over only a few days ago. This fact caused more bitterness and shortly after James Moore, who sympathizes with the pastor, and Young O'Neal, who very naturally sides with his father, met and began to discuss the case.

A fight followed, a result of which was that Moore swore out a warrant against O'Neal, and the trial was set for yesterday morning. A large portion of the congregation were in the courtroom when the hour for the trial arrived, and much interest was manifested. After hearing a part of the witnesses for the prosecution, O'Neal decided to waive preliminary hearing and gave bond for his appearance at the next term of the city court. His bond was fixed at $100.

Robert Jone, who is one of the deasons of the church, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Bailiff Ray, of Bloodworth's court. This warrant charges Jose with larceny of the funds of the church. He gave a bond of $200 for his appearance at the preliminary hearing, which will be had in a few days.

YARN MILL MEN WILL CUT OUTPUT

Curtailment Been Placed at 25 Per Cent by Charlotte Meeting.

ORGANIZATION WAS FORMED

When the Association Is Completed Action Will Be Taken.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE

Board of Seven Will Act as Advisors and It Is Likely to Result Unanimously.

Charlotte, N. C., May 15.—(Special.)—The yarn mill men of the south have thrown defiance at the commission men of the eastern cities and the result will be a curtailment of 25 per cent of the output during the next four months.

Today cotton mill men from all parts of this state, representing over 350,000 spindles, met here to discuss several important questions now before the mill people of the southeast.

The Southern Cotton Spinners' Association was organized with Colonel J. T. Anthony as president; A. P. Rhein, vice president; George H. Hiss, secretary and treasurer, and a board of seven governors: A. A. Shufford, M. M. Brown, R. J. Stough, A. M. Price, R. M. Reinhardt, C. T. Anthony and D. R. Julian.

Committees were appointed to report on the curtailment of the production of warps and yarns, reduction of freight rates and commissions; and the cancellation of orders by the purchasers.

It was agreed to curtail the production one-fourth upon the agreement of two-thirds of the mill men of the south to this policy.

The resolution adopted read:

"That the production of yarns from No. 8 to 20 be curtailed 25 per cent for four months, beginning June 15th, and the following agreement entered into:

"'We the undersigned propose to become members of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association and hereby agree to conform to the resolution as passed in convention this the 15th day of May, 1897, providing it shall be approved by our various boards of directors when two-thirds of the spindles of the south shall become members of the association, and it is agreed that ten days be allowed as time to report to the secretary the course intended to be pursued by the various mills represented.'"

The meeting was enthusiastic and spirited at times.

The question of freight rates was postponed till another time. The other branches of the cotton manufacturing interests have expressed their sympathy with the movement and the next few weeks will show a concerted movement upon the part of all southern manufacturers in the promotion of their cotton cause.

The presence in the meeting of President McAden, of the Southern Textile Association, as well as of Secretary Martin, shows that the mainspring of the individual associations is in the general body, which is to meet early in June. These men talk quietly but with determination as to their purpose. It is evident that a hard fight is on between the commission men and the manufacturers.

P. J. MORAN.

BARTOW FARMERS' MEETING

EUHARLEE CLUB AND FRIENDS PASS RESOLUTIONS.

Guano Companies Are Asked To Use Cotton in Making Bags for Fertilizers.

Cartersville, Ga., May 15.—(Special.)—A call having been made by the Euharlie Farmers' Club for a meeting of the farmers' clubs and farmers of Bartow county to take action in the matter of asking the guano companies to co-operate with the farmers in putting guano up in cotton bags, there was a considerable gathering of the farmers at the courthouse today. G. A. Fink called the meeting to order and W. H. Lumpkin was made chairman and H. H. Milan secretary of the meeting.

The following was presented and adopted:

"We, the farmers of Bartow county, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby adopt the following resolutions:

"1. Realizing the need of more extended markets and greater consumption of our own cotton crop, we hereby call upon all fertilizer companies to co-operate with us in the use of cotton sacks in sacking their fertilizers.

"2. We call upon all farmers and farmers' organizations throughout the country to join with us in this effort for our mutual benefit, thereby increasing the demand for our cotton, and the sacks being better, would cheapen handling and save great loss from waste.

"3. Further, that we purchase from companies using cotton bags, and desire that said companies shall sack the same in 160-pound sacks.

"4. We extend our thanks to our county papers for the publication and notices of former resolutions on this subject and ask them and the press generally for their co-operation and aid in this and our future efforts to obtain for ourselves and brother farmers this great benefit.

"5. That we invite the guano agents to co-operate with us in this action.

"6. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Commissioner R. T. Nesbitt, asking him to publish a notice calling the attention of guano companies, as well as farmers, to the importance of this action; that Mr. M. L. Johnson be requested to confer with Mr. Nesbitt in this matter; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to The Constitution and Southern Cultivator."

Cheap Excursion Rates to Savannah via Central of Georgia Railway, May 17 and 18, 1897.

The Central of Georgia railway will sell excursion tickets from all points in Georgia to Savannah on May 17 and 18 at very low rates.

From Gordon, Milledgeville, Augusta and intermediate points at a fraction higher than one cent per mile, tickets limited two days, not including date of sale returning.

From all other points at one fare for the round trip, tickets limited May 23 returning.

For Knights of Pythias in uniform, twenty or more on one ticket, and military and brass bands in uniform, ten or more on one ticket, a rate of one cent per mile traveled, limited until May 23 returning. For information apply to any agent Central of Georgia Railway or S. B. Webb, T. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Haile, General Passenger Agent, Savannah, Ga. may 7-10t

Speak Well of Luther.

The Baptist ministers' conference of Dallas, Tex., passed some very flattering resolutions relative to Mr. W. C. Luther, district Bible secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society, who has recently been transferred from Dallas to Atlanta. The resolutions were sent in the form of an indorsement to the Baptist ministers of Atlanta, and are signed by every prominent minister of Dallas. The ministers speak in the highest terms of Mr. Luther and express much regret at losing him from their city.

RAILWAY RATES AND CAPITAL

Southern Roads Have the Lowest Capitalization East of the Mississippi.

ARE FAR BELOW THE AVERAGE

Stock, Bond and Other Indebtedness Only $45,766 Per Mile.

AVERAGE FOR THE COUNTRY $63,206

European Countries Have from Five to Ten Times as Many People Per Mile of Line.

"The cost of delivering bread from the baker to his customers is a larger element in the price of bread than the cost of getting wheat from the farmer to the miller and flour from the miller to the baker, though the one is but a few hundreds of yards and the other as many hundreds of miles."

This quotation is from Professor Hadley's work on "Railroad Transportation." He was discussing at that point the insignificance of transportation charges in the prices of products and the relation between rates and capitalization. Hadley observes that when it is said that railroad rates are too high any one of these things may be meant:

Either that the rates give too high a profit;

Or that they prevent the development of business;

Or that they are higher than in other countries.

To make a local application of these principles, it is found that the railroads are not making too high a profit now, nor even a reasonable profit, but, on the contrary, a great many of them, even with the most economical management possible, are drifting helplessly toward bankruptcy and receiverships.

As for the development of business, it cannot be denied that our railroads have been the greatest of all factors in the growth of our internal commerce. There is hardly a factory, foundry, furnace, mill, mine, kiln or industry of any kind which some railroad has not helped in the matter of getting raw material or machinery or shipping out the manufactured product at a cheap rate. "Nowhere have railroads done so much to develop business as in the United States, and nowhere has the actual development been more rapid," says Professor Hadley.

It is so well known that rates in the United States are lower than in any other country in the world that it is unnecessary to discuss that proposition here.

Now as to capitalization.

There is no question that American railroads have the lowest capitalization in the world. There may be some little country like Sweden with less miles of railroad than Georgia has, and those light and cheaply constructed, which has a lower capitalization, but Sweden is not in our class.

The German government reports are probably as complete and exact as anything we can get. Take the Archiv fur Eisenbahnwesen and Neumann-Spallart's investigations and we find the actual cost of railroads in Europe and the United States to have been approximately as follows:

	Cost per mile.	Population per mile of road.
Germany	$105,000	2,000
Great Britain	204,000	2,000
France	128,000	2,000
Russia	80,000	5,000
Austria-Hungary	105,000	3,000
Italy	92,000	5,000
Spain	78,000	6,600
Belgium	132,000	2,300
British India	66,000	25,000
United States	63,206	380

The American roads stand at the bottom of the list in capitalization, and the population per mile of road is five times greater in Great Britain and Germany than in this country. Population per mile of road is a very important factor in rates, because the more people there are to serve the greater the volume of business, and the greater the volume the lower the cost.

Having seen that American roads are capitalized far below European lines, let us study the capitalization of our own roads by groups.

The railways of the United States are divided into ten groups for statistical purposes by the interstate commerce commission.

New England is one group, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware constitute the second group. Our group is No. 5. But here is the classification for the whole country.

Group 1—New England States.

Group 2—Middle states, north of Ohio river and east of Allegheny mountains.

Group 3—Middle western states, north of Ohio river and east of Illinois.

Group 4—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and part of West Virginia.

Group 5—All other southern states south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi river, namely, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky and part of Louisiana.

Group 6—Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and parts of Missouri and of the Dakotas.

Group 7—Montana, Wyoming and parts of the Dakotas.

Group 8—Arkansas, a part of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and three-fourths of Colorado.

Group 9—Louisiana, Texas and about half of New Mexico.

Group 10—All the states west of the Rocky mountains.

The figures given below are from the latest report of the interstate commerce commission, and they show that the average capitalization per mile of road is lower in the south than in any other part of the United States east of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers:

	Stock per mile.	Bonds per mile.	Other forms of indebtedness, per mile.	Total.
Group 1	$34,349	$23,130	$3,417	$ 60,896
Group 2	53,957	57,844	8,391	120,192
Group 3	30,533	34,073	3,879	68,485
Group 4	23,772	21,950	1,527	47,250
Group 5 (Ga. grp)	20,525	23,153	2,287	45,766
Group 6	20,790	26,260	1,989	49,039

Our roads in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky have the lowest capitalization of all on this side of the Mississippi, and probably three-fourths of the mileage has at some time been sold for the benefit of its creditors and reorganized with a large part of its old indebtedness scaled down. The Carolina and Virginia roads have been through receiverships, too, in the last ten years, and their total capitalization per mile is low.

Notwithstanding the low basis of fixed charges per mile of road in the south, the southern roads, upon the present basis of freight and passenger rates, are, as a whole, barely able to earn the amount of their fixed charges.

The following table shows the gross earnings from operation per mile of road, operating expenses per mile of road, net income from operation per mile of road, and net income after payment of fixed charges, but before payment of dividends per mile of road, as per advance copy of interstate commerce commission's statistical report for 1895:

PER MILE OF RAILROAD.

Groups.	Miles of Road.	Gross Earnings from Operation.	Operating Expenses and Taxes.	Income from Operation.	Net Income from all Sources After Payment of Fixed Charges, but Before Paying Dividend.
1	7,647.28	$10,867	$7,936	$2,931	$1,782
2	20,365.97	13,795	9,527	4,268	1,546
3	22,923.18	7,157	5,339	1,818	457
4	10,676.11	3,851	2,800	1,051	*15
5**	18,944.06	4,111	2,948	1,163	174
6	41,453.81	4,880	3,260	1,620	543

*—Deficit. **—Georgia group.

The net income from the operation of group 5 was sufficient to pay fixed charges of 5.02 per cent on a funded debt of $23,153 per mile; but after including income from all sources, there remained applicable to dividends an amount equal to only 85-100 of 1 per cent on the capital stock.

In view of the low average capitalization per mile of road, it surely cannot be claimed that the roads in the south, upon the present basis of rates, are producing a sufficient or reasonable return upon the cost of the properties.

As the average ratio of expenses to earnings of southern roads is now as low as is consistent with safe operation, a reduction in rates, however slight, would mean an equal reduction in net earnings, and would make it impossible for many of the lines to meet their present fixed charges.

The following table shows the total percentages of non-dividend-paying capital stock of railroad companies, by groups, as reported by the interstate commerce commission for the years 1890-95, inclusive:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Group 1	24.58	23.16	23.43	21.97	21.48	22.35
Group 2	47.27	44.57	43.03	45.45	45.56	50.44
Group 3	63.56	65.92	62.80	62.66	62.16	70.35
Group 4	70.84	73.02	69.40	67.40	89.24	90.25
Group 5*	67.02	66.90	59.96	69.44	85.12	86.20
Group 6	63.94	57.35	58.72	52.77	54.37	55.68

*—Georgia group.

It thus appears that in no section of the country is there so little profit to the holders of railroad securities as in the south. The tables relating to traffic, as shown in the interstate commerce reports, show clearly the causes of these conditions.

The volume of traffic handled per mile of road in the various groups, as reported by the interstate commerce commission, gives the principal reason for the low earning capacity of southern roads. The statement is as follows:

Year ending June 30, 1895.	Tonnage movement per mile of road. Tons.	Earnings per freight train mile.
Group I	449,325	$1.79
Group II	1,354,999	1 70
Group III	730,200	1.47
Group IV	386,449	1.33
Group V (Ga. group)	313,496	1.52
Group VI	335,953	1.56
Average for U. S.	479,490	1.61

These being the facts as to light volume of freight traffic handled by the railroads in the south, an examination of relative rates obtained in the various sections for the carriage of freight shows that, considering the comparatively light volume of traffic, the average rates in the south are now exceedingly low.

The average rates per ton per mile, and the average freight earnings per mile of road, territorially divided for the year ending June 30, 1895, were as follows:

	Average rate per ton per mile. Cents.	Freight earnings per mile of road.
Group I	1.223	$5,646.99
Group II	.656	9,583.25
Group III	.643	4,971.11
Group IV	.570	2,687.17
Group V (Ga. group)	.895	2,877.67
Group VI	.961	3,360.69
Average for U. S.	.839	4,130.24

It should be understood, as explaining the low rate of freights in groups II and III, that the railroads in that section comprise most of the trunk lines between the east and the Mississippi valley and the great lakes, so that a very large proportion of the traffic of these lines is necessarily low-grade tonnage. Included in the traffic of these lines is the bulk of low-grade tonnage from the great coal and iron region of the country. The enormous traffic per mile of railroad in groups II and III makes it possible to operate at a profit generally, notwithstanding the low average rates obtained from freight traffic.

The low rate in group IV is due to the fact that a very large proportion of the freight traffic of the two principal east and west lines in that section (the Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western), consists of coal shipments to the seaboard at naturally very low average rates per ton per mile.

The average freight rates in Georgia, and in the south generally, are considerably lower than the rates in the northern Mississippi valley, where the volume of freight traffic handled per mile of road is about equal to that in the south.

A summary of the facts brought out by the above comparisons covering the general situation of the roads in the south, shows that—

1. The southern roads, as a whole, are today earning much less than a fair return upon the actual cost of the properties, or upon what it would cost today to replace them. They are capitalized at a lower rate per mile than in any other section of the country east of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

2. The volume of traffic per mile of road, and the earnings per train mile, are less than in any other section of the country east of the Missouri river.

3. The freight rates are lower in the south than in any other section of the country, when the relative volume of business is taken into consideration, and are absolutely lower than those of the roads in the Mississippi valley north of the Ohio and Missouri rivers. (Group VI).

4. The southern roads are today operating at such a narrow margin of surplus over the interest on their bonded debts that any further reduction in rates would certainly throw many of the companies into insolvency, and make even more hopeless the condition of those which are already insolvent.

Railway Notes.

Some of the railway offices in the Equitable are working now on their summer schedules and are closing at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoons.

Mr. Knapp, of the Southeastern Passenger Association, is in Cincinnati.

Mr. S. H. Hardwick, assistant general passenger agent of the Southern, was at Niagara last week. He will be back tomorrow.

The American Association of Ticket Brokers had elected John M. Kimmer, of Cleveland, president.

President Clark, of the New Haven, is so much pleased with the experiments with a third rail that he says: "You may tell everybody who is engaged in investing his own or anybody else's money in lines competitive with steam roads that they cannot prosper when the day comes to lay down third rails in this country. There is neither malice in this statement nor a desire to injure anybody. Our locomotives may go into the scrap heap, as the old stage coaches had to go."

Aldace F. Walker, chairman of the executive board of the Santa Fe, says, in reference to the Atlantic and Pacific road, that after the receivership comes to an end on July 1st the roadbed will be greatly improved, and 150 miles of new rails will be added to the seventy-five recently laid. A number of new stations will be erected, and other facilities for usefulness and convenience will be constructed.

The Mexican government has granted the Sonora railroad, the Southern Pacific's recent acquisition, a concession to remove its repair shops from Guaymas to Nogales, Sonora. An application to remove the headquarters from Guaymas to Nogales will be made as soon as the Sonora railroad is transferred to the Southern Pacific, and an arrangement will be made by which a line of Pacific mail steamers will be put on between Guaymas and San Benito, Guatemala, touching en route at Manzatlan, Manzanillo and San Blas.

The "on honor" agreement is a mild and harmless document warranted not to get the parties to it into trouble. They simply pledge themselves to "quote no rates other than published tariffs, or legal combinations of lawful rates where no through tariffs exist; to quote no rates on behalf of other lines than lawfully published tariff rates; to authorize no allowance by drayage, commission, purchase of routing orders or other form; to cancel every arrangement or understanding with shippers, connecting or foreign lines, in the slightest degree at varancie with the foregoing, or with legally published rules, regulations and tariff rates and established divisions thereof."

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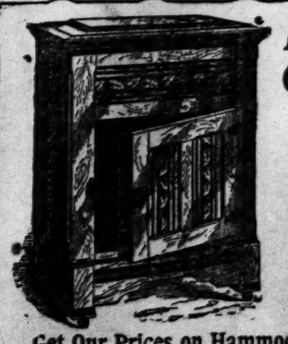
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MARCH DOCKET OF SUPREME COURT

Call of the Civil Docket Will Begin Monday, May 31st.

HEAR ARGUMENTS CONSTANTLY

Two Divisions Will Not Sit Simultaneously.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH CASES NOW SET

The Hearing of Criminal Cases Will Be Attended to According to the Rules of the Court.

The call of the civil docket for the March term, 1897, will begin on Monday, May 31st, after the hearing of any case or cases set for that day. Arguments will be heard continuously from day to day until all the cases upon this docket have been heard. The two divisions of the court will not sit simultaneously, but they will alternate from time to time as the call of the docket proceeds. This announcement will not interfere with the hearing of any cases already set for a hearing on days subsequent to the 31st instant, nor the hearing of criminal cases as provided by the rules of this court.

The following is a list of the civil cases in their order upon the docket:

PATAULA CIRCUIT.

1. Gay et al. v. Sanders.
2. Thornton v. Perry.
3. Reed v. Baldwin. (To heel of docket.)
4. Mayor, etc., of Dawson v. Dawson Waterworks Company. (To heel of docket.)
5. Green v. Smith.

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

2. Cain v. Hill & Bro.
3. Hodkins, cashier v. Marshall.
4. Herz et al. v. Claflin & Co. et al.
5. Heard v. Dooly County.
6. Wood et al. v. Lane.
7. Bosworth v. Sumter Real Estate Company.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

1. Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company v. Austin & Walker.

OCONEE CIRCUIT.

1. Clayton, admx., v. Stetson.
2. Harris & Mitchell v. Amoskeag Lumber Company.
3. Dunlap Hardware Company v. Jay et al.
4. Sheffield Hunnington Company v. Jay et al.
5. Smith et al. v. Williamson, ordinary, et al.
6. Taylor v. Coney, Lovejoy & Co.
7. Joiner et al. v. Grace.
8. Mason v. Parker.
9. McLeod et al. v. Adams.
10. Sutton v. Southern Railway Company.
11. McRae & Co. v. Campbell.
12. Lasseter et al. v. Conner.
16. Miller, Cook & Co., v. McKee, admr.
17. Previously argued.
18. Russel v. Mohr-Weihl Lumber Company.

BRUNSWICK CIRCUIT.

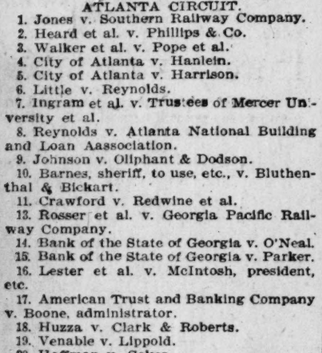
1. Western Union Telegraph Company v. Brooks Bros. & Co.
2. Mimms v. DeLorme.
3. Mayor, etc., of Brunswick v. Brobston, receiver.
4. New South Building and Loan Association v. Gann, next friend.
5. MacIntyre & Co. v. Ferst's Sons & Co.
6. Brunswick and Western Railroad Company v. Moore, next friend.
7. Johnson et al. v. Hall et al.
8. Coates & Sons, Ltd., v. Cook & Co.
9. Keene v. Mayor of Waycross.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

1. Jones v. Southern Railway Company.
2. Heard et al. v. Phillips & Co.
3. Walker et al. v. Pope et al.
4. City of Atlanta v. Hanlein.
5. City of Atlanta v. Harrison.
6. Little v. Reynolds.
7. Ingram et al. v. Trustees of Mercer University et al.
8. Reynolds v. Atlanta National Building and Loan Association.
9. Johnson v. Oliphant & Dodson.
10. Barnes, sheriff, to use, etc., v. Bluthenthal & Bickart.
11. Crawford v. Redwine et al.
13. Rosser et al. v. Georgia Pacific Railway Company.
14. Bank of the State of Georgia v. O'Neal.
15. Bank of the State of Georgia v. Parker.
16. Lester et al. v. McIntosh, president, etc.
17. American Trust and Banking Company v. Boone, administrator.
18. Huzza v. Clark & Roberts.
19. Venable v. Lippold.
20. Hoffman v. Coker.
22. Starnes v. Mutual Loan and Banking Company.
23. Dixon v. Bristol Savings Bank et al.
24. Goldman v. Dent, trustee.
25. Wynne v. Stevens.
26. Ramspeck, executor, v. Healy.
28. Pittman & Co. v. Bentley et al.
29. English & Co. v. Thorn.
30. O'Brien et al. v. Spalding.
31.—Casey et al. v. Ehman et al.
32. Ehman v. Casey et al.
33. Medlock et al. v. Merritt.
34. English et al. v. Grant.
35. Angier et al. v. Smith.
36. Sullivan et al. v. Connecticut Indemnity Association.
37. Donaldson v. Carmichael.
38. Dodd & Co. v. Clover.
39. Wilder, administrator, v. Holland et al.
40. Wilder, administrator, v. Holland et al.
41. Previously argued.
42. Previously argued.
43. Inman et al. v. Gate City National Bank.

STONE MOUNTAIN CIRCUIT.

1 Coleman, Burden & Worthen Co. v. Walker.
2. Georgia Railroad and Banking Company v. Killian.
3. Morrow v. Southern Express Company.
4. Swift et al. v. Mayor, etc., of Lithonia.
6. Holcomb, administrator, v. Beauchamp.
7. Willingham v. Rockdale Oil and Fertilizer Company.
8. Griffin et al. v. Stewart, survivor, et al.
9. Rosser et al. v. Georgia Home Insurance Company.
10. McCalla v. Nichols.
11. Shaw v. Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.
12. Brown v. Wallace.
13. Wallace v. Brown.



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MIDDLE CIRCUIT.

1. Howell & Rawls v. James Lumber Company.
2. Rasor v. Dickey.

AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.

1. Central of Georgia Railway Company v. Plunkett.
2. Cleveland, receiver, v. City Council of Augusta.
3. Davidson, executor, v. Story et al.
4. City Council of Augusta v. Lombard, administrator.
5. Lombard, administrator, v. City Council of Augusta.
6. Blackman v. Thomson-Houston Electric Company of Augusta.
7. South Carolina and Georgia Railroad Company v. Dietzen.
8. Vason et al. v. Clanton et al.
9. Johnson v. Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.
10. Georgia Railroad and Banking Company v. Johnson.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

1. Taylor et al. v. Comer et al., receivers.
2. Pullman Palace Car Company v. Harvey.
3. Sinclair v. Hewett.
4. Sanders v. Nicolson.
5. Tolbert v. Caledonian Insurance Company.
6. Smith v. Champion.
7. Cunningham v. Mills, administrator.
8. Davis v. Chaplin et al.

MACON CIRCUIT.

1. Swain v. Macon Fire Insurance Co.
2. Macon Fire Insurance Co. v. Swain.
3. Leonard, survivor, v. New England Mtg. Security Co. et al.
4. Giles v. Cano.
5. Lowe et al. v. Equitable Mortgage Co.
6. Spillers v. Hammack et al.
7. Irvine, agent, v. Wise.
8. McCreery v. Curry.
9. Lewis et al. v. Findlay Furniture and Coffin factory.
10. Ainsworth v. Mobile Fruit and Trading Co.
11. Small v. Cohen.
12. Henderson-Ames Co. v. Jones.
13. Georgia Home Insurance Co. v. Campbell.
14. Reynolds et al. v. Georgia State Building and Loan Association.
15. Small v. Charleston Bagging Mfg. Co.
16. Ivey Bros. v. mayor, etc., of Macon.
17. Southern Ry. Co. v. Higgins.
18. Roush v. First National bank of Charleston.
19. Balch v. Carling.
20. Hall v. Armour Packing Co.
21. Sparks, receiver, v. Dunbar.
22. Dunbar v. Sparks, receiver.
23. Sparks, receiver, v. James.
24. James v. Sparks, receiver.
25. Equitable Mortgage Company v. Slocumb.
12c. O'Connell v. Supreme Conclave Knights of Damon.
17c. Howard v. Georgia Home Insurance Company.
26. Henry et al. v. Ayer.
27. Kennedy et al. v. Julian et al.
28. Preston et al. v. Lamar.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

1. Brown v. Benson, receiver.
2. McDowell v. Benson, receiver.
3. Steed v. Coleman.
4. Almand v. Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.
5. Harris & Co. et al. v. Lamar, receiver.
6. Oliver v. Brown.
7. Cheatham v. Williams. (To heel of docket.)
8. Duggan v. Lamar.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

1. LeMaster, exr., v. Orr et al., extra.
2. Roberts v. Roberts.
3. Summerour v. Felker.
4. Southern Railway Company v. Brannon.
5. Smith v. Howell.
6. Myers v. Bernstein.
7. Roberts et al. v. Harrison.
8. Gorham v. Felker.
9. Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern Railroad Company v. Edmondson et al.
10. Cheshire v. Williams.
11. Cheshire v. Wilbanks.
12. Karr v. Sudderth et al.
13. Porter, exr., v. Cook, ordinary, to use etc., et al.
14. Williams v. Cheshire. (See No. 10.)
15. Wilbanks v. Cheshire. (See No. 11.)

NORTHEASTERN CIRCUIT.

1. Days v. Atlanta and Charlotte A. L. Railway Company.
2. Atlanta and Charlotte A. L. Railway Company v. Days.
3. Coffee v. Coffee.
4. Hynds Manufacturing Company v. Hayes & Co.
5. Chamblee v. Pirkle et al., administrators.
6. Snyder v. Webb & Welsh.
7. Bowen v. Jackson et al.
8. Whelchel v. Green. (To heel of docket.)
9. Elliott v. Keith. (To heel of docket.)
10. Cobb et al. v. Smith. (To heel of docket.)
11. Smith v. Cobb et al. (To heel of docket.)
4c. Dooly v. Miles.
12. Hawkins v. mayor, etc., of Flowery Branch.
13. Van Golden v. Soule.

BLUE RIDGE CIRCUIT.

1. Chicago Building and Manufacturing Company v. Summerour.
2. Glover, receiver, v. Thayer.

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.

1. Barclay v. Western & Atlantic R. R. Co.
2. Peeples v. Strickland.
3. Collum v. Turner.
4. Hill v. O'Neill et al.
5. Western & Atlantic R. R. Co., v. Brown.
6. Smith v. Hatcher.
7. Commissioners of Bartow County v. Conyers, administrator.
8 Collum v. Brown.
9. Roff v. Hillhouse et al.
10. Cass v. Harrell.
11. Craven v. Walker.
12. Southern Ry. Co. v. McKenzie.
13. Bilbro v. Jones.
14. Wilkins v. Wilkins.
15. Woolley v. Ga. Loan & Trust Co.
16. Ga. Loan & Trust Co. v. Woolley.
17. Lyon v. Lyon.

ROME CIRCUIT.

1. Jones, receiver, v. Lawrence.
2. Morrison v. Morrison.
3. Bonds v. Bonds.
4. Jones, receiver, v. Hill.
5. Jones, receiver, v. Burnes.
6. Johnson v. McCurry.
7. Norton v. City of Rome.
8. Howell et al, v. Rome Grocery Co. et al.
9. Hardin et ux. v. Foster.
10. Scottish American Mtg. Co., l/d, v. Jones et al.

COWETA CIRCUIT.

1. Cole v. Atlanta & West Point R. R. Co.
2. Wortham v. Sims et al.
4. Carmichael et al. v. Banks, tax collector.
5. Levens v. Smith.
6. Kitchens v. Davie & Whittle.
7. Daniel et al. v. Daniel.
8. Allen et al. v. Stephens.
9. Perryman, admr., v. Pope.
2c. Beavers, ordinary, v. Harvey.

FLINT CIRCUIT.

1. Woodward, trustee, v. Tison & Stubbs.
2. Comer et al. receiver, v. Barfield.
3. Reid v. Matthews.

OCMULGEE CIRCUIT.

1. Bowles v. Bowles.
2. Haygood v. Conn, receiver.
3. Wells et al. v. Haynes.
4. Underwood, survivor, v. Caldwell.
5. Haygood v. Conn, receiver.
6. Harwell et al. v. Foster, exr.
7. Dudley et al. v. Johnson et al.
8. Haygood, v. Dannenberg & Co.
9. Hicks v. Brantley.
10. Edwards v. Smith.
11. Pritchett v. Baliard.
12. Haygood, to use etc., v. Dannenberg & Co. et al.
13. Stuckey v. Stuckey.
14. Slocum v. Summers.
15. Cox v. Montague & Co.
11c. Martin, admx. v. Walker, exr.
14c. Smith v. Walker, exr.

CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.

1. Clarke v. Robinson.
2. Thornton & Son v. Central National Bank of the City New York.
3. Hollis et al. v. Jefferson.
4. Burt v. Lorentz & Ritter.
5. Reese, exr., v. Rozier et al.
6. Washington v. Marcrum.

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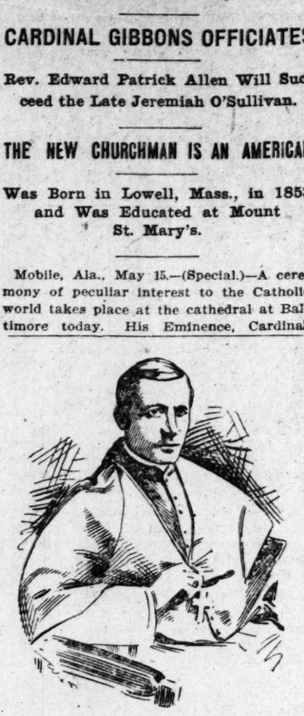
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Rev. Edward Patrick Allen Will Succeed the Late Jeremiah O'Sullivan.

THE NEW CHURCHMAN IS AN AMERICAN

Was Born in Lowell, Mass., in 1853 and Was Educated at Mount St. Mary's.

Mobile, Ala., May 15.—(Special.)—A ceremony of peculiar interest to the Catholic world takes place at the cathedral at Baltimore today. His Eminence, Cardinal



CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Gibbons, will consecrate Rev. Edward Patrick Allen, D.D., as bishop of Mobile, Ala.

About eight months ago the eminent and widely loved bishop of that diocese, Rev. Jeremiah O'Sullivan, died in the fullness of his manhood and of his usefulness. He had swayed the crosier so evenly and so practically that the affairs of the diocese were in admirable shape, and his personal excellencies had endeared him to men of all classes and of all creeds. Therefore much doubt was felt as to choice of a successor to Bishop O'Sullivan who would combine most of his strong points.

The pope delayed nomination for careful survey of the important field, leaving the bishopric in charge of Rt. Rev. C. T. O'Callaghan, who had long been its vicar-general.

Some two months ago his holiness appointed Dr. E. P. Allen, then president of Mount St. Mary's college, at Emmitsburg, Md.

The new bishop is an American, born in Lowell, Mass., on St. Patrick's day, 1853, his parents, John Allen and Mary Egan, both being of Irish birth. He was educated at the public schools and commercial college of Lowell, but at nineteen years of age entered Mount St. Mary's, where he graduated with high honors. Immediately taking the full theological course, he was monitor of sub-prefect there, and later professor.

In 1881 he entered his ministry at the cathedral in Boston, returning to the college in 1884 and becoming its president. His wise and practical administration of its



BISHOP ALLEN.

affairs marked him as a good leader of men and a capital business man, and it called to his energy and clearness of judgment the special attention of his superiors. It is the generally expressed belief of churchmen that the new bishop will prove an excellent successor for the much lamented one he succeeds.

Bishop Allen was to have been consecrated on the 11th instant, the very day that the Supreme Council of Catholic Knights of America convened in his new episcopal city. But a canon of the church imposes that such ceremonial must not take place either upon a church feast or on a Sunday. So the event has been postponed until today.

Vicar General O'Callaghan and Father Halkoff, of Mobile, and Father Daly, of Pensacola, the eloquent lecturer of Father Ryan and his work, have gone to Baltimore to assist on the solemn occasion.

Free Kindergarten Meeting.

A meeting of the Free Kindergarten Association will be held at the Woman's Club rooms tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The presence of all the chairmen is desired in order to have their reports read and considered.

A Strong Fortification.

Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.

"The Fly-Wheel of Life"

Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life. J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

Tutt's Liver Pills

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Western and Atlantic Quickens Some of Its Runs Out of Atlanta.

The Western and Atlantic railroad changes schedule today.

Train No. 2 leaving Atlanta at 8:15 a. m. arrives Chattanooga at 1 p. m. and Nashville 6:55 p. m., and carries Pullman palace sleeping cars from Portsmouth, Va., and Jacksonville, Fla., to Nashville through without change.

Train No. 4 leaving Atlanta at 8 p. m. is solid vestibule with Pullman palace sleeping cars Atlanta to Nashville and St. Louis through without change.

Train No. 70 leaves Atlanta at 4:30 p. m. instead of 3:30 p. m. as formerly, and makes close connection at Boyce with the Cincinnati Southern train for Cincinnati, arriving at Cincinnati 7:40 next morning. This is the fastest schedule time which has ever been made between Atlanta and Cincinnati with afternoon departure from Atlanta. A business man can attend to his business in Atlanta and arrive in Cincinnati for breakfast early next morning—virtually only one night's ride from Atlanta to Cincinnati.

This train also carries a through coach Atlanta to Rome without change.

Train No. 72, Rome express, will leave Atlanta at 5:35 p. m. instead of 5:15 as heretofore. This train runs solid between Atlanta and Rome.

Train No. 1 leaving Nashville at 9 a. m. and Chattanooga at 2:55 p. m. arrives in Atlanta at 7:20 p. m. and carries Pullman palace sleeping cars Nashville and Chattanooga to Atlanta, Portsmouth, Va., and Jacksonville, Fla., through without change.

Train No. 3 leaving Nashville at 11:20 p. m. and Chattanooga at 4:05 a. m. arrives Atlanta at 8:05 a. m. carries Pullman palace sleeping cars from St. Louis and Nashville through to Atlanta.

Train No. 71 leaving Chattanooga at 5:20 a. m. instead of 7:20 a. m. as heretofore, makes close connection at Boyce with the Cincinnati Southern train leaving Cincinnati at 7:30 p. m. the night before, arrives in Atlanta at 10:35 a. m. instead of 11:50 as heretofore.

This schedule makes the time from Cincinnati to Atlanta very short and most convenient for business men making the trip between the two cities. This train also carries through coach from Rome to Atlanta.

Train No. 73 leaves Rome at 6 a. m. and arrives Atlanta 8:40 a. m. This is a solid train Rome to Atlanta.

New Line to St. Louis.

Louisville, Ky., May 15.—The Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis and the Louisville and Nashville will likely establish through passenger service from this city to St. Louis, via Evansville, at an early date. It is also reported that the Texas road will run into the Union station and complete its track from West Point to this city. It now uses the Illinois Central.

New Mexican Railway.

Trenton, N. J., May 15.—Articles of incorporation of the New Mexico Railway and Coal Company were filed here today. According to the articles the company is formed to construct, equip, maintain and operate railroads and telegraph and telephone lines, and is capitalized at $4,000,000. One million is preferred stock with a non-cumulative dividend of 5 per cent annually and the remaining $3,000,000 is common stock. The incorporators are John Davis and John Kelly, of New York, and Edward Mowbray, of Brooklyn.

Thomas Thacher Is Dead.

New York, May 15.—Thomas Thacher, aged seventy-nine years, died here today from an attack of the grip. Mr. Thacher was the receiver for the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska railroad, now the Keokuk and Western railroad, when that property was foreclosed against Jay Gould.

Supposed To Be Jim Hill.

West Superior, Wis., May 15.—The property of the Duluth and Winnipeg railroad, in Douglas county, was this afternoon sold on a mortgage foreclosure, being bid in for $475,625 by a representative of the bondholders. It is supposed J. J. Hill is thus given control of the Peter White interests, White being a large creditor.

THE SOUTHERN'S SURGEONS.

They Will Hold Their Second Annual Meeting at Lookout Mountain.

The Southern railway's surgeons will hold their second annual convention on Lookout mountain, at the Inn, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 29th and 30th.

About 125 members will attend and many of them will be accompanied by their families. In addition there will be a large number of visiting surgeons. Professor Senn, of Chicago; Professor Connor and Professor Ransahoff and others will deliver addresses on subjects pertaining to railway surgery. Reduced rates have been entended by the manager of Lookout Inn.

Dr. C. M. Drake, chief surgeon of the Southern, is president, and Dr. T. H. Hancock, of Atlanta, is secretary and treasurer. The members of the committee of arrangements are Dr. G. A. Baxter, of Chattanooga; Dr. G. M. Bozeman, of Cleveland, and Dr. J. M. Black, of Knoxville.

This will be a memorable convention, as some very fine addresses will be delivered.

LADD LIME WORKS SOLD.

Receiver Kontz Is Offered the Sum of $29,000 for the Property.

The Ladd lime works, located in Bartow county, near Cartersville, was sold yesterday under an order of the superior court to the highest bidder. The sale was conducted by Receiver A. L. Kontz, who advertised for bids.

The highest bidder was F. Reusch, of New Orleans, whose bid was for $29,000. The other bidders were Mrs. M. L. Delkin, $22,750, and J. H. Peeples, $25,900. The sale is to be passed upon by Judge Lumpkin on next Wednesday.

WIFE SECURES HER ALIMONY.

McDowell Case Was Argued Yesterday Before Judge Lumpkin.

The petition of Mrs. Lola McDowell against her husband, Thomas McDowell, asking for alimony in the sum of $50 per month was argued before Judge Lumpkin yesterday morning in chambers.

After argument had been completed an order was granted allowing her the sum of $15 per month alimony. While this is not the amount she asked for, the decision means a victory for her and is the first decision to be made in the interesting case.

Stylish Wall Paper.

The new spring styles in wallpaper brought out by C. J. Daniel, 40 Marietta street, certainly surpasses anything ever seen in this city. The designs are very handsome, the colorings new and beautiful and the wide-blended friezes and ceilings produce a pleasing effect. This paper comes in various grades, from medium to the finest leatherettes. Prices are the lowest ever offered on this class of work. Much ingrain work is being done. There are some fifty or more shades to select from.

THE ROAD'S OFFER MAY BE ACCEPTED

Mayor Collier Says He Is in Favor of the Proposed Viaduct.

WEST SIDE FOLK NEED OUTLET

City Would Only Have To Pay $45,000, Which Is Considered Low.

THIS WOULD BE PAID BY INSTALLMENTS

Mayor Collier Suggests Plan Adopted in Purchase of New City Hall. Bridge Committee Monday.

Prospects are now much brighter than ever for the construction of the proposed viaduct across Mitchell street.

The estimate of Chief Engineer Hudson, of the Southern road, claiming the bridge could be built for $70,000, at a cost of only $45,000 to the city, seems to have met with general approval among the city officials.

Chairman Camp, of the bridge committee, who is pushing the plan assiduously, is confident the road's proposition of $25,000 will be accepted, notwithstanding the purchase of the courthouse for a city hall at a large amount.

Mr. Camp got in some telling licks yesterday. The west side folks, who are also greatly enthused over the movement, are also exerting every possible influence for its materialization.

Mayor Collier, who has heretofore advocated retrenchment in all public expenditures, comes out squarely in favor of the acceptance of the Southern and Central's proposition. He says the viaduct should be built, and if it can be done at an expense of only $45,000 he is in favor of pushing it through.

The Plan To Be Adopted.

In speaking of the matter yesterday afternoon Mr. Collier said:

"I am greatly in favor of constructing the viaduct, and have been looking for some time for a feasible plan whereby the work could be accomplished. If the bridge can be built for $70,000, as Mr. Hudson says, I think the city would have a good trade in the acceptance of the $25,000 offered by the roads.

"Those west side people need an outlet; they must have it. They have been shut out from the world, so to speak, for years, and now, as the Alabama street bridge seems to be shelved for the present, I think the viaduct should go through.

"It would be impossible, however, for the city to pay $45,000 at once. We could not raise the amount this year. It would be feasible to pay the sum on the installment plan, just as we are going to pay for the courthouse. We could make such an arrangement with the greatest ease, and I don't see any objection to such a move.

"The finance committee meets next week to make out the June appointments, and it is probable they may take some action on the matter."

Bridge Committee Will Meet.

Chairman Camp will call a meeting of his bridge committee tomorrow afternoon for the consideration of the viaduct matter. The members are Messrs. Camp, Woodward and Stephens. It is thought they will vote favorably on the proposition.

The plans and specifications submitted by Chief Engineer Hudson will be carefully examined, and City Engineer Clayton will be called on to give his opinion as to whether the bridge could be erected for that figure.

The meeting will be harmonious, and according to Mr. Camp, a favorable report on the acceptance of the proposition will be adopted. In case an adverse report is made, however, a great howl will go up from the west side.

IN THE HANDS OF A ROBBER

WM. GRIFFIN'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM BEING "TOUCHED."

The Would-Be Robber Arrested and Fined—Griffin Fined for Being Drunk—Leaves the City.

William Griffin came to Atlanta a stranger and he imbibed some of the whisky that is sold on Decatur street and finally had just sense enough left to offer a negro 10 cents to take him to the union depot.

The guide he selected was a negro named Joe Mays, who is regarded in police circles as a suspicious character. Patrolman Shepherd and Sergeant Jennings discovered Mays in an alley with the stranger and arrested both of them—Mays for attempting to rob the white man and Griffin for being drunk.

At the trial in the recorder's court yesterday afternoon it was shown that Mays had asked another negro to take the stranger to the outskirts of the city, saying that he would meet them there.

The recorder fined the negro $7 and costs and the white man $3 and costs.

Griffin could not say whether he had lost any money or not. He paid his fine and struck a bee line for the depot, saying that he had enough of Atlanta to last him for several years.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter, the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, night losses and weak, shrunken parts.

I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address JAS. A. HARRIS, Box 296 Delray, Mich.

HAVING PURCHASED THE interest of our lamented partner, Mr. W. J. Thomas, in the firm of

Douglas, Thomas & Davison

we, the undersigned, will continue the business, as formerly, under the firm name of

DOUGLAS & DAVISON

E. L. DOUGLAS,
B. DAVISON.

Rich Browns, Dull Greens, Sedate Grays, Medium Blues.

They are the favorite colors seen in our Suits. Irish, Scotch and French Homespuns, Cheviots, Worsteds and Cassimeres in checks, plaids, stripes and mixtures.

They fit so perfectly that the most critical can't complain. Tested in any way not a fault can be found. There's charm and grace in such Clothing. Worth more than ordinary grades—but we sell 'em at popular prices—$10, $12 and $15.

Don't overlook our splendid show of Fancy Shirts and Neckwear. Their equals do not exist. The cost is small; quality thorough and desirable.

The George Muse Clothing Co.

38 Whitehall Street.

Big Values in Ladies' Belts and Pocketbooks



LADIES' LEATHER BELTS, all colors of leather with harness buckles, leather covered buckles, tails at other stores for 50c, Special Price .....

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS, all leather lined, harness buckles, leather covered or buckles, retails at 75c and $1.00, Our Price .....



LADIES' POCKETBOOKS AND COMBINATION CARD CASES

Imitation Seal with bronze trimmings, worth $1.00, Our Special Price.....



Ladies' Pocketbooks, all Seal, with or without Sterling Silver Trimmings, other stores ask $1.50, Our Cut Price 99c

Jacobs' Pharmacy

THE BIRTHPLACE OF CUT PRICES.

BARGAINS EVERY DAY NEXT WEEK ON THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES



SIDEBOARDS, DINING TABLES, DINING CHAIRS, CHINA PRESSES, CHILDREN'S HIGH CHAIRS, BUFFETS, BOOKCASES.

BEDROOM SUITS, MATTRESSES, LACE CURTAINS, PARLOR SUITS, TETE-TETE CHAIRS, COUCHES, WINDOW SHADES, PILLOWS, WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS, PICTURES, BRIC-A-BRAC CABINETS, MIRRORS, EASY ROCKERS, SCREENS, PORTIERES, STOVES, BABY CARRIAGES, BICYCLES, MATTINGS.

LIBERAL CREDIT SYSTEM.



We offer these, as well as anything in our stock, every day at bargain prices. Our credit system is very liberal and we would be glad to extend it to you. Call on us when you need anything in our line.

RHUDY & CO., 3 AND 5 NORTH BROAD STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE

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NEW DEPOT GOES UP

College Park Is the Location of a Fine New Station.

PLANS ARE NOW COMPLETED

Short Road To Be Built from Atlanta. The Southern Military Academy Is Booming.

College park, Atlanta's attractive little suburb, is to have a new passenger depot. Architect Grant Wilkins has just completed the plans, and the building will be both artistic and beautiful.

The depot is being erected by the Atlanta and West Point railroad at a good point. It will have every modern convenience, and will be quite an addition to that city. The residents have been clamoring for a new station for some time, the officials of the road lately granted their request and the contract will be let in a short while.

The depot is to be a one-story building of stone and buff brick. There will be two waiting rooms fitted up elegantly, one for whites and the other for blacks. The ticket office will be in the center of the structure; will be 128 feet long and thirty-five feet wide, the main offices being surrounded by a long shed and wide platforms.

The walls are to be of stone and buff brick. The pillars supporting the shed will be constructed on handsome stone foundations. The walls inside are the same as outside with the exception of artistic wainscoting.

The floor will be laid in the very finest hexagon blocks. The roof will be made of metal shingles and not one particle of planering will be used, the ceilings all being beautifully decorated in wood designs.

The building will probably be finished within two months and its completion will be hailed with great joy.

City Enjoys Many Improvements.

Not only is College park to have a new depot, but there are several other important improvements on foot, which go to make this place one of the most flourishing and substantial in the state.

Her citizens, most of whom do business in Atlanta, are largely instrumental in the growth of that suburb, which has simply been phenomenal. The population has increased to a large extent within the last two years, and owing to the lately improved schedules the park makes a most desirable residence suburb.

The West Point road has agreed to double track their line from Atlanta to the park. This will give through trains at every hour in the day, and the trip can be made in a few minutes. This is an innovation for College park and was inaugurated for the accommodation of the Atlanta business men whose homes are there.

Another great improvement is the fine short road to be laid between Atlanta and the park. It will run through Fort McPherson and East Point and will be one of the finest driveways in the south.

The section of the country traversed is perhaps the most beautiful around Atlanta, and the new thoroughfare will be a paradise for all bicycle riders. The road will be as hard and level as a floor, and will offer the most delightful spin around Atlanta.

This will no doubt be the popular highway for the wheelmen as soon as it is completed. Work is now in progress and the job will be finished in a very short while. College Park is eight miles from Atlanta, and with her great improvements and facilities for quick transit to this city the place ought to soon become one of the most thriving towns in Georgia.

Some of the most prominent citizens of College Park, who have been untiring in their efforts for the upbuilding of the place, are: Messrs. W. L. Stanton, C. C. Cox, H. M. Abbett, Ben L. Willingham, W. Woods White, U. B. Wilkinson, Alfredo Barill, D. U. Sloan, I. C. McCrory, Colonel P. H. Brewster, Colonel C. Connolly and many others.

The Southern Military academy, which has lately been established at this point, is one of the foremost schools of this section, and is doing a good work in the education of the youth of the state. Mr. U. B. Wilkinson is president of the company that organized the school and Mr. Royal Daniel is secretary.

The building is commodious and beautifully situated in a tract of twenty-five acres at the end of the Boulevard leading direct from the center of the city. A large number of students are enrolled this year, and the institution is monthly growing in popularity.

VETS TO ELECT DELEGATES

IMPORTANT MEETING FOR TOMORROW EVENING.

Delegates to the Nashville Reunion Are To Be Selected—Other Matters of Interest To Come Up.

Atlanta Camp No. 159, United Veterans' Association, will meet Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the Guard's armory.

The meeting is to be of great importance to the veterans, as delegates to the Nashville reunion are to be selected and the officers recently elected are to be confirmed by the association. The officers to be confirmed are as follows:

L. P. Thomas, commander and president.
A. J. West, first lieutenant and vice president.
W. D. Ellis, second lieutenant.
W. M. Durham, third lieutenant.
Z. Colton Lynes, adjutant and secretary.
T. C. Divine, surgeon.
Arch Avary, assistant surgeon.
R. M. Clayton, treasurer.
C. L. D'Alvigny, quartermaster.
J. M. Myers, first sergeant.
H. H. Landrum, second sergeant.
W. P. Mitchell, third sergeant.
J. M. Powell, fourth sergeant.
J. H. Sheddon, ensign.
T. P. Cleveland, chaplain.

Commander L. P. Thomas especially requests that the executive committee meet at the armory at 7 o'clock, as there are several matters which will be acted upon before the meeting is called to order.

A WOMAN'S JOY.

Mrs. Thomas, of Missouri, Speaks To All Unhappy Women.

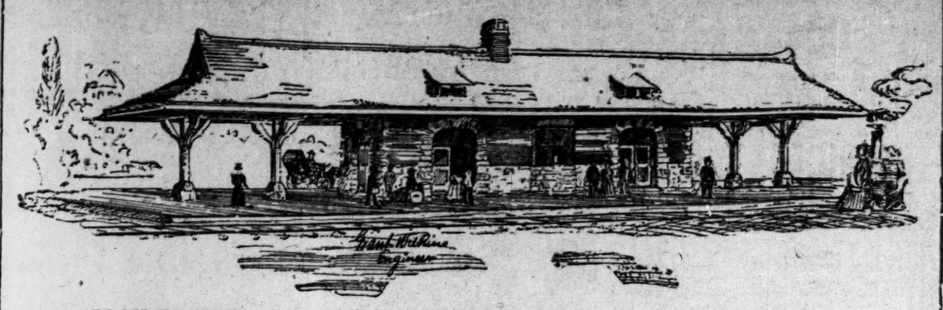
If a woman has good health and strong children she is usually happy. And well she might be. So few women have both these blessings. But to be, childless, sick, and given up to die, and then find a remedy that brings health and a strong baby, is indeed a fortune.

Mrs. E. E. Thomas, Alpha, Mo., writes in a recent letter: "I had been doctoring for years, but kept getting worse. I had given up all hope of ever getting well. My neighbors thought I was nearly dead with consumption. So my husband got me some Pe-ru-na. That was two years ago. A year ago last November I gave birth to a ten-pound baby, who is well and hearty. I am doing my own housework. I can never give Pe-ru-na too great praise. I think it the best medicine I ever heard of."

Every woman should have Pe-ru-na in the house, especially at this time of the year. Write Dr. Hartman. Answers free. The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O., is sending Dr. Hartman's latest book free for a short time.

Will Preach to Mechanics.

At Memorial church today Dr. A. R. Holderby will preach a special sermon to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics at Moore Memorial church at 11 o'clock. All members of the order and their friends are invited to attend.



PLAN OF THE A. & W. P.'s HANDSOME NEW DEPOT AT COLLEGE PARK.

IS CITY'S WATER SUPPLY IN DANGER?

Superintendent Park Woodward Fears the River Is Changing.

ENGINEERS SAY NO DANGER

The Water Board Went on Tour of Inspection Yesterday.

THEY VISITED BOTH THE WATER STATIONS

Carefully Examined Every Department Which Were Found Intact—Dinner with Mr. Hoyt.

Is the course of the Chattahoochee river at the waterworks station gradually changing so as to cut off the water supply of the city?

This was the main question the water board and several city officials had under consideration yesterday morning when they went out to both pumping stations on an inspection tour.

Superintendent Park Woodward has been uneasy along this line for some time. Just in front of the intake of the river is an island about 200 yards long. Mr. Woodward is afraid the northern end of this island is being gradually extended up the river, thereby changing the current to the other side of the river from the intake.

If Mr. Woodward's theory is correct, the water supply of the city might be seriously threatened in the course of time. The east bed of the river would probably have to be blasted so as to change the course of the water back into its original channel, or extend the pipe to the main current, either of which would be a good deal of trouble and some expense.

It seems, however, Mr. Woodward is the only member of the water board who expresses any uneasiness on this subject. City Engineer Clayton says there is not the slightest danger of the river changing its course, although the main flow seems now to be on the west side of the island. The engineer states, however, if the course of the water ever changes, it will not be until this generation is cold and stiff with the angels.

Change Would Not Be Expensive.

"Even if the water should ever change," said Mr. Clayton, "the difficulty could be easily remedied. The river bed could easily be made deeper, or the pipe extended at a comparatively small expense. I do not think there is any cause for fear along this line."

Judge Hillyer was of the same opinion. The river was carefully examined, and the majority of the commissioners seemed to entertain no fears on the question.

On a Tour of Inspection.

It was a jolly crowd of officials that left the chamber of commerce yesterday morning at 10 o'clock for the waterworks stations. The affable superintendent, Mr. Woodward, and Secretary Brown were the hosts of the occasion, and from the start until the return they exerted every effort for the entertainment of their guests.

The first stop was made at the pipe yards on Hemphill avenue. The different departments were carefully inspected and the thoroughness of the equipment was a matter of general comment.

Hemphill station was the next stop. The party was shown the massive engines, the filters and the reservoir. The interesting operation of taking the Chattahoochee's mud out of the water was illustrated, as well as the Haskell steam generators, which are now being tested, and which are guaranteed to save 10 per cent of the coal bills annually.

Colonel Bray, who owns some land in the neighborhood of the station, wished to sell the city a strip continuing Fourteenth street. The maps and ground were carefully examined, but no formal action was taken. It is probable an adverse report will be made.

The drive was then continued to the pumping station on the banks of the Chattahoochee. Every department was carefully inspected, and the plant was shown to be in the best condition. The party took a long tramp up the banks of the river and on returning enjoyed a magnificent dinner at the home of Mr. Darius Hoyt, one of the officials at the pumping station.

An elaborate menu was served, consisting of all the good things of the season. A spcial vote of thanks was extended Mr. Hoyt as an appreciation of his hospitality, which was undoubtedly the most enjoyable feature of the trip.

The opinion of the board was that Atlanta has the best waterworks system in the south. The machinery is kept in perfect order and the stations are remarkably clean and presentable, reflected much credit on those in charge. The party expressed themselves as being greatly pleased with what they saw, and returned to the city late in the afternoon after a thoroughly enjoyable day's recreation.

Among those who went were Juge Hillyer, Mr. Harrison, Colonel Irwin, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Brown, Mr. Course, representing a northern meter firm; Mr. Haas, Councilman Culberson, Colonel Bray, Mr. Travis, City Engineer Clayton and others.

Spiritualists Meet Today.

The society of Spiritual Science holds its regular Sunday meetings in the Knights of Phythias hall, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets. The Sunbeam Lyceum at 11 o'clock, children and young people invited. At 7:30 p. m. Professor S. W. Edmunds, of New Orleans, will lecture. Subject: "Spiritualism and Theology," followed by tests.

DECATUR FOLK MAKE NEW MOVE

Ordinary Ragsdale Surprises the Stone Mountain People.

SAYS ELECTION WAS ILLEGAL

Many Allegations of Illegality Are Charged by the Decatur Men.

CASE WILL BE HEARD NEXT SATURDAY

Decatur People Say That They Will Secede from DeKalb if the Courthouse Is Moved.

A new surprise was sprung in the DeKalb county courthouse matter when the case came up for a hearing before Judge Candler yesterday morning.

The Decatur people, in their answer to the petition of the Stone Mountain people, showed an entirely new hand, and so unlooked for was the move that the attorneys for the Stone Mountain contingent were compelled to ask for a postponement.

The hearing was accordingly postponed for one week.

The case was called yesterday morning in the office of Judge Candler in Temple Court. Colonel Glenn, assisted by Colonel Wimpy and Colonel Noyes, appeared for the Stone Mountain petitioners, and Colonel Milton A. Candler represented Ordinary Ragsdale, of Decatur.

A large crowd of people from both Decatur and Stone Mountain was in the room. Every one of the Decatur men showed a great interest in the case, and the Stone Mountain citizens were fully as much absorbed in the proceedings. The room was very much crowded.

The first thing done after the case was called was the filing of the answers of Ordinary Ragsdale. With the answer came the surprise, and it was a great surprise to the Stone Mountain people and their attorneys. The answer directed an entirely new turn to the proceedings. Mr. Ragsdale alleged that the election held for the purpose of determining the site of the courthouse was both illegally called and held. The answer was not at all expected by Colonel Glenn or his associates. They took the papers, and after glancing over the allegations, announced that they would ask for a continuance, as they were unprepared to answer the allegations just at that time.

Judge Candler considered the motion for a continuance and agreed to defer the hearing until next Saturday.

Judge Ragsdale's Answer.

The answer of Ordinary Ragsdale to the petition of the Stone Mountain citizens was in part as follows:

"Defendant denies allegations in paragraph five of the plaintiff's petition, and alleges that the petition presented to him was as follows: 'We, the undersigned taxpayers of DeKalb county respectfully ask through this petition that you grant an order as provided in section 508 of the code of 1893, calling an election to be held for the purpose of removing the county site from Decatur to Stone Mountain.'

"Defendant further charges that at the time the said petition was presented to him and at the time the order was passed by defendant calling for the election for the 2nd day of December, 1896, there was in existence in and for said county of DeKalb a board of commissioners for roads and revenues who had exclusive jurisdiction and control in directing and controlling all the property of the county as they might deem expedient according to law; in levying taxes according to law, and having authority to exercise all the powers that could lawfully be exercised by the inferior court then sitting for county purposes, or by the justices thereof at the time of the abolishment of said inferior court, except as to proceedings and records in cases of lunacy, or were indispensable to their jurisdiction over county matters and county finances.

"Defendant further alleges that the order passed by him calling for the election was not complied with in that the polls were not opened at various election precincts in the county, no polls having been opened at the following election precincts in said county, to-wit: Edgewood district election precinct, Shallow Ford election precinct, Mills district election precinct and Dimonds election precinct, said precincts having the following number of qualified voters, as shown by the county registrars for DeKalb county for said election held on December 2, 1896, to-wit: Edgewood district, 340; Mills district, 156; Shallow Ford district, 98, and Dimonds district, 118. It is further alleged that there were not three qualified superintendents of said election at either of the followmie election precincts because the following officers who acted as superintendents with them took the oath as superintendents before themselves instead of before some other officer, or one of said freeholders in the absence of another officer, to-wit: James R. George, justice of the peace, at Lithonia precinct; A. M. Harriston, justice of the peace, at Evins district precinct; J. W. McCurdy, notary public and ex-officio justice of the peace, at Stone Mountain precinct; H. H. Suber, justice of the peace, Redan precinct; O. A. Crumley, notary public, at McWilliams precinct; T. A. White, justice of the peace at Pantherville precinct; William P. Langford, notary public and ex-officio justice of the peace at Browning's precinct, and Justinian Evans, justice of the peace at Cross Keys precinct."

Other Reasons Urged.

Further grounds urged for illegality are that J. H. Kimberill, a justice of the peace, who acted as one of the superintendents at Clarkston precinct, took the oath before C. M. White, a freeholder, and that it does not appear that there was not some qualified officer present before whom he could have taken the said oath. Further, that three persons who acted as superintendents at Doraville election precincts were not sworn at all, and that three persons who acted as superintendents at Phillips district precinct were not sworn before entering upon their duties as such superintendents and did not certify the result of the election held at said precinct. Further, that the returns of the election at McWilliams precinct were not sent to the county site in charge of any of the superintendents of said election, but were in the hands of a boy. The last allegation is that the returns from the various precincts were not consolidated and that no returns were sent to the governor.

If all the allegations are true they show a lamentable ignorance of election laws in DeKalb county. The Stone Mountain people will acknowledge some of the allegations, but in their demurrer to the answer will present legal reasons why the precincts were not open at the places alleged and why the various other technicalities were not complied with.

Will Demur Next Saturday.

The attorneys will present a demurrer next Saturday morning, claiming that the answer and allegations of the defendants are matters with which the legislature will have to deal and which are entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the court. They will ask that the petition of the DeKalb citizens be heard on its merits and that the answer of the defendant be passed by.

Judge Candler will hear both the answer of Ordinary Ragsdale and the petition of the Stone Mountain people next Saturday and will announce his final decision on that day.

The result of the court's decision is being eagerly watched, not alone by the people of DeKalb, but by the residents of this county.

The people of Decatur are unanimous almost in the expression that if they lose in this case they will secede from DeKalb county and annex the upper part of DeKalb to Fulton. They assert most positively that they will not be residents of DeKalb if the county site is removed from Decatur. A large majority of the citizens of Decatur work in Atlanta, anyway, and would be glad if the town was made a part of Fulton. The case will go to the supreme court and if Decatur loses there then there will be some warm times in old DeKalb.

STOLE HIS WHEEL WHILE IN COURT

His Bicycle Was Stolen While He Was on Trial in Police Court.

TAKEN FROM POLICE BARRACKS

The Strange Experience of Leo Averett, a Bicycle Messenger.

HE WAS FINED FOR PLUCKING FLOWERS

When He Came Out of Court His Bicycle Was Gone—How It Was Taken Off.

A bicycle messenger, who thoughtlessly plucked flowers in Inman Park, had a queer experience yesterday afternoon. The experience, however, was not all his, for the police officers at the barracks were called upon to witness one of the boldest thefts that has been chronicled in many a day.

Yesterday morning Patrolman Bankston made a case against Leo Averett, a youth about fourteen years of age, for plucking flowers in Inman Park, and the matter was investigated by Acting Recorder Morris in the afternoon.

The boy was a bicycle messenger, and while riding his wheel through the park picked several flowers. Mr. Joel Hurt had informed the police officers that the picking of flowers had become a great nuisance and he wished it broken up. The flowers were very costly, many of them being imported from France.

With a French Bouquet.

Leo was caught with his French bouquet and arrested. He pleaded guilty and asked the recorder to be light on him, as he had not intended to violate any law.

"I had been to the park to deliver a message on my wheel," he explained to the court, "and I saw the flowers and picked a few of them, not knowing that it was against the law to do so."

On account of the boy's statement and the further fact that he was the main support of a widowed mother, the acting recorder entered a fine of only one dollar and costs.

"I do this," said Councilman Morris, who was presiding over the court, "simply as a note of warning, but it is the intention of the city authorities to protect the flowers and shrubbery in the public parks."

Leo went downstairs to pay his fine and then went out to get on his bicycle, but his wheel was not to be found.

Rode Off on a Wheel.

While the case was being heard upstairs some one had deliberately rode off on the wheel, and it was done while some twenty police officers were sitting in front of the barracks.

A number of policemen stated that they saw a boy take the bicycle but presumed that it belonged to him. The very boldness of the affair was what prevented any interference.

Patrolman Bankston, who had arrested Averett and who had also asked the court to be lenient, now became interested in the recovery of the stolen bicycle. He made a long search, but finally returned to the barracks, acknowledging that he was completely baffled.

The fact that the boy who lost the wheel was a bicycle messenger, that he was in court being tried, and that the bicycle was carried off from the door of the police barracks made the case one of the most remarkable that the police had ever had to deal with.

From last accounts Leo was still looking for his lost wheel.

Roses, Bulbs and Plants.

The firm of John C. Bucher & Co. is one of the most reliable and enterprising seed and floral establishments in the south. They have a choice assortment of outdoor-growing roses, and it is doubtful if their collection can be equaled in this part of the country.

Every plant and bush grown by this firm is guaranteed true to name. The varieties now growing on their rose farm at Juniata, near Decatur, embrace everything that is new in the rose line.

Their seed store, at 23 South Broad street, contains at all times the best assortments of field and garden seeds, all of which are tested before given to the trade. People patronizing this firm may have the assurance that they are dealing with an establishment that will look after their interests.

CREDITORS FILE BILL

Exceptions Are Made to the Ruling of Judge Lumpkin in Equitable Case.

CHARGE OF INSOLVENCY MADE

Creditors Say the Company Cannot Meet Its Obligations and the Case Goes to Supreme Court.

The attorneys of the creditors of the Equitable Loan and Security Company who filed the application for receiver, filed with Judge Lumpkin yesterday a bill of exceptions to his ruling denying the receivership.

Judge Lumpkin, it will be remembered, ruled that if the company would make a bond of $30,000 it could remain in business and no receiver would be appointed by the courts. The company made the bond and consequently no receiver was appointed.

The bill of exceptions filed yesterday was prepared by Messrs. King & Spalding, W. P. Calhoun and Messrs. Rosser & Cutter, who represent the creditors of the bank. In the bill of exceptions it is alleged that the security company is hopelessly insolvent and that there is not the slightest chance of it ever paying out.

Colonel Calhoun stated yesterday that the bank could not pay 25 cents on the dollar. He asserted that the security company owes $87,000 on shares of class A, and that there is not a cent of money with which to pay for stock of this class. He claims that the company also owes $220,000 on class B stock, and that the assets that can be used in paying this will not exceed $153,000 at a large and liberal estimate.

It is, therefore, claimed that the ruling of Judge Lumpkin was illegal in that he allowed a perfectly insolvent company to remain in business without a receiver upon the making of a $30,000 bond, which does not cover the liabilities of the concern.

The case will now go to the supreme court and be passed on by that body. The bill of exceptions is very lengthy, covering about 600 typewritten pages.

William J. Thomas.

Gone in thy youthful strength, thy morning time,
From those that thou didst love, in life's full prime.
While summer stars were gleaming in the sky,
Thy hour came to leave thy work and die.
Thy feet had toiled to reach the distant height,
Thy hand to grasp the goal that lured thy sight,
And while the guerdon smiled near on the steep,
Thy step grew faint and thou didst sink to sleep.
Oh! brother fallen in thy strength, our tears
Start at the thought of all thy blighted years.
To our dim sight, what waste! And ask we why
That one so young, and good, and brave, should die?
Yet will we hope that in some brighter place
We yet may look again upon thy face
Wreathed o'er with smiles and all immortal grown,
And life's last, darkest, deepest mystery known.

—B. H. SASNETT.

To Coal Consumers

As a special inducement during the dull months of May and June we offer our famous climax Monticello lump coal at $4.25 per ton.

This is 75c per ton lower than this coal was ever sold in Atlanta, and is an extraordinary inducement to all consumers of coal.

These quotations made subject to prompt acceptance and as we have only a limited amount at this price immediate action is necessary. If in need of other grades of coal, coke or dry stove wood, call us or come to see us. STOCKS COAL CO.
'Phone 527.

Thermometers for Manufacturing.

If you need high grade thermometers or other instruments for manufacturing purposes, be sure to call on Kellam & Moore and get their estimates before placing you order. They are agents for European and American instrument makers. 40 Marietta st., Atlanta.

Summer Tours.

The Grand Trunk Railway System, through its gateways at Chicago, Detroit and Niagara Falls, presents a most attractive list of summer tours. The Muskoka Lakes and Georgian Bay countries are unexcelled for fishing and hunting, while the Thousand Islands Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec and Atlantic sea coast tours present a variety of the most attractive scenery to be found on the continent. For particulars address R. McC. Smith, southern passenger agent, 417 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O., or W. E. Davis, general passenger and ticket agent, Montreal, P. Q. mch14-26t sun

DRANK CORN LIQUOR

Last Night Was a Record Breaker at the Police Barracks.

ROWS AND FIGHTS IN THE CITY

A Large Number of Drunks and Cases of Disorderly Conduct Reported—Police Kept Busy.

Corn whisky got in its work in Atlanta last night.

Early yesterday evening the calls for the patrol wagon began to come in at the police barracks and it was evident that there was to be an unusual record of Saturday night drunks.

The effect of the corn liquor began to show by a number of fights and several cases of ugly rows were recorded.

By 10 o'clock last night there were twenty-two cases of drunk and disorderly conduct docketed and the barrooms had not closed. Later in the night several more such cases were placed on the books.

A report came from the Boulevard that a policeman had had his throat cut, but this was proved to be a false rumor and grew out of the fact that there had been a fight near that thoroughfare and one negro had attempted to slash another negro's throat with a razor.

About 8 o'clock Patrolman Garner arrested J. W. Watkins and charged him with being drunk and disorderly. Watkins had tried to use both a razor and a knife on another negro's throat.

A few minutes later there was a fight in a Decatur street barroom and Patrolman Coker brought in Eugene Latimer, a negro, for striking two negroes and attempting to use a knife.

Call Officer Jolly went out to a Decatur street store to stop a free fight, but got there too late to make any arrests.

In nearly every case of disorderly conduct and drunkenness the persons arrested had been drinking corn liquor. By 11 o'clock the station sergeant had five bottles of corn liquor on his desk. The whisky was examined by an expert and all of it proved to be nothing more than alcohol with water and sugar in it.

One young white man was arrested who had two flasks of corn whisky in his pockets, and he had evidently drank a flask before he was locked up.

For nearly two hours the station sergeant was kept busy docketing cases and the turnkey busy seaching and locking up prisoners.

The peculiar kind of corn liquor which the prisoners had been drinking seemed to have run them crazy, and they were all ready for fights on the least provocation.

Last night was certainly a record breaker, and it is surprising that there were not some serious results. The recorder will have his hands full trying cases for drunkenness tomorrow.

CALHOUN AND HIS COLLECTORS.

The Well Known Lawyer After Two Former Employees.

A. P. Harris and S. J. McGhee are two muchly-wanted men, just at this particular time, it appears.

Up to a short time ago the two men were employed by Colonel W. P. Calhoun as collector. They have worked for Mr. Calhoun in that capacity for some time, and the lawyer was very appreciative of their services. He placed every trust in both of his employees.

Colonel Calhoun charges that both Harris and McGhee have been systematically robbing him through their positions as collectors. He says that the two men have together robbed him of nearly $200 and that as soon as he found out that they were stealing from him they skipped the town and have not been seen here since. He claims that McGhee got about $150 of the money and Harris took a smaller amount.

Colonel Calhoun says that the men have been collecting money for him and that they have to his knowledge made no return of money collected to the amount named. He does not know how much over that has been taken by the men.

Colonel Calhoun telegraphed to Columbus, Ga., yesterday to the chief of police to arrest Harris, who is thought to be in the Border City. McGhee is thought to be in in Nashville and Mr. Calhoun is taking desperate measures to have him apprehended. He hopes to bring both men back to Atlanta and have them tried for embezzlement.

Teaching Optics By Mail.

Kellam & Moore are successfully qualifying students as "opthalmic opticians" through their "correspondence course" in optics. Some of these students live hundreds of miles from Atlanta, yet have graduated with honor through home study, and are now successful practitioners. For terms address Kellam & Moore, 40 Marietta st., Atlanta.

Beecham's Pills cure sick headache.

Inherited Blood Taint.

Here is a case of inherited blood taint which resulted in what threatened to be a complete wreck of an innocent young life. The most serious feature of being afflicted with a blood disease is the fact that innocent posterity must suffer. The man or woman with the slightest taint in the blood forces the undesirable legacy of impurity upon their children whose veins flow with the impure inheritance which handicaps them in the race of life.

No child who has a trace of bad blood can be healthy or strong, and those predisposed to Scrofula are liable to a great deal of sickness, because their constitutions are weak and cannot withstand the many dangers which beset the path of childhood. Medical statistics show that a majority of lung troubles result directly from Scrofula, so that a child afflicted with this disease is likely to fall a victim to dreaded consumption.

Mr. W. A. Clayton, of Addie, N. C., believes S.S.S. is the only blood remedy which can have any effect whatever upon obstinate cases. He says:

"My three-year-old boy had the worst case of Scrofula I ever heard of. He



MR. W. A. CLAYTON.

was given many blood remedies without relief, and treated by the best doctors. He seemed to get worse all the while, however, and the disease finally resulted in curvature of the spine, making him utterly helpless.

"The bad sores on his neck increased in size, and were a source of constant pain. He was in this pitiful condition for two years, when some one recommended S.S.S., stating that it had cured some of the worst cases of blood diseases. As soon as his system was under the effect of the medicine, the sores began to get better, and in eight days were completely healed. Before long he could walk on crutches, and was improving every day. In three months he threw aside his crutches, for he had no further use for them; the dreadful disease had been eliminated entirely from his system, and he was restored to perfect health. The cure was a permanent one, as no sign of the disease has returned for ten years."

S.S.S. is a real blood remedy, and promptly reaches all deep-seated and obstinate blood diseases, it matters not what other treatment has failed. It is the only remedy which acts on the correct principle of forcing the disease from the system and getting rid of it permanently.

S. S. S. is a sure cure for Scrofula, Cancer, Catarrh, Eczema, Rheumatism, Tetter, and all other blood diseases. It is

Purely Vegetable

and is the only remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury or other harmful mineral.

Books on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

TOO MANY SHOES.

We are overstocked in certain lines and must reduce the quantity. Latest shapes and designs in both colored and black Shoes for Men, Women and Children will be sold at sacrifice prices until stock is much lower than at present. Bloodworth Co., 14 Whitehall st.

GEORGIA FEMALE SEMINARY

AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.



GAINESVILLE, GA.

The magnificent new building will be formally opened on Friday, May 21st, with interesting and appropriate exercises. Hon. Henry Richardson, of Atlanta, will deliver the main address. Judge J. B. Gaston, mayor, will speak for the city of Gainesville. Commissioner Glenn, ex-Governor McDaniel, ex-Governor Northen, Professor H. C. White, Governor Atkinson, Secretary Candler and other gentlemen of prominence have been invited to be present.

THE MUSIC HALL

Is the finest in all the south. The Grand, of Atlanta, is the only room in the state which is more beautiful than the seminary auditorium. The fresco work is about completed; the chairs are all in; the magnificent pipe organ is being put in place. High & Co., of Atlanta, are putting in the drapery. Come and enjoy it all with us.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

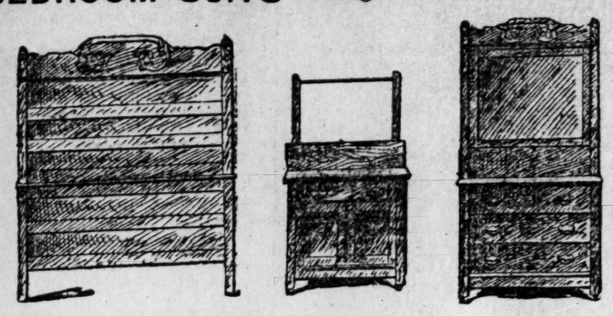
Georgia Female Seminary and Conservatory of Music:
Sunday, May 20th—Sermon, Dr. Warren A. Candler.
Monday, May 21st, 10 a. m.—Junior exercises.
Monday, 4 p. m.—Class exercises.
Monday, 8 p. m.—Entertainment by department of elocution.
Tuesday, 10 a. m.—Address, Hon. P. G. duBignon, Savannah, Ga.
Tuesday, 4 p. m.—Art levee.
Tuesday, 8 p. m.—Grand concert.
Wednesday, 10 a. m.—Graduating exercises.

DISSOLUTION SALE
BIG WORK OF BARGAINS
RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY.

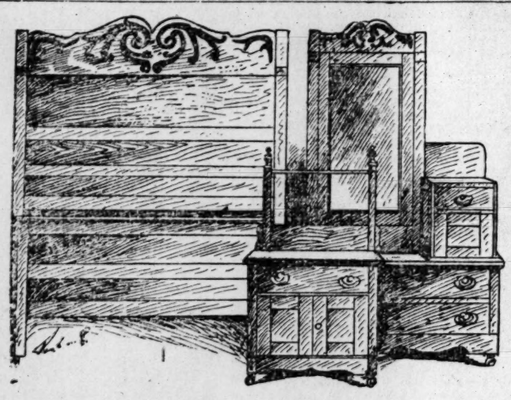
RHODES SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPANY ATLANTA

DISSOLUTION SALE.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, MANTELS—A Week of Rare Bargains in Household Necessities.
RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY.

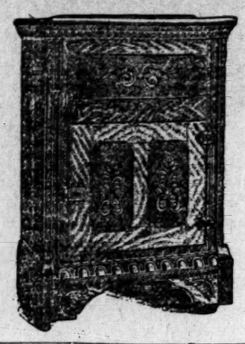
BEDROOM SUITS



3-piece Solid Oak Suit, Bed, Dresser and Washstand, large beveled glass $13.50



Cheval Oak Suits of 3 pieces, large, well finished, 18x40 Bevel Mirror and Dresser, $15.00. Can't be equaled under $20.00.



REFRIGERATORS

Excelsior and Centennial Makes.

$10.00 Oak Refrigerators now...$7.50
$12.00 Oak Refrigerators now...$8.75
$15.00 Oak Refrigerators now..$10.50
$20.00 Oak Refrigerators new..$15 00

Charcoal lined, mineral wool fillings. Will save you money in your Ice bills, if you buy these Refrigerators.



This Heywood Cab, Silk Plush, Satin Parasol, Steel Wheels, $7.50 Greatest Bargain on Earth. Heywood's are Best!



Fine Heywood Cab, Silk Plush, Tapestry or Fancy Silks, Satin Parasol, Rubber Tire Wheels, $9.50. Heywood's are the Best.

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY
6 and 8 Peachtree Street.

CORDUROY COUCH



Fancy assortment of colors, including steel blue, pea green, pomegranite, etc., only.....$7.50



This Heywood Carriage $5.50

HEYWOOD'S ARE THE BEST.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Roll Top Desks, were $15 .....$12.00
Roll Top Desks, were $16.50..$13.50
Roll Top Desks, were $20 .....$15.00
Roll Top Desks, were $22.50..$16.50

A cut of about 50 per cent. Office Chairs, Bookkeepers' Stools, etc., reduced in price to close our business.

MANTELS.

No one is in it with us in Mantels. We have about two hundred and fifty Mantels left. Parties building will save money by consulting us about their Mantels. Can sell you an Oak Mantel cheaper than you can buy pine.

Solid Oak Cabinet Mantel, with tile hearth and fancy club house grate and frame; can't be equaled under $18.50, for....$12.50

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY, 6 Peachtree.

ANNOUNCEMENT

For awhile there was a doubt as to our intention to actually quit business, but our convincing statements and our convincing Bargains have confidence in the minds of and each day finds our store with customers vieing with other for the choice of bargains.

This week will be full of prises. We have some rare hold Goods to catch the eye, rarer prices to satisfy the

OUT-OF-TOWN ORDERS PROMPTLY FILL

Rhodes, Snook & Haver

6 and 8 Peachtr

MEMORIAL STAR CEREMONIES

STAR GOES WHERE JEFFERSON DAVIS STOOD.

Elaborate Programme Has Been Arranged—Other Montgomery News of Interest.

Montgomery, Ala., May 15.—(Special.)—The laying of the memorial star in the spot on the capitol veranda upon which Jefferson Davis stood when inaugurated as president of the Southern Confederacy will be accompanied by imposing ceremonies.

General John W. A. Sanford will preside over the occasion and will deliver the address of the day. After General Sanford's speech Miss Mattie Henry Tompkins, the accomplished daughter of Colonel Henry C. Tompkins, will present the star to the governor, who is the custodian of the capitol, and who will receive it with a handsome speech.

Hon. Tennant Lomax will be Miss Tompkins's escort on the occasion.

The insurance appraisers completed their adjustment of the recent fire loss to the Exchange hotel property yesterday, placing the damage to the building at $7,500.

Manager West's loss on furniture has not yet been adjusted, but will be, it is said, in a few days. The repairing of the building will be done at once, and within a few weeks it will be in good condition again.

Evidences of the successful operation of the new tax assessment law are already apparent and the books of the assessors have not yet been closed. Here in Montgomery, where the taxes are perhaps more diligently assessed than in any other county in the state, the increase in the assessment has been $1,000,000.

About half of this came from escaped assessments of the property of two estates. One of them was the Jesse Hooker estate, which consisted of bonds, loans, etc., to the amount of some $150,000. It is believed that the increase in the assessments in Mobile, Jefferson and several of the other counties will be enormous.

The following gentlemen have been elected councilors of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama: Drs. D. W. Goodman, of Mobile; J. A. McEachern, of Brundidge; A. B. Curtis, of Lower Peachtree; J. R. Harmer, of Opelika; H. L. Brannon, of Eufaula; John Dixon, of Fayette; E. S. Jones, of Gadsden; M. L. Johnson, of Cullman; B. L. Wyman, of Birmingham, and W. A. Graham, of Fayette.

Troop A, Montgomery cavalry, last night elected the following officers: W. C. Campbell, captain; L. L. Lasseter, first lieutenant; C. P. Anderson, second lieutenant; J. H. Crossland, junior second lieutenant. The new officers are all active and earnest members of the company and their promotion is well deserved.

The governor has appointed Hon. John H. Sheffey, of Huntsville, as special judge to hold the Madison circuit court during the illness of Judge Speake. This is the third special session Mr. Sheffey has held, and his friends are supposed to have him in training for the judgeship upon the retirement of the present judge.

Crenshaw county is to build a handsome new courthouse at Luverne. The contract for the building was let yesterday to Messrs. Hugger & Co., of Brewton, and work on the building be commenced on Monday.

The building will be of brick and will be fireproof. It will be complete and ready for the use of the county within six months.

BODY OF WOODS IS EXHUMED.

Attorneys Will Try To Show That the Woman Didn't Shoot Him.

Selma, Ala., May 15.—(Special.)—The body of John Woods, who was murdered near this city two weeks ago, was exhumed today and the pistol ball extracted. It was found that the ball entered the forehead and ranged backward and upward.

The attorneys for Bettie Harris, now under bond, had the investigation made and propose to show that the ball came from Howard Zimmerman's pistol and that it could not have been fired by the woman in the position they testify she occupied with relation to Woods when the fatal shot was fired.

Zimmerman is prominently connected and great interest centers in the case.

GEORGE BRADFORD RELEASED.

Innocence of Bibb County Negro Satisfactorily Established.

Selma, Ala., May 15.—(Special.)—George Bradford, the young negro arrested in Bibb county last week, charged with attempted assault and who narrowly escaped lynching, has been released, his innocence having been established.

It was shown that his confession was made with a rope around his neck and under fear of death.

The boy's father was lynched last month for assault. However, his guilt was proved beyond doubt.

TOOK STRYCHNINE, NOW BETTER

Horton Insists That He Swallowed It Under a Misapprehension.

Montgomery, Ala., May 15.—(Special.)—John W. Horton, the lumberman who swallowed ten grains of strychnine yesterday at noon, has, under the skillful treatment of physicians, continued to improve until he is tonight out of danger.

He insists that the drug was taken under a misapprehension, although he purchased it only half an hour before taking it and the package containing it was labeled poison.

HORSE DEALER DIES SUDDENLY.

F. J. Dehoney Stricken with Paralysis in Horse Lot.

Montgomery, Ala., May 15.—(Special.)—F. J. Dehoney, a well-known local horse trader, died suddenly in his horse lot today. He was overlooking his stock when he was stricken by paralysis and died instantly.

He was sixty-seven years old and has dealt in horses in southern Georgia and southern Alabama for twenty years.

He leaves a wife and family of grown children.

Effie Crooker, a pretty girl of twenty-three, has captured a star route contract at Port Washington, N. Y.

PYTHIAN DAY AT NASHVILLE

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER MADE A GRAND DISPLAY.

Uniform Rank Re-Enforced by Military Companies Formed an Attractive Parade.

Nashville, Tenn., May 15.—Pythian day at the Tennessee Centennial exposition was observed today with interesting exercises by the Knights of Pythias. The weather was pleasant, and the parade by the grand lodge and subordinate lodges of the city, visiting members of the order and local military companies was witnessed by many thousands of people.

The procession, which was headed by an attachment of police, marched through the leading thoroughfares, and was composed of the grand lodge, the eight local lodges, each lodge being represented by four young ladies attired in white and wearing the colors of the order and occupying open carriages; four divisions of the uniform rank, two being from Knoxville and Chattanooga; companies A and E and battery A of the National Guard, state of Tennessee, and several bands of music.

In the auditorium at the exposition the programme for the day was carried out, Dr. R. L. C. White, supreme keeper of records and seal, acting as master of ceremonies.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. B. Erwin, D.D., of Clarksville, and Governor Taylor delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Grand Chancellor W. B. Smithson, of Pulaski. General Alex Allison, of Knoxville, delivered the principal address of the day.

At the close of the exercises in the auditorium the knights visited and inspected the Pythian headquarters, a handsome building near Lake Watauga.

This was also Children's day at the exposition. The programme included day fireworks, wire walking, a gondola race on Lake Watauga and concerts. Tonight a display of fireworks was given. The attendance is large.

A DISTINGUISHED BAPTIST PREACHER.

Relieved of Rheumatism—His Daughter Cured of Sore Eyes.

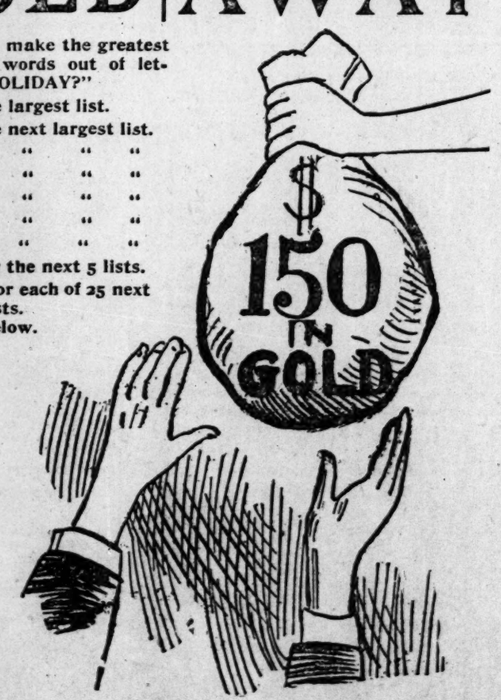
I had been troubled for years with rheumatism. I took two bottles of your most excellent medicine, Africana, which has about relieved me entirely, and I feel like a different man. My little daughter, eight years old, was greatly afflicted with sore eyes all her life, and less than one bottle of Africana has affected apparently a permanent cure. It affords me great pleasure to recommend your most excellent medicine, the "Africana," as a great relief to suffering humanity.

REV. F. M. JORDAN,
Brevard, Transylvania County, N. C.

THIS CONTEST CLOSES JUNE 1st.

$150 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY

Who can make the greatest number of words out of letters in "HOLIDAY?"
$50 for the largest list.
$25 for the next largest list.
$10 " " " " "
$10 " " " " "
$10 " " " " "
$10 " " " " "
$10 " " " " "
$5 each for the next 5 lists.
$4 Kodak for each of 25 next largest lists.
See rules below.



Who can form the greatest number of words from the letters in "HOLIDAY?" You can make ten or more words, we feel sure, and if you do you will be well repaid. Do not use any letter more times than it appears in "HOLIDAY." Use no language except English. Words spelled alike but with different meaning can be used but once. Use any standard Original. Nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, prefixes, suffixes and adjectives—anything that is legitimate will be allowed. Work it out in this manner: Holy, hay, day, had, etc. Use these words in your list. The publishers of THE SUNNY SOUTH will pay $50 in gold to the person who makes the largest list of words from the letters in the word Holiday; $25 for the second largest list; $10 EACH for the next five largest lists, and $5 EACH for the next five largest lists. For the next twenty-five largest lists EACH will receive a Kodak, the regular price of which is $4.00 each. The above rewards are given free and without consideration for the purpose of attracting attention to the South's greatest illustrated family and literary weekly, which has 12 large pages, 72 columns each issue, all original matter, with the very best long and short stories, in addition to its numerous departments, such as "Woman's Page," "Children's Page," "Blue and Gray Page," and a page devoted to "Southern Industries," etc. To enter this contest it is necessary for you to send 50 cents for a three months' subscription with your list of words, and every person sending 50 cents and a list of ten words or more, is guaranteed an extra present by return mail (in addition to THE SUNNY SOUTH) of a 100 page book, "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush," by the famous Ian Maclaren. This book has attracted more attention in the United States than any book of recent years. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case or money refunded. Lists should be sent in at once. This contest will close June 1st. The names and addresses of successful contestants will be printed in the June 5th issue of THE SUNNY SOUTH. Remember, every contestant gets a prize. Note: If you do not want "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush" we will send you "The Story of An African Farm," "The Other Man's Wife," or "The Master of Ballantrae." In writing mention the book you want us to send you.

Address The Sunny South, Box 65, Atlanta, Ga.

INSTRUCTION.

A HOME for American girls abroad; a refined widow lady who has established in Kuttgart, Germany, a first-class boarding school, or home for young ladies and girls, not under ten years of age, can accommodate a few more; best of references given, American and German. For particulars address Mrs. Louise Charlton, 63 Neckar street, Kuttgart, Germany.

ANYONE CAN LEARN to make crayon portraits by my new patent method at their home. I pay $5 to $15 per week to my students. Write for particulars and references. J. E. Taylor, 1621 Wabash avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

A SCHOOL of telegraphy in Southern Shorthand and Business university. Call or write Southern Shorthand and Business university.

MADAME Magdalena Pardo de Castroverde, piano, vocal training and musical culture, studio Lowndes building, room 604. my16 3t sun tues thur

EMBROIDERY class opens this week; 8 lessons, $2. Washington Seminary, 46 Walton st.

STENOGRAPHY—New method, can learn in sixty days; full course $10, by calling tomorrow at Washington seminary, 46 Walton st.

GASOLINE.

FIVE GALLONS of gasoline for 60 cents, delivered free in any part of city. Telephone 1568, or drop a postal; prompt attention. H. D. Harris, 95 N. Boulevard.

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—From private party $4,000 on South Pryor street property valued at $8,000; must have quick. P. O. Box 615.

WANTED—On strong individual paper $500, 8 per cent for one year. Answer in true name. Brokers need not answer. H, this office.

WANTED for 5 years $300 on first-class real estate at 7 per cent. 35½ Whitehall street.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Headquarters Atlanta Company No. 2, U. R. K. of P.—You are hereby notified to assemble at the hall, No. 11½ Marietta street, at 6 p. m., sharp, Monday, to go to Savannah. By order,

HOWARD ANDERSON,
Sir Knight Captain.
H. E. DIBBLE, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Windsor Park Company will be held Thursday, May 20th, at 3 p. m., at office of H. L. Wilson, 18 N. Pryor street.

PETER G. GRANT,
Secretary.
may13-8t

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BOUZIQUE.—The friends and relatives of Leon Bouzique and family are invited to attend the funeral of his infant son, Leon Victor Bouzique, from his residence, 41 Pulliam street, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., Sunday, May 16th. Interment at Westview.

WALTHOUR—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Kirby, Mrs. C. C. Morrel and Mrs. E. A. Curtis are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Geo. W. Walthour this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock from the residence of Mr. Kirby, 182 Ivy street. Interment at Westview. Savannah papers please copy.

TOO MANY SHOES.

We are overstocked in certain lines and must reduce the quantity. Latest shapes and designs in both colored and black Shoes for Men, Women and Children will be sold at sacrifice prices until stock is much lower than at present. Bloodworth Co., 14 Whitehall st.

PERSONAL.

J. S. COOLEY has sold his interest in commission business to V. L. Cooley, 63 S. Broad.

THIS WEEK amalgam fillings 25c up; gold $1 up; sets of teeth $2 up; gold crowns $3 up. Teeth extracted without charge. Union Dentists, over Rich Bros., 56 Whitehall St.

NOTICE—Quong Wing, whose laundry was destroyed by the falling of the Atlanta Paper Company's building, at No. 69 South Pryor st., has removed to No. 69 Decatur st. He desires his patrons to call and identify their goods at once.

SAY BUD, don't wear that old slick suit of clothes when you can send it to the Excelsior Steam Laundry and have it cleaned to look like new. 'Phone 41. 53 Decatur st. W. E. Hanye, manager.

STEAMSHIP tickets by all of the lines to all parts of the world; foreign exchange; foreign money. George S. May, 12 Alabama street.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING—That if you will hold up a Guinea pig by the tail that both eyes will fall out. That there is near Cartersville an Indian grave which has been there over 100 years; if you will walk around the grave three times and say: "Indian, Indian, what did you die for?" the Indian will say: "Nothing at all." That we are the only up-to-date Bicycle Messenger Service in the city, where you can get reliable boys to go anywhere at any time. Southern Messenger Service, 11 N. Broad street. 'Phone 12.

MARRY—Send 10 cents for matrimonial paper published monthly; wealthy patrons; personal introductions. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, 15 E. Washington street, Chicago.

ALL TRUE THINKERS and those interested in religious liberty are requested to attend a meeting at Federation of Trades hall, at 62½ Peachtree, at 10:30 this morning for the purpose of organization.

B. F. STOCKTON, practical sanitary plumbing, steam and gas fitting. Elevators repaired. Telephone 161. Agent for the Cleveland Faucet Co. All repair work in our line promptly attended to. 16½ East Alabama street (down stairs), Atlanta, Ga.

STENOGRAPHER seeks some practice afternoons or evenings. Address J., this office.

WANTED—By a lady, an infant to nurse and care for, on reasonable terms. Address Mrs. L. G. M., Faith, Ga., opposite Inman Park.

YOU ARE INVITED to visit our greenhouse and see our strong, healthy, splendid new varieties of geraniums. All our visitors say we have the largest flowered, most elegantly colored geraniums ever seen in Atlanta. A lady said it was worth a dollar to see our superb and snowy collection of geraniums and cannas. The marvelous new canna "Italia," frequently called "the $1,000 canna," in bloom. Grant Park Floral Company, 19 Pavilion avenue, near corner of Georgia avenue and Grant street.

EUROPEAN vacation tours for 1897, special Arion Singing Society of Brooklyn July 1st, special ministers' tour July 22d, "Land of the Midnight Sun" June 17th and many others. Apply to George S. May, 12 Alabama street, Cook's southern agent.

$1,100, PAYABLE $15 month, buys cottage, lot 100x400; grapes, peaches, etc. Desk and space for rent, $5 month. Chas. A. Cheatham, 213 Norcross building.

MARRY—Write to handsome ladies or honorable men; many worth $500 to $50,000; large private list 10 cents. Box 1600, Denver, Col.

NOTEHEADS, BILL HEADS, statements, cards, envelopes and circulars printed, 75c for 500, at Star office, 20 Peters St.

SPEECHES WRITTEN—Speeches and compositions for commencement and other occasions, upon any desired subject, written by a gentleman of experience and who has access to a large library. Address Confidential, care Constitution.

CHANGE OF PARTNERSHIP—I have sold to Mr. John S. Broomhead my interest in the real estate, renting and fire insurance business of J. Henly Smith & Tomlinson, at No. 12 West Alabama street. The business will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Walter Tomlinson and Mr. John S. Broomhead, under firm name of Tomlinson & Broomhead. They are well-known, competent and reliable business men, of experience, worthy and deserving, and I respectfully ask for them a large patronage from the people of Atlanta. J. Henly Smith. P. S.—I will remain at the office to settle the business of J. Henly Smith & Tomlinson, and assist the new firm for a while, J. H. S.

SAY, BUD, we can clean that old suit to look like new; give us a trial; $1.50 per suit. Excelsior Steam Laundry, 53 Decatur st. 'Phone 41.

PILES AND FISTULA treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. april 25 tf sun

BED WETTING cured. Box free. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. may 16-sun

DISEASES OF MEN treated; cures guaranteed; free pamphlet. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. april 11 8-t sun

LADIES, your bust enlarged six inches; failure impossible; results guaranteed; 1,000 testimonials; book and full particulars sealed for 4c. Aurum Medicine Company, department V, 55 State street, Chicago. aug30—52t—sun

REMOVAL—Moved to 405-406 Kiser building; will be glad to exhibit the best typewriters on earth, the Densmore and Calligraph. George M. Folger & Bros. may11 7t

DR. HUNTLEY,
Dentist,
209 Peachtree Street.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 16 N. Pryor st. Kimball house, buys, sells and rents Remingtons, Williams, Yosts, etc. Guaranteed. Easy payments. Repairing. my2 15t

WANTED—Real Estate.

I HAVE CASH customer for renting property; also for good 6 or 7-room dwelling not too far out. If you want to sell, call on W. J. Mallard, Jr., Phone 1209. 207 Equitable building.

WANTED—Five or ten acres in or near College Park; improved or unimproved; must be reasonable. Home, care Constitution.

WANTED—For colonization purposes, a good tract of land from 5,000 to 10,000 acres, must be near railroad, in healthy section and title perfect. Mark T. Leonard, 23 Auburn avenue.

WANTED—To buy a four, five or six-room house north side; part or all cash; must be cheap. Answer S. P. H., care Constitution.

TWO beautiful lots in College park, excellent location, desirable neighborhood; close to both colleges; cheap for cash. Royal Daniel, Constitution office.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Household furniture 50c on the dollar and house for rent 12 rooms, 64 East Harris.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

BICYCLE—Dark bay mare five years old, colt eight weeks old. 7½ N. Broad, room No. 12.

WILL sell or exchange for best offer of anything, ladies' 1896 $75 bicycle in good order. A. B. C., care Constitution.

WANTED—Room Mate.

WANTED—Roommate by moral young man, living at home. Delightful summer room. Two blocks of Peachtree and Ivy streets. References exchanged. A. B. C., Constitution.

OPIUM HABIT.

OPIUM, morphine habit, cure guaranteed; painless; $15, $5 cash, balance when cured. American Medical Dispensary, Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Roughton, manager. apr25-12-sun

"YE OLDE BOOKE SHOPPE,"
No. 23 Marietta Street.

IMPORTERS and dealers in new and second hand law, medical, scientific, theological, standard choice and rare books; school and college textbooks.

Gavan Book Co, 41 Peachtree Street.

SPECIAL bargains next week: Standard Dictionary, $8; Encyclopaedia Britannica, $30; Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, $1.50; sets of Shakespeare, Bulwer, Thackary, Dickens, Dumas, Balzac, Cooper and Irving at one-half publishers' prices. Our motto on paper books: "The very best one-half price. School books bought, any kind, any quality; if you have any, ship them to us. Gavan Book Co., 41 Peachtree street.

The Georgia Buggy Company
Sell vehicles of every variety
For all classes of society.
Nos. 39-41 South Broad, 34-36 South Forsyth Streets.

HERE ARE A few of our popular styles of vehicles for 1897, entirely new: Stivers' driving wagon with rubber tires, neat and nobby; Boulevard stanhope, surrey trap, jump seat, canopy and extension top surries; prices commensurate with values given. The Georgia Buggy Co.

MAYBE YOUR SONS and daughters would run away to get married if you would get them a nice pleasant vehicle. Now is the time to get choice of styles. The Georgia Buggy Co.

LADIES' COLUMN.

PARLOR MILLINERY—Hats made to order and reshaped; rough straws dyed any color; feather boas and tips cleaned, curled and dyed. Mrs. C. H. Smith, 98 Spring.

HAIR GOODS—When you want nice switches, bangs, wigs, etc., the most reliable place is at Mazade's, the French hair dresser, 16½ Whitehall street; hair dress, shampoo, massage, manicure and pedicure executed most satisfactorily. Mr. Mazade is not only known as an artist in this line but also as the most competent professor; his help are polite, attentive and well accomplished hair dressers.

SUPERFLUOUS Hair, moles, warts, etc., scientifically and permanently eradicated with electric needle. Mildred G. Smith, fifth floor Lowndes building, near the Grand. apr25-6t-sun

WANTED—Ladies to know that it pays to have dresses and every other article of wear cleaned and dyed at Southern Dye Works, 22 and 24 Walton street. Feathers cleaned, curled and dyed. 6-6m sun

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

ONWARD WE MARCH—Join our procession this week and have your teeth filled or crowned at prices never offered before by specialists. Atlanta Dental Parlors, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets.

1,000 NICE WHITE CARDS printed for $1 at Southern Star office, 20 Peters street, Atlanta, Ga.

SAVE YOUR MONEY and your clothes by having them cleaned and pressed at $1.50 per suit at the Excelsior Steam Laundry, 53 Decatur st. 'Phone 41. W. E. Hanye, manager.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BEST CHANCE that could be offered to a man with $1,000 cash; stock, fixtures and complete outfit of a well-established and perfectly running business, wholesale and retail, with sole control of Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Net profit per month $300. Address Business, Constitution office.

STORAGE.
SECURITY WAREHOUSE
Foundry St. and W. & A. R. R.
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR FURNI

$2750 Spot Cash

The above figures will buy a substantially built 6-room house, Formwalt. This is a temptation, had numerous applications for it. It will easily yield $300 per year. If want to buy don't raise the cash. The house is strictly modern, conveniently arranged, with all conveniences, such as mirrored mantle hearths, ash pits, electric bells, improved plumbing, large lot.

I am ready to show the house and of selling. Come at once and bring money, for cash talks.

C. H. GILBERT,
9 East Hunter.

FOR RENT.

Those desiring to rent houses, offices, sleeping rooms, coal or wood, or, in fact, anything to be rented, having their names and addresses the same in to us, we will mail them until they get what they want. Our weekly papers we are not confining description. Our new list is Respectfully, John J. Woodside, ing agent, No. 50 North Broad Atlanta, Ga.

For Rent by D. P. Morris
N. Broad Street, Corner

16-r. h., Washington, June 1st
10-r. h., Logan street
9-r. h., Spruce street, Inman
9-r. h., Alexander street
9-r. h., East Ellis street
9-r. h., South Pryor
9-r. h., North avenue, near
8-r. h., Woodward terrace
8-r. h., Yonge street
8-r. h., Auburn avenue
8-r. h., Luckie, nice
8-r. h., West Mitchell, close
7-r. h., Whitehall street
7-r. h., Mangum street
7-r. h., Irwin street
7-r. h., Angier avenue
6-r. h., West Mitchell street
6-r. h., West Kimball
6-r. h., Stonewall street
5-r. h., Bass street

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting
50 North Broad Street, Corner
Office open from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.

9-r. h., 47 Thomas and 2 acres
8-r. h., 482 Courtland
5-r. h., 334 East Hunter
9-r. h., 25 Auburn
8-r. h., 47 Peters
5-r. h., Decatur road, Inman
5-r. h., 29 Kelly
5-r. h., 122 Grant
7-r. h., 43 East Cain
7-r. h., 143 Pulliam
8-r. h., 4 Kimball
7-r. h., 37 East Harris
6-r. h., 23 Garnett..
18-r. h., 15 Houston..
11-r. h., 28 Auburn
6-r. h., 108 Capitol avenue
9-r. h., Spruce, Inman Park
6-r. h., 53 Gilmer..
9-r. h., 125 Auburn..
6-r. h., 42 Luckie..

For Rent by D. Morrison.

I HAVE over 50 choice houses from 10 rooms each, for rent this week, and see my list before you rent a D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter street, renting and loan agent.

For Rent by Tomlinson & Broom successors to J. Henly Smith & linson, No. 12 West Alaba Telephone No. 225.

5-ROOM, new, modern cottage, just city limits, near West End.
8-room house, gas, water and bath, End.
Pretty 6-room, new cottage, just city; large, shady lot; stable, $ 8-room house, large lot, shade, We New 8-room, 7-room and 5-room very nice, near Georgia avenue.
Splendid 9-room mansion, near
10-room brick residence, near
4-room cottage, nice, near capitol.
9-room house, corner, near First Episcopal church.
7-room house, Ivy street; shady lot.
7-room and 3-room cottage, Davis
Large corner brick store, Decatur
Large double brick store, Decatur

For Rent by J. Covington, No.
Forsyth St. 'Phone 1618.

10-R. H., Whitehall street
9-r. h., 32 Cooper st.; must be
9-r. h., West Mitchell street
8-r. h., S. Forsyth street; newly
call.
8-r. h., W. Mitchell street; see me
7-r. h., W. Cain street
7-r. h., Smith street, June 1st
6-r. h., 26 Elliott street
6-r. h., Luckie street
5-r. h., McDaniel street
5-r. h., Bass st.; new; call for
5-r. h., Smith street
4-r. h., Formwalt street
4-r. h., Williams street
One store, Nelson street
Large store, 192-196 Peters street;
and see me for price.
One store, Marietta street

LOST.

LOST—Bunch of keys. Return to
dress room 34, Inman building.

LOST—You will lose money if you
pants before seeing the
are offering for $3.95
ure. Davis Tailoring Co., 14

WANTED—Salesmen.

SALESMEN, local and traveling in Atlanta and adjacent territory to carry popular line toilet soaps on liberal commission as side line. Sawyer Soap Co., limited, manufacturers, Pittsburg, Pa.

$30 TO $40 WEEKLY salary paid cigar salesmen; experience unnecessary; permanent position. W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo. may16-tues thur sun

WANTED—A few first-class salesmen to sell staple line to retail merchants on liberal terms. The Eastern Manufacturing Company, Manhattan building, Chicago.

SALESMEN to sell Baking Powder in Glass Rolling Pins to grocery trade; no competition, experience unnecessary; $80 month and expenses or 25 per cent commission. Chicago Baking Powder Co., 1205 Lexington street, Chicago.

WANTED—A first-class saleman capable of earning $3,000 a year. State particulars of age, experience, success, etc. Address S. W. Box, 894, Philadelphia, P. O.

WANTED—Salesmen; $75 weekly made selling Polar Refrigerating machines; cheapest and best; cools refrigerators 80 per cent cheaper than ice; preserves and renders contents absolutely unperisable; indispensable to hotels, butchers, grocers, saloons and all users of refrigerators; exclusive territory given responsible men. Polar Refrigerating Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell to dealers on time; $100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary. Write for particulars. Acme Cigar Company, Chicago.

SALESMEN everywhere to introduce entirely new premium plan to retail merchants; quick seller; liberal commission. 319 Locust, St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN—Local and traveling, to handle a necessity for all lines of retail trade; $5 per day and expenses. Light samples. Address Hol., 3943 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa. may9-2t-sun

SALESMAN—School supplies; country work; $100 salary monthly, with liberal additional commissions. R. O. Evans & Co., Chicago. may 2 4-t sun

SALESMAN—$5 a day; no canvassing; no deliveries; no collections. Samples free. Side line or exclusive. Mfrs., 3941 Market street, Philadelphia. apr25-4t sun

SALESMEN for cigars; $125 monthly and expenses; old established house; experience unnecessary. C. C. Bishop Co., St. Louis. apr30 12t sun wed fri

HELP WANTED—Male.

NO KIMBALL HOUSE loafers, but men of energy wanted who wants work for the cash. Apply Monday from 9 to 6 at 55 Lake avenue.

WANTED—Young man to collect, 16 or 18 years; must work for small wages to begin with. "Installment," Constitution.

WANTED—An experienced sewing machine traveler for Georgia. Address, stating experience, references, etc., Household Sewing Machine Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED AT ONCE—One first-class carriage painter and one wood workman. A. P. Jones, LaGrange, Ga.

WANTED—A telegraph operator, male or female, who is also a stenographer and typewriter. Charles L. Davis, Warm Springs, Ga.

CATHOLIC men and women out of employment can learn of a permanent position at good wages. Address J. S. Hyland & Co, 35 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. may16-2t-sun

J. M. HIGH & Co. require a shipping clerk. One acquainted with the city preferred. Apply early Monday morning.

ATLANTA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 38½ South Broad street, furnishes the best help obtainable. Established 1890. Telephone 1061. Jones, manager.

WANTED—Drug clerk, license not necessary, but must have experience; state age and salary expected. Answer, box 649.

WANTED—Man, fair education, as superintendent; $60 per month first year; small cash security required. Address Opportunity, this office. may 16 sun mon

WANTED—Experienced men to take side line to plumbing trade; new attractive goods. Standard Manufacturing Company, Racine, Wis.

WANTED—One trimmer and helper; also two good helpers in paint shop. Summers Buggy Co., Barnesville, Ga.

APPLICANTS placed in good positions with reliable firms by Southern Business Bureau, 7½ Peachtree, Atlanta, Ga. Established 1890.

SALESMAN—$10 daily made selling machines for cooling refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent cheaper than ice; charged like storage battery; keeps perishable articles indefinitely; indestructible, everlasting; owners of refrigerators buy them; exclusive agencies given good men. Arctic Refrigerator Company, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Men to learn the barber trade; wages and experience Saturdays in shops while learning; constant practice and expert instructions here; only two months required; wages, $12 weekly when competent; no trade offers better opportunities; illustrated catalogue mailed free. Mohler's Barber College, 11th and Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo. may16-6t

WANTED—Live men, each county; carpenter preferred; salary or commission. Address, with stamped envelope, Topp & Co., manufacturers, Indianapolis, Ind.

MEN—We can positively start you in paying business; write us. Business Guide Co., Cincinnati.

WANTED—Immediately, energetic, hustling agents to take orders for oldest portrait house in United States; salary, $100 monthly and railroad expenses. Address G. E. Martel, Dept. 3., New York city.

MEN AND WOMEN to work for us day or evening at their homes; pleasant work; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; we pay salary; inclose stamp for particulars. Standard Manufacturing Company, 123 W. 23d street, New York.

HELP WANTED—Patent right men; fast seller; something new; particulars free. Howard Ross, Trion, Ga.

$100 PER MONTH for distributing samples of tea; men and women. Addressed envelope for reply to Great Eastern Importing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen, druggists, teachers, desiring positions in Texas are invited to address the Texas Business Bureau, J. W. Hudnall, proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

ARE YOU OUT of a job? We wish to employ a few men to sell our hardware specialties to the wholesale and retail trade; a good position with a good house; no peddling; permanent employment; good wages can be made; $3 to $6 a day easily. Address the A. Watt Mfg. Co., 30 East Third street, Cincinnati, O.

IF YOU are an up-to-date, steady and sober canvasser to families you can earn $ per day handling our goods. Leffler Bros. & Co., 417 Gravier, New Orleans, La.

EVERY MAN wanting to start in paying business write us. Business Guide Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Canvassing agents to canvass the city; $2 a day for experienced workers. Apply room 313 Fitten building. Ladies, 9 to 12; gentlemen, 2 to 4 o'clock. may16-7t

CONFEDERATE VETERANS can secure profitable employment if they have conveyance and can give bond for $100 in the following counties: Madison, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Oconee, Wilkes, Lincoln, Columbia, McDuffie, Warren, Greene, Tallaferro, Morgan, Putnam, Jasper, Jones, Baldwin, Hancock, Washington, Jefferson, Burke, Bulloch, Tattnall, Bryan, Liberty, McIntosh, Wayne, Glynn, Price, Ware, Clinch, Coffee, Berrien, Appling, Irwin, Worth, Colquitt, Thomas, Brooks, Lowndes, Decatur, Miller, Early, Clay, Randolph Quitman, Stewart, Webster, Sumter, Schley, Chattahoochee, Muscogee, Marion, Taylor, Crawford and Talbot. Also in north Georgia: Dawson, Lumpkin, Union, Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens, Gordon, Chattooga, Walker, Dade, Catoosa, Whitfield and Murray. Also the counties of Cobb, Spalding and Polk. We have many with us who make from $50 to $65 per month, and some as high as $90. If you mean business address, inclosing stamp, Linderman Company, 404 Gould building, Atlanta.

TEACHERS, NOTICE—Examination of applicants for positions in Madison public schools for 1897-98 will be held May 22d. Positions, male assistant principal, salary $90; 4 women at $35 and 1 at $40. Applicants required to pass this examination in Madison. No exceptions. W. F. Martin, secretary, Madison, Ga. may 16 19 21

WANTED—Bright young men to prepare for examination soon to be held in Atlanta postoffice for clerks and carriers. Particulars about all government positions free of National Correspondence Institute, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Catholic man to travel for old established house; must begin on low salary. Address Catholic Truth, lock box 88, Chicago.

may 2 6-t sun

HELP WANTED—Male.

SCHOOL NOTICE—An election of teachers for West Point public schools will occur soon. Examination of applicants Saturday, May 22d. Apply to W. A. Jones, G. W. Poer, committee. may9-2t-sun

MEN—Who will work for $4 day, salary or commission; canvassing consumers and dealers. Clifton Soap & Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. apr25 4t sun

WANTED—Three or four good canvassers for city and Fulton county; none but hustlers need apply. Monday 8 to 9 o'clock. 71 Piedmont avenue.

HUSTLERS for sampling, distributing, sign tacking; both local and traveling. Inclose stamp, references. Advertising Bureau, 113 W. 31st St., New York. oct25-52t oct25-52t sun

MEN AND WOMEN to work for us day or evening at their homes; pleasant work; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; we pay salary; inclose stamp for particulars. Standard Mfg. Co., 142 W. 23d st., New York. may9-2t-sun

WANTED—Horse shoers, steady employment; good wages. Address Ed Butler, Jr., 15 South 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—An idea. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write John Wedderburn & Co., dept A 12, patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of 1,000 inventions wanted. may31-12m

BUSINESS MEN—Communicate with the Atlanta Business College, Whitehall St., when in need of office assistants. 'Phone 366. april-12m-m.p.

WANTED HELP—Female.

WANTED—Experienced help in dressmaking. 52 Gilmer street. Miss Nora Eavenson.

WANTED—3 lady and 3 gentlemen canvassers. Call Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, room 2, 30½ South Pryor street.

WANTED—Ten ladies and gentlemen to obtain eternal life through Christ; I will make it plain. Address "2nd Baptist," care Constitution.

WANTED—Experienced bindery girls. Apply at once. C. P. Byrd, 8 South Broad street. sat-sun

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN to sell a new invention needed in every home; can sell in your own town. Inclose stamp for particulars to Spring City Broom Works, Huntsville, Ala. may15—7t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER wants work to do at night; employed during the day. Reasonable terms. Address L. S., 32 Garnett St.

SITUATION by a first-class man in office, store or on road; can fill any position. B, care Constitution.

CARRIAGE PAINTER WANTS a place in the south. Box 59, Butlerville, Ind.

WANTED—Half-day position by experienced stenographer; salary moderate. Address "K," Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Position as piano teacher in young ladies' school; advanced methods; best references. Address Miss H., care Constitution. may 16—2t sun

WANTED—By woman of pleasant address, to take charge of office or agency, bookkeeping and correspondence. Widow, care Constitution.

YOUNG LADY with best reference wants home in first-class family; willing to assist in housework in part payment for board. Address Minnie, care Constitution.

BOARDERS WANTED.

FRONT ROOM, good board; very reasonable; close in. 69 Luckie street.

NORTHERN FAMILY have two pleasant front rooms to rent with board; good location. A. B. C., Constitution.

TWO Jewish young men can secure board in private family at 67 Garnett street. Nice front room; quiet neighborhood.

NO PLEASANTER or more home-like place can be found to spend the summer than the Jossey house, Decatur, Ga., six miles from Atlanta. Electric cars run every fifteen minutes; fare 5c; terms reasonable. Send for circulars, prices, etc.

WANTED—Young man to board during summer months in delightful country home on Central railroad. Trains running conveniently to and from city. Fine bicycle track. References exchanged. Address L. L., Fort McPherson.

ELEGANT rooms and first-class board for permanent and transient guests. The Gardien, 50 Houston street.

TWO LADIES or gentlemen can secure nice front room and board in private family in West End. Apply or address 21 Ashby St.

WANTED—A couple or two gentlemen to occupy front rooms with board in a private home. 34 W. Peachtree.

NEW YORK CITY, 17 East 31st street, most central location; near 5th avenue; cool, comfortable rooms with excellent board for parties visiting city. References. may 12-8t-sun-wed

WANTED—Two gentlemen or couple to board in a private family; reasonable terms. 459 E. Fair st.

FRESH, clean rooms, good table board and kind, polite attention can be found at the Tufts House, terminus of the Consolidated street railway, Decatur, Ga.

LARGE COOL ROOMS with excellent table; special rates to gentlemen; elegant furnished room for family. 43 Walton.

PERMANENT AND TABLE BOARD to be had at 76 Walton street, at summer prices.

WANTED BOARDERS—Nice large airy rooms, new house, just opened; everything first-class; hot and cold bath. 51 Luckie.

WANTED—Two young men to board with private family near Richardson and Pryor; first class table; pleasant room; terms reasonable. Apply P. O. box 249.

SUMMER board; large shaded place; every modern convenience; fine table; reasonable prices; take Courtland cars. 64 Forrest avenue.

BOARDERS—Private family, north side, on car line, has two connecting and one other room with board for gentlemen or couples; beautiful location for summer; rates reasonable; reference given and required. P. O. box 313.

DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, large and small; table first-class; regular boarders solicited at summer rates. The Alvin, next postoffice.

AT 41 LUCKIE STREET, good board and nice front room for $3.50 per week; close in.

GOOD board and pleasant rooms can be had at summer rates. Capitol house, 46 East Mitchell street.

WANTED BOARDERS—Pleasant rooms board at 258 Peachtree street.

TWO NEATLY furnished rooms either single or en suite, with board. Apply 10 West Ellis street.

HAPEVILLE—Charming suburb of Atlanta—Those desiring board with home comforts, in cool place. Mrs. William Betts. wed-thurs-sun

GENTLEMEN or couples for nicely furnished rooms, first-class fare, modern conveniences and close in. 86 N. Forsyth. sat-sun.

THE MORRISON, 269-271 West Eleventh street. New York city; comfortable family house; superior table; central, convenient; terms very moderate. apr18-2m-sun wed sat

HOTEL SCOTIA, 28 Houston street. Special rates for permanent guests. apr129-1m

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR A PLEASANT place to spend the summer go to the Brunswick hotel, Norcross, Ga. For terms, etc., address J. M. Holbrook, proprietor.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL and Willard house, the two highest elevated and best equipped hotels at Tallulah Falls, Ga., are open for the season of '97; altitude, 3,000; best mineral water in the state; board, $15 to $40 per month, $4 to $15 week; day, $1 to $3. Mrs. B. A. Young. may16 18 25

BEAN STATION, Tenn.—Mineral Hill summer resort; open for guests and visitors; located near Tate Spring and ¼ mile from the depot; nine different waters: sulphur, epsom, lithia, etc; terms reasonable. W. J. Heacker, Proprietor. may 2 5t sun

MEDICAL.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c, stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. june 21-156t sun tues thur

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Good and reliable agents of ability and character to represent the best and cheapest life and accident insurance company on the market throughout Georgia, North and South Carolina. Apply to Julius A. Burney, southern manager, 600 The Grand, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS, drop everything; we have the greatest winners on earth; something substantial and sensible that everybody uses; easy seller; large profits. The Sherman Co., Jersey City, N. J.

AGENTS FOR wonderful X-ray gaslight burner; no chimney; no wick; no smoke; sample free. Superlative Mfg. Co., New York.

DO YOU WANT exclusive agency for something new, neat and catchy? Conn. Hardware and Novelty Company, Stamford, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED—Wonderful new invention; greatest seller 1897; three to five sold every family; sample free to those meaning business; write quick. Enterprise Manufacturing Company, 28, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—New pocket indelible bank check perforator; indelibly inks the perforations; a positive security against raising checks; retails $3; superior to all high-priced machines; big wages guaranteed. Dept. A. T., Forshee & Co., Cincinnati, O.

FOR EACH OF YOUR neighbors' names sent us we will pay you 5 cents; send 10c in stamps for stationery and instructions to M. F. James, box 142, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED—Gentlemen and ladies for fine line perfumes, flavoring extracts, soaps and toilet articles; no capital required; permanent and paying employment; big opportunity; act quickly to secure it. Paris Perfume Co., Jersey City, N. J.

RELIABLE, active agents, either commission houses or traveling salesmen having large acquaintance with drug and spa trade to represent manufacturers of a soda fountain requisite; big seller; territorial rights; name qualifications. C. J. Countie & Co., 27 Charles street, Boston. may16-sun wed

STATE AGENTS WANTED to sell the latest invention on the market; if you mean business write the Miller Renovating Company, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

WANTED—Genteel, well-informed book agents. Good thing for proper persons. Address 50, care Constitution.

CASH PAID for your neighbors' names; $8 per 100; steady work; send 10c for blank book and instructions. J. H. Rowell, room 8 J, 1555 Huron street, Chicago.

WANTED—General agents; open and manage branch office for our quick selling household necessities; exclusive territory; large profits; small capital; no experience required. Crescent Company, 1451 Montana street, Chicago.

AGENTS—Brainy organizers; rarest chance; representing insurance, paying sick, accident and immediate death benefit; best commissions. S. Rothblum, Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS on salary or commission to introduce our new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; the greatest agents' seller ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; if looking for profitable business write at once. Particulars free. Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Company, X 46, LaCrosse, Wis.

AGENTS make $50 weekly handling greatest seller produced; wonderful invention; entirely new; sells everywhere; position permanent. Burgie Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents for "Princess" asbestus clay cake pans; entirely new; only perfect pan; wages, $2 75 to $4.75 daily; pay weekly. Central Supply Company, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS' OUTFIT FREE—Exclusive territory; no capital needed; a new agent makes $20.15 per day; city or country. Proofs free. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. may 16-june 6-sun

AGENTS WANTED—On salary $40 to $60 per month. Ringer & Bond, 82nd street and Railroad avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents, either sex; a sample case containing 10 pieces of table silverware free to working agents; beautiful goods; $75 and expenses monthly. Gregory Manufacturing Co., 24 Park Place, New York.

WANTED—General and local deputies as organizers, who can build lodges for one of the most progressive fraternal life insurance orders, with many new and attractive features; has ample reserve fund plan; immediate relief benefit within twenty-four hours after death; cash payments for disability, or at expectation of life; unusually liberal inducements; guarantee and permanent positions to good men. Address The Royal Fraternity, Minneapolis, Minn. may9-6t-sun

WANTED—Young man of business ability to manage branch office of first-class manufacturing company; $600 cash required to cover stock of goods; $75 per month salary and share of profits. References. Address Secretary, 701-2-3 Pontiac building, Chicago. may9-2t-sun

AGENTS WANTED in every town; brand new goods; sell at sight; no experience required; liberal terms; write for full information. Mutual Manufacturing Company, 126 Chambers street, New York. apr4-11t sun

AGENTS make $40 weekly selling our line of new and attractive specialties. Catalogue and particulars sent free. George C. Vining, Mgr., 15 Randolph street, Chicago. apr 18 tf sun

AGENTS WANTED—To sell "The Ingram Safety Extinguisher Burner." The best selling, indispensable household article in the market. Send 15c for No. 1, and 25c for No. 2 sample. If not satisfactory, return and money will be refunded. William K. Chase, Holyoke, Mass. april 25 4t sun

SALESMAN—$25 a week easy! A brand new thing. Send your address quick and get particulars. "People's," 3941 Market St., Philadelphia. apl4—4t-sun-agts

MUST HAVE agents at once to sell Sash Locks and Door Holders. Sample Sash Lock free for 2c stamp. Immense; better than weights; burglar proof; $10 a day. Write quick. Address Brohard & Co., Box 32, Philadelphia, Pa feb14-26t sun

LADY AGENTS for Junket Tablets, new food preparation, quick to sell, easy to carry; new cook book, "Dainty Delicacies for Artistic Desserts" and 10 tablets that make 10 quarts of dainty, delicious pudding, sells for 10c. Chr. Hansen's laboratory, Box 1022 Little Falls, N. Y. may9-12-16-19

AGENTS (male or female)—To handle the Acme embroidery needle; large profits. Acme Needle Co., 626 Rialto Building, St. Louis, Mo. may13-16-

SIX MILLION PEOPLE voted for Hon. W. J. Bryan. His only book, "The First Battle," is now ready. Agents making from $25 to $150 per week; the greatest seller of the age; send for outfit quick. Beware of fraudulent books. W. B. Conkey Company, sole publishers, Chicago. apr25-8t-sun-wed

GENERAL AGENTS wanted in every city and town in Georgia and Alabama; position permanent; if you are not capable of earning $100 per month don't answer. References required. Address 405 Lowndes building, Atlanta, Ga. may 1-1m sun tues sat

WANTED—Agents $75 per month and expenses paid active men if right; goods sold by sample only; samples, also horse and carriage furnished free. Address Jobber, box 5308, Boston, Mass. apr25-32t sun tues thur sat

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—By July 1st, on north side, not beyond Baker street, eight-room house, with all conveniences. Postoffice box 593.

LANDLORDS—I have a number of choice tenants for good four, five and six-room houses. If you want your houses well rented, place them on my list, no charge for advertising. D. Morrison, real estate and renting agent, 47 East Hunter street.

WANTED—Furnished or partly furnished house for two or three months, from June 1st; give location and price. Morse, care Constitution.

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—Near Capitol, Fair street, or Trinity avenue, for single man, a brightly furnished room, with hot and cold running water, and near bath. Rent must be moderate. Vendom, care this paper.

WANTED—The use of three rooms for the keep of nice home through the summer; no children. M. W., care Constitution.

WANTED—By two young men, good summer room, with bath; convenient location desired. Address F. M., this office. may 14-3t

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$10,000 BUYS TELEPHONE exchange; in operation three years; pays 15 per cent dividends; good reason for selling. Southern Commercial Company, 14 North Forsyth street.

HALF INTEREST in lime quarry and furnace for $10,000; in operation ten years; pays 20 per cent on investment; purchaser must take active interest as office man. Southern Commercial Company, 14 North Forsyth street.

WE HAVE several legitimate business openings upon our books. If you wish to make a first-class business investment, consult us, Southern Commercial Company, 14 North Forsyth street.

$2,500 TO INVEST in Atlanta, in manufacturing or good office business with services. 14 North Forsyth street.

FOR SALE—Grocery, established and paying good profits; the best retail stand in the city. Anyone with the money that means business, address Sale, care Constitution.

A YOUNG MAN wishes to invest several hundred dollars with services in a good paying business; references from best business men in Atlanta. J. C. W., care Constitution office. may 16-sun-wed

$391.30—YOUR dollars will make dollars for you; that's the process by which wealth is amassed; the golden opportunities of this year's events were never equaled for those of large or limited capital to realize an income which will enable them to enjoy luxury and lay by a competency; $391.30 realized in one week; small investors realized in proportion; write for particulars. Conden & Co., Boon block, Covington, Ky.

THE LATEST wonderful discovery, the Zambesi diamonds; experts pronounce them wonderful and closest to genuine yet discovered; detection impossible; wealthy people replacing their costly jewels with our new diamonds at one-twentieth the expense; shipped with privilege examination. Particulars address M. S. Bodkin & Co., 358 Dearborn street, Chicago. may16-2t-sun

OFFICE MAN with $3,500 wanted by southern clothing concern; also, manager for southern hotel with $3,500. Money secured and returned; good salary. Robertson, 67 Perin building, Cincinnati, O.

MONEY to be had almost for asking; let us show you the new and only way to increase your fortune; hundreds seek our advice to their benefit; this year's returns have never been equaled in our long and successful business career; we are the pioneers and monarchs in our especial line; others are only sorry imitators of our noted methods; in the past five years our weekly average has been $237. Particulars furnished upon application. C. E. Cooper & Co., Covington, Ky.

FOR SALE—Electrotype foundry; low rent, good trade and first-class machinery; cheap. Address W. A. Winkelman & Co., 220 East 9th street, Cincinnati, O.

$5,000 WANTED, security, stock in prosperous Atlanta manufactory. Southern Commercial Company, 14 North Forsyth street.

$31 OUR WEEKLY average for the past on an investment of $25; has never been equaled; we gladly give all desired information. Grannan & Co., 236 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Agents—To insure depositors' bank accounts by selling the indelible check protector; it inks the perforations; absolutely impossible to raise the amounts; highly indorsed; retails $5; large commissions. Wesley Mfg. Co., Times building, New York city.

ANY young man or woman with $300 to $500 and a desire to enter into business for himself can secure a half interest in a new "yankee" manufacturing enterprise that will pay $75 to $200 per month, with absolutely no risk or loss; nothing like it in the south. Address "Northerner," care Constitution.

WISHING to engage in other business, offer to responsible party for ½ its value the finest grocery store in Atlanta; only $500 cash required; give reference. Grocery, Constitution.

A SNAP for energetic photographer, ground floor studio on popular business thoroughfare with complete electric silver print aparatus; no competition south; good trade. Vincent, 1306 Dryader street, New Orleans.

ANY ONE with $500 ready cash can buy business that will pay $100 a month. "Quick," Constitution.

GOOD CHANCE for live man with small capital in commission business; will sell or rent. Address A. H., Constitution.

WANTED to buy an established well-paying fire insurance business, Atlanta or state of Georgia. Address Fire Insurance, care Constitution. may9—sun-wed

CIDER manufacturing or parties desiring to manufacture ciders, vinegars, etc., can obtain valuable information by addressing "Expert," care Aragon Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. may9—2t—sun

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE—Write for our "Expose of Bucket Shops," "Investors' Manual," etc., free. References, any Chicago bank. C. A. Whyland & Co., grain, provision and stocks, 10 Pacific ave., Chicago. Members Chicago board of trade and stock exchange since 1880. april11-tf-sun

GET RICH QUICKLY—Send for "300 Inventions Wanted." Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, New York. jan31-sun-tf

YOUNG BUSINESS man wanted with $1,000 cash and services (office man preferred) to take an interest in established business showing large profits. Salary and share of profits to right party. Call Monday before 12 m. 404 Lowndes building. sat-sun

$— I WANT an active interest in well established, paying business, manufacturing preferred. "D," Box 145 Middleport, Meigs County, Ohio. sat-sun

FOR SALE—One of the best paying, cleanest, well established businesses in the city; centrally located; party desires to sell and will sell cheap as he cannot give his time and attention to it; a rare chance for one wishing to settle in Atlanta. Address, Mack, care French, Constitution office, Atlanta, Ga. may8-1m

$200 INVESTED earns $80 weekly; no stock speculation or gold mine investment; you control capital; fifth successful year; particulars free. Chase & Campbell, 12 Union square, New York. apr25 1m

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

SECOND-HAND job press 11x17, few job stands and cases or complete small job outfit; must be cheap. Address one week, "Country," Constitution.

WANTED—A small sodawater fount and equipment. Charles L. Davis, Warm Springs, Ga.

WANTED—Wagonette to seat 10 or more; light two-seated trap with pole and top buggies in good condition. Charles L. Davis, Warm Springs, Ga.

WANTED—You to know that our cheap sale is on this week; $5 and $6 pants for $3.95, made to order. Davis Tailoring Co., 14 Peachtree st.

CONFEDERATE MONEY, bonds and stamps bought, and highest prices paid. Chas. Barker, 20 Peters street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—The people of Atlanta to know that the Star Portrait Co. will make 16x20 crayon portraits, framed in 6-inch frame, for $1.98 for ten days. Hold orders for our agents.

ONE BUGGY or surrey, must be in good condition and cheap. Address Buggy, this office.

WANTED—999 pairs of pants at the Excelsior Steam Laundry Monday morning to clean and press at 50 cents per pair. 'Phone 41. 53 Decatur st. W. E. Hanye, manager.

WANTED—To buy 2 or 3 ceiling fans; must be in good order and cheap. Apply Acme Pool Parlor, 32½ Peachtree.

WANTED—Everybody to know T-Berry Cream is a sure cure for dandruff, falling hair, scalp diseases, tetter and eczema. Every jar guaranteed or money returned; 25 cents. Sold by the Equitable pharmacy. apr25-5t-sun

WANTED—Old Gold; we pay highest market price, cash or trade. Delkin's, 10 Peachtree st. apr23 tf

FOR SALE—Bicycles.

FOR SALE—Bicycles. A Cleveland $100 wheel for $45; a Majestic $85 wheel for $30. We are quitting business; have only two bicycles left. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty.

BICYCLES—600 fine second-hand wheels, all makes; must be closed out at once; $5 to $15; write for bargain lists. Mead Cycle Company, Chicago. may 2 10-t sun

DO YOU WANT a '97 High Grade Bicycle guaranteed for twelve months at factory price? If so, address, for particulars, the Georgia Bicycle Mfg. Co., Cor. Pryor and Mitchell Sts., Atlanta, Ga. Agents wanted everywhere. apl27—1m

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN will soon want board and room close in; must have 6:30 breakfast. Address H. W., this office.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

TO RENT—In New York, large furnished first flat for August and September; four car lines at corner; near Central park; $40; references. Mrs. S. Moore, 108 West 61st street, New York.

REMODELED, painted and papered, furnished or unfurnished, 5-room house, gas and bath, for the summer or year. Desirable location, two blocks of state capitol, 240 Woodward avenue, third door east of Capitol avenue car line.

FOR RENT—Beautiful new cottage, 6 rooms, fine shade; also furnished house; lovely grounds. Also furnished rooms in suburbs, near car line. 19 S. Broad street.

FOR RENT—Furnished cottage, nicely furnished, 6 rooms, for the summer. 298 East Pine, near Jackson; good garden.

FOR RENT—8-room house, splendidly located on Capitol ave. car line, furnished, piazzas, telephone. Will rent to couple for summer for $25. People with children need not apply. L. H., this office.

ALL OR PART of 9-room furnished house, very central; also 3 unfurnished rooms. Apply 30 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Elegant 8-room cottage; all modern conveniences; elegantly furnished, on West Baker street, one block from Peachtree. J. M. Swanson, 23 Inman building.

TO RENT—Furnished, all or part of new home; lovely house and location; the summer home of the city; on two car lines; not far out; cool and all conveniences. Home, care Carrier No. 33.

FOR RENT—12-room furnished house, near in; very desirable; suitable for boarders. Address A. L. W., Constitution office.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—8-room house, 391 Woodward avenue; gas and water, bath room; rooms newly papered, $12.50. M. Furse, 401 Woodward avenue.

FOR RENT—Very nice six-room house. Entry, pantries, gas, bath, etc., close in, $25. "A. Y.," care carrier No. 34

FOR RENT—Nice new 9-room house, corner of Garnett and Loyd streets; all conveniences. Call on Chisholm, 132 South Pryor street. may 16-2t

FOR RENT—7-room house, 20 acres of land, $10 per month; near Poplar Springs. Thomas Hill, Poplar Springs.

FOR RENT—Elegant 9-room house, 6-acre grove, Inman Park. All necessary outbuildings. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—A very nice 6-room cottage at 42 Luckie street, two blocks of postoffice; rent $30. Cotton, Box 7, city.

FOR RENT—Three new houses corner of Bass and Cooper; four and five rooms. Apply to H. C. Sawtell, 311 Formwalt st.

FOR RENT—16 Peters st., 11 rooms, good house, very close in. Apply 71 Whitehall street.

ONE 6-room house for rent, water and gas. 23 Walker st. Apply 74 Nelson st.

FOR RENT—Six-room cottage, 160 Forest avenue; gas, water and all improvements; inquire on premises. may 16 sun tues

FOR RENT—A lovely 10-room, corner brick residence, with all modern improvements, No. 101 Capitol, two blocks from capitol; rent cheap. Apply J. A. Fitten, 69 Whitehall. may 14-3t

FOR RENT—No. 19 Highland avenue, 8-room house, every convenience; large lot, with carriage house and stables, on car line, for immediate possession. A. McD. Wilson, 66 and 68 N. Broad st. may13-7t

FOR RENT—Until October, in New York city, artistically furnished apartment, facing Central park; eight all light rooms; superior appointments; electric lights, etc. References required. Address Mrs. G. B., 1 West 69th st., N. Y. city. may 9-6t-sun tues thur sa*

FOR RENT—12 r h West Mitchell, boarding house, $45; 12 r h Loyd street, $35; 9 r h, Cooper street, $31.25; 9 r h, Loyd street, $35; 8 r h, Pulliam street, $20; 8 r h, Woodward avenue, $25; 8 r h, Mitchell street, $25; 7 r h, East Fair street, $25; 7 r h, Cooper, $20; 7 r h, Rawson street, $12.50; 7 r h, 22 Brotherton, $30; 6 r h, Castleberry, $20; 6 r h, Stonewall, $10; 26 r h, Auburn avenue, $100; 12 r h, Spring, $90; 10 r h, Church street, $50; 9 r h, Walton, $50; 8 r h, Forrest avenue; $35, 8 r h, Piedmont, $34; 7 r h, Highland, $16; 7 r h, Piedmont, $22.50; 7 r h, East Ellis, $25; 7 r h, Jackson, $25; 7 r h, East Harris, $27.50; 7 r h, Piedmont, $26.25; 6 r h, West Peachtree, $25; 6 r h, Edgewood, $18.60; also several smaller houses. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

ELEGANT ROOMS in my residence, all conveniences, cars, close in, good neighborhood. M. M. M., 70 Pulliam.

FOR RENT—Two connecting rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; no children. 300 Whitehall.

FOR RENT—Splendid rooms or part of residence cheap. Apply 210 Spring st.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

THREE ROOMS, completely furnished for light housekeeping, or one newly furnished sleeping room; all modern conveniences; no children. 53 E. Ellis street.

FOR RENT—One, two or three rooms, partly furnished if desired; gas and water. 50 Powers street.

TWO nicely furnished rooms on first floor, suitable for gentlemen or couple without children. Apply 75 Trinity avenue.

FOR RENT—To single gentleman, beautiful furnished room, first floor, Washington street; fine neighborhood. References exchanged. Address E. M. Horine, Box Office, The Grand.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished connecting rooms, all conveniences; references exchanged. Price $10. 65 E. Ellis street.

TWO NICELY furnished rooms at 11 Luckie; cheap to permanent renters for summer months.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room just renovated and papered; rent reasonable. Call or address 59 Garnett street.

FOR RENT—Boarding Houses.

FOR RENT—Cheap, to right party, central boarding house, partly furnished, some boarders; also 7-room cottage near in, north side. Address Darwin, care Constitution office.

FOR RENT—We have several boarding houses; also several nice storerooms. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street.

FOR RENT—First time in several years you have had such a chance. Stilson house, Walton street, 9 r h, gas, water and bath, only $50. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street.

FOR RENT—A first-class 16-room boarding house, 103 Washington street, June 1st. J. M. Holbrook, Norcross, Ga.

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

TWO OR THREE unfurnished rooms on or near Peachtree; no children; references exchanged. J. M., care Constitution office.

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

TWO LOVELY furnished front rooms for rent, with or without board. Apply to 37 Woodward avenue.

FOR RENT—Stores.

FOR RENT—Second floor, 23 E. Mitchell, 50x20 feet. American Press Association.

FOR RENT—Store with dwelling attached, corner of Fair and Fraser streets. Apply to D. Gussie, 227 E. Fair st.

FOR RENT—One-half 71 Whitehall st., third door from High's. Call and examine.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—Offices. Having decided to move my dental office into the Lowndes building on North Pryor street, will rent my five elegant dental rooms, 73½ Whitehall street; best location in the city for a dentist, lawyer, physician or dressmaking establishment. Rent only $25. R. B. Adair.

FOR RENT—Large show window and part of store at 11 Marietta street; good stand for jewelry. Apply at 11 Marietta street at once.

FOR RENT—Photograph gallery and 8 rooms at 110 Whitehall; rent cheap. Apply at 11 Marietta street.

FOR RENT—Desk room or some one to share lawyer's office on Whitehall street. Address P. O. Box 124, city.

ROOMS—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Two nice unfurnished large front rooms, gas and bath; $6. 129 Pulliam.

FOR RENT—Two large, cool rooms, new papering and nicely arranged for housekeeping. 84 Luckie st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—$1,800 for brand-new 7-room cottage, with water, gas and bath; on good street and in fine part of city; can easily rent for $18 per month, which is 12 per cent interest; best bargain on the market. Ansley Bros., 12 E. Alabama St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN—$3,250, easy terms, new house, north side, 8 rooms, besides bath, pantries and ample closets, gas, speaking tubes, plumbing and sewerage; nice neighborhood, lot 50x200. Apply 3 S. Broad.

CHEAPEST LOT in West End, 50x200, choice neighborhood, gas and water in front, $750 this week, 39½ North Broad street, room 3.

FOR SALE—On electric line, a beautiful woodland of 20 acres, less than three miles from city; will sell cheap and on easy terms. Call at 9 o'clock Monday a. m. 415 Kiser building.

A GREAT BARGAIN—For sale, 13 acres of woodland on W. A. railway, 5½ miles from city; cost $140 per acre, will take $70, just one-half. Call this week, as I am determined to sell. 415 Kiser building.

ONE LOT 44x144 feet, on which there are two four-room houses renting for $16 per month. This property is on north side, close in. Good investment. Price $1,700; $800 of same can be carried on a five-year loan, balance $25 cash and $25 per month. Address W. L., care Constitution.

VACANT LOT 102x156 northwest corner Georgia avenue and Martin, in whole or half; paved street, sewerage, two trolley lines. Money will buy it cheap; must sell. Owner, box 346.

FOR SALE—An elegant Peachtree home with about 12 rooms and large, beautiful lot, for $15,000, and it's the best bargain on the street. Ansley Bros., 12 E. Alabama Street.

SOUTH KIRKWOOD Land Company will sell vacant or improved property and take Atlanta Trust and Banking Co. stock in payment. 11½ East Alabama street.

FOR SALE—A beautiful suburban cottage home with 50 or 60 acres, 15 of which is in a grove facing the Georgia railroad, and 35 or 40 in cultivation. Everything planted. Horse, cows, chickens, tools, etc., go with the place. A great bargain. Sold for cash or on time. Apply to J. P. Daves, 41½ Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—Two prettiest lots on south side, beautiful trees, pavement, sewer, gas, water; this side Georgia avenue, one block from Pryor. Owner, 414 Pryor.

PINE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE—1,100 to 5,000 acres original forest, round timber, on railroad and river, 60 miles from Atlanta. 5,000 acres on river and near two railroads, at $1.50 per acre; can be rafted to Savannah, Darien or Brunswick; large timber. White oak timber land for sale; 25,000 acres white oak in Louisiana; present flood has not reached it. Francis Fontaine, Electric building, Atlanta. may13-thu-sun

SEVEN-ROOM house, west End; lot 75x200 beautifully shaded; gas and water; two electric lines and two suburban trains. Circumstances force sale for less than value. Would exchange for improved suburban acreage. Owner, box 346.

ONLY $5,000—Must be sold this month; owner going to leave Atlanta; 9-room house in north Atlanta, built by a Northener for a home; has every modern convenience of a model home; large lot, stable and servant's house; easy terms. R. C. H., care Constitution.

TRUCK FARM FOR SALE—Forty acres, six miles from carshed at considerably less than cost one year ago. Francis Fontaine, 316 Electric building. sat-sun

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME in Ormewood for sale—About 4 or 5 acres, with complete large house, kitchen and servants' house attached. This place was built for a residence by Mr. J. R. Collins, and has all modern improvements, including electric equipment, hot and cold water, two bath rooms, with porcelain tubs, large dressing rooms, etc. It is situated on commanding location, with fine grove in front. Will sell this property for less than cost of house on reasonable terms. Apply to D. Woodward. may12-7t

FOR SALE—Very low, elegant house and lot, Inman park, too nice to rent. T. W. Baxter, 210 Norcross building, may13-tf-eod

FOR SALE—On long time—five beautiful building lots on North avenue, opposite the Technological school. Will build houses and furnish money on the installment plan. Apply to W. A. Hemphill. apr 11tf.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

GOOD IRON SAFE, 18 by 24 inches inside, for sale very cheap. G. W. Clark & Son, Griffin, Ga.

FOR SALE—Another shipment of those ranges that I have sold so many of has just arrived; they please others, they will please you, and one of the pleasant features is that you can pay for it at $1 per week. Come and see. M. H. Abbott, 150 and 152 Marietta street.

JERSEY CATTLE for sale; cows, heifers and bulls; acclimated and best strains. W. W. Boyd, 74 North Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Rodgers Razors at 50c each, for 10 days only, at Vittur's Cutlery Works, 11 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—Bicycles. A Cleveland $100 wheel for $45; a Majestic $85 wheel for $30. We are quitting business; have only two bicycles left. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty.

FOR SALE—A lot of second-hand lawn mowers from $1.00 up. We also repair your mowers at Vittur's Cutlery Works, 11 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 64 feet iron fence as good as new. Apply 309 Peachtree.

FOR SALE—Everything in our stores at great reduction; we are making pants to measure for $3.95, worth $5 to $7. Davis Tailoring Co., 14 Peachtree st.

FOR SALE—On installments, lace curtains, portiers and poles, rugs, clocks, hall lamps, hall racks, chairs and tables and hundreds of other things; silverware, quadruple plate, warranted for ten years, twenty-four styles. Will sell to responsible parties on installments. Come and see. M. H. Abbott, 150 and 152 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—An Eclipse gas stove, same as sold by gas company; perfectly new; condition guaranteed; original cost $12; will sell for $8. Address T. B. F., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Vapor gasoline stove in good condition, cheap, at 285 Washington St.

FOR SALE—Cheap five paintings suitable for public houses. Size 40x60. Address Pictures, care Constitution.

TWO volumes Memoirs of Georgia, Historical, Biographical; illustrated; almost entirely new, $4.90 each. Volumes cost $12.50 apiece. Address P. T., 301 Peters street, Atlanta.

FOR SALE—Otto gas engine, 4-h. p., in first-class order. Apply at 11 Marietta street.

ELEVATORS and dumb waiters. Atlanta Elevator Works, 64 S. Forsyth street. Established 1890. dec27-1y-sun

FIRST-CLASS LIME for sale cheap. Address The Davitte Manufacturing Co., Davitte, Ga. may 2 2-t sun

NOTICE—We will sell and deliver you one gallon of water daily from Ponce de Leon Springs one month for $1. W. Cassell, 142 Auburn ave. may 9 sun wed 1m

MATRIMONIAL.

AN HONORABLE young man of good family desires lady correspondents and early marriage. Address 2 D., care Constitution.

A WIDOW 28, worth $20,000, would marry. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

GENTLEMAN 51, worth $500,000, would wed. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

SOUTHERN WIDOW 44, worth $100,000, would marry. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

MAIDEN 25, worth $30,000, would wed. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

TRUE GENTLEMAN 32, worth $85,000, seeks marriage. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADJUSTABLE window and door screens at reduced prices. F. W. Hart Sash and Door Co., 26 W. Mitchell st. 'Phone 188.

THE AMERICAN DENTAL College, 17½ Peachtree street, will remain open every day in the year except Sunday. Fine gold fillings and crowns and sets of teeth inserted at about cost of materials. The public is invited to visit the college.

THIS WEEK we offer choice of 300 pants patterns, pants made to measure, for $3.95. Davis Tailoring Co., 14 Peachtree st.

DON'T throw away that old suit when you can send it down to the Excelsior Steam Laundry and have it cleaned to look like new. 'Phone 41. $1.50 per suit.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter Street.

6-R. H., gas, water and bathroom, lot 48x150, on Crew street, near Georgia avenue; this place cost about $3,600, but I am not looking for the cost; all I want is to give some houseseeker a bargain and on easy terms. If the reader belongs to the above class please call soon and let me show you how easy you can get the above for $2,600.

4-R. H., nice lot, 50x114, Pearl street, easily worth $1,500, but must be sold at once, and will be if you can pay $50 cash and $15 per month. $1,200.

MONEY TO LOAN at 6, 7, and 8 per cent.

22½-ACRE TRUCK, fruit and dairy farm, only 4 miles from the center of this city, within 200 yards of the electric car, 5-room house, nearly new, two barns, about 75 choice fruit trees in full bearing, large number of the finest grape vines, good garden in high state of cultivation, nearly 2 acres in the best kind of strawberries with a ditch for irrigating, two pure spring branches run through the place, about 7 acres in pasture and woodland, one-quarter cash, balance easy; price only $2,250.

HERE IS A BIG LITTLE BARGAIN for some one, it will pay from 12 to 15 per cent interest; it is a 4-r. h. and new store on the corner of Mangum and Rock streets; lot 50x100; curbing and sidewalks down on both streets. This place was valued at $1,450 before the store was built, which cost $120; but the place must be sold at once; ½ cash will buy it this week for $1,065.

IF THE READER has $400 spot cash, he can buy a nice high lot, 50x1??, on Strong street, near the electric car line. There is a partly burnt house on the lot. If the buyer wishes to sell, I have a customer who will buy the place at $500 on easy payments. If this interests you, call soon.

8-R. H., gas and water, lot 53x192 to 12 foot alley. This property is on a wide street just paved with chert, near Park street, West End, $100 to $360 cash and $25 to $50 per month. Here is a chance for the reader to get a good house in a choice neighborhood on the above very easy terms at the low price of $2,600.

IF THE READER wants to buy real estate of any kind and does not find anything in this ad to suit, please call and let me show you some of the hundreds of bargains I have on my books. Or if you want to borrow money on city real estate, I can place your loan at once. D. Morrison, real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street.

5-r. h., Crew street; all modern and nice home, $2,200.

6-r. h., Welborn street, large lot, worth $3,000; owner will sell at a great bargain; call and see me.

5-r. h., Dodd avenue, new and nice, on easy terms. $1,800.

10-r. h., Woodward avenue; not far out; a nice home in a fine locality; call and see me.

16 acres on main road; just 7 miles out; land lies beautifully; in fine state of cultivation. Per acre $75.

10 acres all in grove, west side, on main road, per acre $50.

Vacant lot, Ashby street, ?x190, $1,100.

Real Estate for Sale by W. J. Mallard, Jr., 'Phone No. 1209. No. 207 Equitable Building.

$1,900—Beautiful Edgewood home on car line; large lot; monthly payments.

$2,750—Beautiful West End home; all improvements; terms easy.

$4,250—Beautiful Capitol avenue home; 7 rooms; all improvements. This is a bargain.

I have good rent-paying property in Atlanta to exchange for farm.

I have a customer for good fruit farm in Georgia—list yours. I may be able to sell it.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange; it will pay you to consult me.

W. J. MALLARD, Jr., 'Phone, 1209. 207 Equitable Building.

MONEY TO LOAN.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

ATLANTA Loan and Investment Company, 811 Equitable building, has ready money for loans on real estate, payable monthly, at $15 on the thousand (including principal and interest). We are prepared to make all good loans without delay. Long or short time.

6 PER CENT LOANS on real estate in amounts of $1,000 or more; business property at 5 per cent; purchase money notes wanted; money here. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9. E. Alabama street.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., 210 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on choice improved Georgia farms, at exceedingly low rate of interest. If security is sufficient, rate will be made satisfactory.

PAUL BARNETT, 15 Edgewood avenue, makes real estate loans at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. Cash on hand now.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office fifth floor Temple Court. Joseph N. Moody, president. oct 11-1y sun tues thur

LOANS promptly negotiated on Atlanta real estate; $600, $700, $800, $1,000 at 8 per cent; $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $7,000 and $10,000 at 7 per cent; all of the above amounts are here spot; no delay. Call on D. Morrison, real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

$200,000 TO LOAN on Atlanta real estate; sums of $1,000 and up. Money ready for good loans. Private, box 150.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000,000 (one million) to loan on Atlanta real estate in sums of $1,000 to $50,000, three to five years; satisfactory rate of interest. Describe property in your application. Charles LeRoy, New York, General Delivery.

I AM PREPARED to negotiate loans on Atlanta property without delay; terms reasonable. W. J. Mallard, Jr., Phone 1209. 207 Equitable building.

FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

JOB LOT WHIPS, lashes, buggy cushions, dash boards, collar pads, cheap. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

FOR SALE at a bargain, horse and harness and covered delivery wagon, all in good condition. Inquire at 66 S. Broad street.

JUMP SEAT SURREY, extension top surrey; one phaeton; one farm wagon; two riding saddles; two sets harness; all second hand; dirt cheap. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—One good surrey, canopy top; two nice pony phaetons, one spring wagon, all very cheap; must be sold. 69½ S. Pryor street. J. M. Curran, agent.

CARRIAGE LAP dusters, broad and beaver cloth in spring weights, embroidered and plain monies; hard time prices. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell St.

HORSE AND PHAETON buggy; must be in good condition; gentle, and cheap. W. J. Mallard, Jr., Phone 1209. 207 Equitable.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED a car of the latest style traps, surries, phaetons, buggies; also carry a full line of harness, saddles, lap robes, whips, etc. Prices to suit your convenience. A. J. Fite, 62 Peachtree street.

FARM AND SPRING wagons, traps and phaetons, buggies, harness, saddles; best goods for little money. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—Six-year-old mare, not afraid of anything, for $35; also a good jump-seat surrey for $35; must be sold Monday morning. Apply at 11 Marietta street and get a bargain.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Atlanta Trust and Banking Company stock for property at South Kirkwood. William A. Haygood, 11½ East Alabama street.

$20,000 FIRST MORTGAGE 6 per cent gold bonds; interest payable semi-annually; security $60,000 manufacturing plant. Southern Commercial Company, 14 North Forsyth street.

LIFE INSURANCE policies bought for cash. T. J. Willison, 47 Blymyer Bldg., Cincinnati, O. apr30-12t

A SAGGING MARKET

Chicago and Sugar Absorbed Over One-Third of the Total Sale.

THEY CLOSE AT LOWER PRICES

Chicago Gas Was the Principal Object of Attack.

WEEK CLOSES WITH SUBSTANTIAL LOSSES

Market Has Been Narrow and Professional—Thought Gold Exports Will Continue.

New York, May 15.—Chicago Gas and Sugar absorbed over one-third of the total sales at the stock exchange today. The dealings were about equally divided between them. There was so little to encourage selling in Chicago Gas that the motive for it must be attributed to doubts of the value of the stock being equal to the price. There were evidences of heavy liquidation based on apprehension that the consolidation measure will fail in the Illinois legislature and with the arrangement for division of territory with a rival company. Stop orders were reached on the way down bringing large blocks of stock on the sagging market. Sugar also showed weakness through pending proceedings against members of the company for contempt of the senate, but recovered the loss. The grangers also were subjected to special attacks by the bears on account of the weakness of the wheat market. There was little encouragement to buy in the course of the London market, where Americans were largely neglected and prices were weak. There was manifest apprehension also as to what phase the Cuban question may have taken on by the time trading is resumed on Monday. The impression prevailed that the intentions of the administration toward Cuba were in a formative state with a possibility of taking on an aggressive tone. The anthracite coalers displayed firmness due to covering of shorts over Sunday, and only trivial changes occurred in their prices. The Gould shares also manifested a continuance of the strength they displayed yesterday, but it did not outlast the day, and their prices declined in the latter dealings involving them in net losses. There was a general covering movement at the close of the session which rallied prices slightly nearly all through the list from ⅛ to ½ per cent from the lowest. Prices generally of securities are substantially lower than a week ago, but there have not been lacking encouraging features in the trading. The subsidence of the fears engendered by the war between Turkey and Greece led to a notable revival of activity in the foreign markets for securities, and although Americans were given less attention than other securities, their prices in London improved, and there were many thousand shares bought in the New York market for foreign account. The subsidence of the buying from this quarter was apparently due to New York's persistent failure to reflect the confidence manifested by foreigners in American securities. Commission brokers lay stress upon the dealings in bucket shops to account for the loss of interest by the outside public, and the stock exchange is trying to stamp out bucket shops by legal proceedings, and to withhold the quotations from them and from the public at large. That the balance of internal merchandise credits was afforded by the recent heavy import movement is shown by the April trade statement, which reports an excess of imports of merchandise over exports of $225,128,134. But this still left for the ten months of the fiscal year an excess of merchandise exported over imports of $299,811,994, with net gold imports for the same period of $61,005,751. The enormous import movement seemed to be in full force still last week, but this week's imports of dry goods and merchandise at New York showed a total of $12,058,694. This is still abnormally large, but is $2,623,325 less than last week's total. Net declines of the week are general. The early strength in the market resulted in gains of over a point in the grangers, Cotton Oil preferred, Chicago Gas, Tobacco, Tobacco scrip, Louisville and Nashville and Leather preferred fractional gains being general, subsequent declines established net losses in most of these except Tobacco scrip, which maintained its gain. Norfolk and Western preferred gained 3¾. Street Railroads broke 12 points on reduction of the dividend rates.

The bond market was quiet during the week, and suffered some sharp declines. The undertone of the general market was fairly good, with purchases for foreign account exerting quite a sustaining influence. The dealings included a large number of issues, but the variations in the speculative lines were trivial.

Governments were quite largely dealt in, and displayed general firmness, with the new 4s gaining slightly.

The total sales of stocks were 77,910 shares, including the following: American Tobacco 1,200, Sugar 14,000, Burlington and Quincy 8,700, Chicago Gas receipts 12,000, St. Paul 6,200, Southern preferred 1,100.

Money on call easy at 1¼@1½; prime mercantile paper 1½@4.

Sterling exchange easy, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¼@4.87½ for demand and $4.86@4.86½ for 60 days; posted rates $4.87 and $4.88@4.88½; commercial bills $4.85¼@4.85¾.

Bar silver 61⅛c.

Mexican dollars 48c.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds firm.

Government bonds firmer; new 4s registered 122⅝, coupons 123; 5s registered 113, coupon 113¼; 4s registered 110½, coupon 112⅛; 2s registered 96; Pacific 6s of 1898, 104¼.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	10⅛	Ontario & Western	13¼
Adams Express	148	Oregon Nav.	10
Alton, Terre Haute	60	O. S. L. & U. N.	15¼
American Express	113	Pacific Mail	27
Baltimore & Ohio	11¼	Peoria Dec & Evans	⅜
Canada Pacific	54	Pittsburg	160
Canada Southern	46¼	Pullman Palace	157
Central Pacific	8	Reading	18
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	Rio Grande West	12½
Chicago & Alton	150	do preferred	30
C., B. & Q.	72¼	Rock Island	62⅛
Chicago Gas	79⅛	St. Paul	72⅞
Consolidated Gas	159	do Preferred	131½
C. C. C. & St. L.	27¾	St. Paul & Omaha	53⅛
Colo. Coal & Iron	⅝	do preferred	138
Cotton Oil Certificts	10	Southern Pacific	14⅛
Del. & Hudson	104⅛	Sugar Refinery	112⅝
Del., Lack. & W'n	148	do. preferred	102⅝
Den. & R. G. pref	36⅛	T. C. I.	18⅛
East Tenn		Texas Pacific	8
Erie	11⅝	Tol. & O. Cen. pref.	40
do. Preferred	28¼	Union Pacific	6⅛
Fort Wayne	160	U. S. Express	38
Great Northern pref	120	Wabash, St. L. & P.	4⅝
Chic. & E. Ill. pref.	95	do Preferred	12½
Hocking Valley	1⅛	Wells Fargo Ex	101¼
Illinois Central	92½	Western Union	76⅝
St. Paul & Duluth	15	Wheeling & L. Erie	¼
Kansas & Tex. pref.	26⅛	do Preferred	2⅝
Lake Erie & West'n	12½	Minn. & St. Louis	16
do. Preferred	61	Den. & R. G.	9⅛
Lake Shore	162	Gen. Electric	30⅞
Lead Trust	23⅛	Nat'l Linseed	10
Louisville & Nash	43⅝	Col. Fuel & I.	16¼
Lou. & N. A.	¼	do preferred	87
Manhattan Consol	84⅛	Tol. St. L. & K. C.	5⅛
Memphis & Char	15	do preferred	18⅛
Michigan Central	95	Southern	7⅝
Missouri Pacific	12⅝	do preferred	25¼
Mobile & Ohio	16	Tobacco	70⅛
Nash. & Chat.	66	do preferred	104
N. J. Central	75⅛	A. T. & C. Co.	86⅛
Norfolk & W. pref.	25⅛	Leather pref.	53
North American Co.	3⅛	Rubber	12
Northern Pacific	12	do preferred	63
do Preferred	35⅛	Cotton Oil pref.	55
U. P., Den. & Ggif.	1⅛	P. C. C. & St L pref.	46
Northwestern	103⅜	American Spirits	10¼
do Preferred	154	do preferred	28⅛
N. Y. Central	98⅛	O. R. & N. pref.	47⅛
N. Y. & N. E.	37	C. C. Co.	150

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s	122⅝	Cen. Pac. 1sts of '95	102¼
do coupon	123	Den. & R. G. 7s	110
do 5s reg	113	do do 4s	87⅛
do 5s coupon	113¼	Erie 2nds	62⅛
do 4s reg	110½	G. H. & S. A. 6s	102
do 4s coupon	112⅛	do do 7s	110
do 2s reg	96	H. & T. Cent. 5s	110
Pacific 6s, of '95	104¼	do do 6s	101
Ala. Class A	107	M. K. T. first 4s	84
do Class B	106	do second 4s	56
do Class C	101¼	Mutual Union 6s	107
do Currency	100	N. J. Cent. gen'l 5s	110¼
La. new consols, 4s	96	Northern Pac. 1sts	117
Missouri 6s	100	do do 2nds	52½
N. Carolina 6s	124	Northwest Consols	144⅛
do 4s	103	do S. F. deb. 5s	113
S. Caro. non-fund	⅜	Rio Grande W. 1sts	73⅛
Tenn. new set 6s	81	St. Paul Consols 7s	132
do do 5s	105	do C. & P. W. 5s	116
do do 3s		St. L. & I. M. Gen. 5s	67⅛
do old 6s	60	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	111⅛
Virginia centuries	64⅛	Texas Pac. 1sts	89
do deferred		do 2nds	20¼
Atchison 4s	80⅛	Union Pac. 1sts '96	102⅛
do second A	44⅛	West Shore 4s	109
Canada So. 2nds	106⅛	O. R. & N. 1sts	112⅛
L. & N. U 4s	79⅛	do 4s	83⅛
Southern 5s		N. Pac. 4s	87⅛

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, May 15.—The stock market opened quiet and heavy, but gradually developed weakness under selling by a newly formed commission house of rather speculative tendencies. It is claimed somebody has early information in regard to the tenor of the president's message, and is convinced that its tone will be more bellicose than is generally expected. Further, the bears argue that in any event Senator Morgan's Cuban resolution will come up for consideration at 2 o'clock on Monday before the foreign relations committee of the senate, and that unless something unexpected happens between now and then the resolutions will undoubtedly be favorably reported by the committee. In fact, the street is inclined to work itself up into a state of nervousness over a lot of war scares. The result was seen in the market during the last hour, when support seemed to be withdrawn and the bears had it all their own way.

Chicago Gas was the principal object of attack. The belief seems to be growing, whether rightly or wrongly it is impossible to say, that the Illinois legislature will not pass the consolidation bill. This is at best only a negative bear argument. The company will be no worse off than it was before with the introduction of the bill and will, in all probability, continue to do business and to earn dividends.

The week closes with prices lower than on last Saturday. This does not indicate necessarily that there has been any very heavy liquidations, but merely reflects the character of the market, which is narrow and professional.

As a rule a market which is controlled by professionals has a bearish tendency. Owing to the fact that the bear side requires less money to operate on than the bull side, the small trader is always inclined to espouse it.

Barring the possibility of complications with Spain, there is nothing in the outlook to sell stocks.

Although people in the east are somewhat inclined to be pessimistic on the west, there is a growing feeling of hopefulness.

Railroad earnings promise to improve in the near future. Crop conditions are favorable, and this is a very important feature. The west-bound traffic on the western roads is steadily increasing.

Gold exports will probably continue, but considering the strength of the position of the treasury and the unusually large gold holdings of the banks, it is absurd to try to get up scares on this point. The bank statement showed increased lones of only $1,000,000.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Today's Closing Bids.	Yesterday's Closin Bids.
Atchison	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	112¼	112⅞	112⅛	112⅝	112⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	.....	.....	.....	27¾	27¾
B. & Q.	73⅜	73⅛	72⅛	72⅛	73⅜
Chicago Gas	81⅜	81⅜	78⅜	79⅜	81⅛
Canada Southern	.....	.....	.....	46¼	46
D., L. & W.	.....	.....	.....	148	148¼
Erie	.....	.....	.....	11⅝	11⅝
Edison Gen. Elec.	31	31	30¾	30¾	31
Amer'n Tobacco	70⅞	71⅛	70⅛	70⅞	70⅜
Jersey Central	75⅛	75⅝	75⅛	75⅛	75⅝
Lake Shore	.....	.....	.....	162	162¼
National Lead	.....	.....	.....	23¼	23⅛
L. & N.	43⅞	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	44
Missouri Pacific	13	13	12⅜	12⅜	13
Baltimore & Ohio	11¼	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	19¼	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	19
Northwestern	104¼	104⅛	103⅛	103⅜	104¼
Southern Railway	.....	.....	.....	7⅜	7⅜
do Preferred	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛
North'n Pac. Pref.	36	36	35⅜	35⅜	36
New York Central	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	99
New England	.....	.....	.....	37	37
Omaha	55⅜	55⅜	55	55⅜	55⅜
Pacific Mail	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	27
Reading	18	18⅛	17⅞	18	18
Rock Island	63	63	62	62⅛	63
St. Paul	73	73⅛	72⅛	72⅛	73
Union Pacific	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
Am'n Cotton Oil	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Western Union	76⅞	77⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅞
Am'n Spirits Co.	.....	.....	.....	10¼	10⅜
U. S. Leather Pref	53¼	53¼	52¼	53	53¼
Manhattan	85	85	84¼	84¼	84⅛

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

Local Review.

The anticipated contest over the presidency of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company failed to materialize, Mr. Charles H. Phinizy succeeding himself without opposition, though it is said the salary was cut half in two. In a money point of view, this makes the position a little less desirable, but there are several able gentlemen who would be willing to perform the duty even at the reduced pay.

Liquidation of the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, so far as depositors are concerned, is going on smoothly, and within a few days they will all be paid off and that feature of the business closed up. The charter of the Atlanta Trust is a valuable one, and it may be that a trust business will be transacted, though the stockholders have not yet determined as to this. A peculiar and rather unsatisfactory condition with the older and well-established local banks is that nearly every one of them have a larger amount of money on deposit than they had a year ago. One explanation for this is that each year sees a greater accumulation of money in the south, and bank deposits naturally increase, but the present condition is partly due to a business inactivity, people who have money being unwilling to embark in new undertakings or to extend old ones, until there is a more settled condition of affairs.

Under the influence of stagnant trade conditions, the demand for securities grows, and in that line there has been a marked increase the past twelve months.

State bonds naturally take the lead, but other sound investments are finding a resting place in strong boxes of people who are anxious to have some return from their money, though it be small.

Gold shipments have not been so large as last week, but the fact that we are sending the metal away at all creates an uneasy feeling that has influenced speculation adversely, nearly all listed securities showing a decline since last Saturday.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	103		Atl'nta 4s	102	103
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	103		Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	110	
Ga. 4½s, 1915	114	115	Macon 6s	116	
Savannah 5s	107¼	109¼	Columbus 5s	104	
Atl'nta 8s, 1902	117		Waterw'rks 6s	104	
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	115		Rome 5s	100	101
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	106		So. Car. 4½s	107	109
Atl'nta 6s, L.D.	114		Newn'n 6s, L.D.	104	
Atl'nta 5s, L.D.	108		Chatta. 5s, 1911	100	
Atl'nta 4½s	103		Col., S. C., grd'd 3s & 4s, 1910	74	76
			Ala. Class A	106	

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1897	102		6s, 1909	108	110
Ga. 6s, 1910	110		Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	120	122
Ga. 6s, 1922	113		do income 6s, 1900	100	102
Ga. Pac. 1st	114	115			
C., C. & A. 1st					

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	159	160	Aug. & Sav	92	94
Southwestern	92	93	A. & W. P.	100	
			do deben	99¼	101

New York Bank Statement.

New York, May 15.—The Financier says the causes that are responsible for the present gold exports seem to have made more of a change in the New York banks statement for the week ending May 15th than the actual shipment of specie itself. Thus while the present movement of gold to Europe has brought about an apparent net loss of between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000, the deposits of the New York banks in the same time have decreased only $5,000,000, while the actual cash reserve between May 1st and May 15th has contracted only $1,162,400. The difference between the money demanded by exporters and the reported smaller decreases has been probably made up by the receipts of funds from the interior. Since the movement to this center continues in unabated volume the effect of the exports has therefore been largely minimized by the receipt of new funds. On the other hand, the loans of the banks are beginning to respond to the demands of importers, whose largely increased business is without doubt causing the outward flow of gold and the expansion in the loan item of the statement can be attributed to borrowings on import account, since the narrowness of the stock exchange market reduced the demand for call loans to a low figure. In view of the expansion in the loan account and the increase in the cash reserve the increase in deposits was to have been expected. The Saturday shipment of gold does not figure in the current statement. The banks are still reducing outstanding circulation, which, during the money stringency, previous to election, ran up to more than $20,000,000, and the present total is just about what it was one year ago. The course of the money market seems to be governed largely at present by merchandise import movement. For the month of April this was the largest reported. It has continued in undiminished volumes so far during May, but even if a falling off begins from now out, the effects will be felt for some time to come.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve increase	$ 394,525
Loans increase	1,031,000
Specie increase	561,500
Legal tender increase	295,000
Deposits increase	1,851,500
Circulation decrease	188,200

The banks now hold $44,490,500 in excess of the requirement of the 25 per cent rule.

POSITION IS STRONG

Unfavorable Influences Rob It of Any Material Effect on Prices.

OPENING WAS 3 POINTS DOWN

Great Stubbornness Was Shown and Loss Quickly Recovered.

CHRONICLE'S REPORT WAS NOT FAVORABLE

Poor Start of New Crop and Rapid Daily Diminution of Visible Supply of Cotton Strong Bull Cards.

The following were the quotations for spot cotton yesterday at the places named:

Atlanta—Steady; middling 7⅛c.
Liverpool—Dull; middling 4 5-32d.
New York—Quiet but firm; middling 7⅞c.
New Orleans—Steady; middling 7½c.
Savannah—Dull; middling 7 7-16c.
Galveston—Steady; middling 7½c.
Norfolk—Quiet; middling 7⅝c.
Mobile—Nominal; middling 7 5-16c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 7⅝c.
Augusta—Dull; middling 7⅝c.
Charleston—Steady; middling 7⅝c.
Houston—Quiet; middling 7 7-16c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1897	RECEIPTS 1896	SHIPM'TS 1897	SHIPM'TS 1896	STOCK 1897	STOCK 1896
Saturday	.....	2	.....	49	2330	4968
Monday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	288	2	96	40		

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, May 15.—Total port receipts for the week have been 32,067 bales. Plantation deliveries have been 19,367, against 14,814 last week. The stock of cotton at the consolidated ports, 417,973, against 435,819 last week. Exports of cotton for the week reach a total of 67,228 bales, of which 25,117 were to Great Britain, 3,406 to France and 38,705 to the rest of the continent. At the interior the receipts for the week have been 15,574 bales, against 19,047 during the same week last year. The stock at the interior towns on May 14th is 131,701 bales, against 187,120 last year. The slight decline in the Liverpool market for futures this morning was a temporary disappointment to the friends of cotton in New York, and opening prices were generally a shade under last afternoon in consequence. The market quickly rallied, however, and the close is at or about final prices of yesterday. There is almost no trading, and the operators have been waiting for the gong to sound to release them from the necessity of remaining at the ring side. There is no news to influence prices, if we except crop reports, which are not quite so favorable, due to continued cold weather over the cotton belt. New York spots advanced 1-16c; sales 487 bales; middling 7⅞c. Futures contract sales 36,000 bales; tone steady.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
May	7 42	7 43	7 42	7 42-44	7 43-44
June	7 43	7 45	7 43	7 43-44	7 44-45
July	7 45	7 48	7 44	7 46-47	7 46-47
August	7 35	7 39	7 35	7 38-39	7 38-39
September	7 03	7 06	7 03	7 04-05	7 04-06
October	6 86	6 87	6 86	6 86-87	6 86-87
November	6 86	6 86	6 85	6 85-86	6 85-86
December	6 85	6 88	6 85	6 88-89	6 87-88
January	6 90	6 93	6 90	6 92-93	6 91-92
February	6 95	6 97	6 95	6 96-98	6 95-97
March					
April					

Closed steady; sales 36,000 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, export and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1897	RECEIPTS 1896	EXPORTS 1897	EXPORTS 1896	STOCKS 1897	STOCKS 1896
Saturday	2890	2592	9883	5419	400661	337657
Monday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2890	2592	9883	5419		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

January	6 65	July	7 36
February	6 68	August	7 15
March	.....	September	6 72
April	.....	October	6 58
May	7 37	November	6 59
June	7 32	December	6 62

Closed dull; sales 5,400 bales.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, May 15.—Liverpool opened with sales of 6,000 bales; middling 4 5-32d; last year 4 11-32d; dull. Futures were easy, sellers at last night's prices and closed steady. Our market opened with sales of August at 7.35, closed 7.38. Europe was again a seller of August and a buyer of the new crop positions. A curious straddle operation is this in view of the reverse character of the Liverpool market, where the nearby deliveries are commanding a premium. A fair demand from spinners advanced quotations on spots, though the general temper of the trade remains bearish in consequence of the small takings of Manchester spinners, who for the past two weeks have fallen back upon their reserve stocks. July contracts are again at a wide premium, and all sorts of rumors are current regarding the intention of the owners, but no definite conclusion can be reached except that selected contracts continue to command a premium, while even running cottons are selling at quotations. We think the European short interest lies in August rather than in July. Mr. Ellison increases his consumption on the continent 1,000 bales a week for the entire season. Traders continue to feel bearish in view of the lack of speculation, despite the statistical position and the demand from spinners, who may be obliged to shut down on the scarcity of cotton.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, May 15.—(Special.)—The week in the cotton market has been a very uninteresting one, and the situation at the end of it is most perplexing. To the strength of the statistical position no one can shut his eyes and yet it looks almost certain that the combination of the many unfavorable influences will rob it of any material effect on prices. Today Liverpool again sent very discouraging cables, that market refusing to respond to the strength exhibited here yesterday. Our market opened 3 points down, August selling on the first call at 7.35. Futures again showed great stubbornness, and this small loss was quickly recovered. August advanced to 7.39 and for the third successive day closed at 7.38 to 7.39 with the tone of the market steady. The Chronicle's report on the outlook in the south this morning could hardly be called favorable. The backwardness and rather poor start of the new crop and the rapid daily diminution in the visible supply of cotton are strong bull cards. The manipulation of July contracts and the steadiness of all the spot markets in this country are also favorable features. On the other hand, the evident reluctance of the foreign markets to advance, the poor reports from Manchester, the talk of shutting down among the southern mills, the difficulty of disposing of manufactured goods, the despondency caused by the delay in some definite tariff legislation, the possibility of fresh and vigorous agitation of the Cuban question by the jingoes and the utter absence of even the smallest speculative demand are all features that are strongly against the market, and that deserve the most serious consideration on the part of those who contemplate making a bull campaign in cotton.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, May 15—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, dull with prices unchanged; middling uplands 4 5-32; sales 6,000 bales; American 5,500; speculation and export 300; receipts 16,000; American 15,600.

Futures opened steady with demand fair.

	Open'g	Close.	
May	4 5-64	4 6	Buyers
May-June	4 5-64	4 5¼	Sellers
June-July	4 4-64	4 5	Value
July-August	4 4-64	4 3¼	Buyers
August-September	3 63-64	3 63¼	Sellers
September-October	3 56-64	3 56	Buyers
October and November	3 51-64	3 51	"
November and December	3 49-64	3 49	Sellers
December and January	3 48-64	3 47¼	Buyers
January and February	3 48-64	3 47¼	"

Futures closed steady.

New York, May 15—Cotton quiet but firm; sales 487 bales; middling uplands 7⅞; middling gulf 8⅛; net receipts none bales; gross none; stock 159,813.

Galveston, May 15—Cotton steady; middling 7½; net receipts 511 bales; gross 511; sales 787; stock 44,667.

Norfolk, May 15—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅝; net receipts 1,132 bales; gross 1,132; sales none; stock 14,289.

Baltimore, May 15—Cotton nominal; middling 7⅞; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 14,761.

Boston, May 15—Cotton firm; middling 7 13-16; net receipts 218 bales; gross 325; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 385.

Wilmington, May 15—Cotton firm; middling 7⅛; net receipts 19 bales; gross 19; sales none; stock 4,375.

Philadelphia, May 15—Cotton holiday; middling 8⅛; net receipts 1 bales; gross 1; sales 495; stock 7,189.

Savannah, May 15—Cotton dull; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 197 bales; gross 197; sales 12; stock 12,843.

New Orleans, May 15—Cotton steady; middling 7½; net receipts 789 bales; gross 789; sales 1,450; stock 104,725; exports to continent 8,998.

Mobile, May 15—Cotton nominal; middling 7 5-16; net receipts 7 bales; gross 7; sales none; stock 4,244.

Memphis, May 15—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 169 bales; shipments 1,707; sales 450; stock 43,402.

Augusta, May 15—Cotton dull; middling 7⅝; net receipts 16 bales; shipments 266; sales 314; stock 11,476.

Charleston, May 15—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 152 bales; gross 152; sales 200; stock 19,198.

Houston, May 15—Cotton quiet; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 500 bales; shipments 559; sales 94; stock 3,532.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., May 15, 1897.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, May 15—Flour, first patent, $6.00; second patent 5.50; straight 4.80; fancy 4.70; extra family 4.50. Corn, white 48c; mixed 46c. Oats, white 35c; mixed 32c. Texas rustproof 40c. Rye, Georgia 75c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 95c; small bales 90c; No. 2 timothy small bales 85c. Meal plain 47c; bolted 42c. Wheat bran, large sacks 78c; small sacks 80c. Shorts 95c Stock meal 90c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $5.00 per ton. Peas 90c@$1.25 per bushel, according to kind and quality. Grits $2.60.

New York, May 15—Flour firm. Wheat, spot weak; No. 2 northern 83⅛; options opened steadier on better cables, but subsequently weakened and declined sharply under rain news from California, absence of export interest and local liquidation, closing ⅛@¼c net lower; No. 2 red May 81⅛. Corn, spot easier; No. 2 30⅛; options opened firm and advanced on higher cables, later declined with wheat and closed heavy at ¼c net loss. Oats, spot steady; No. 2 23⅛; options opened dull but steady in absence of selling pressure, closing unchanged; May 22⅞; July 22⅞.

Chicago, May 15—Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat 74⅛; No. 3 spring wheat 70@74; No. 2 red 94⅛; No. 2 corn 25@25⅛; No. 2 yellow 25¼@25⅛; No. 2 oats 18; No. 2 white 22½@23½; No. 3 white 21⅛@22¾; No. 2 rye 34½; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 3 28@33; No. 4 28; No. 1 flaxseed 77@78.

St. Louis, May 15—Flour dull, steady and unchanged. Wheat, spot dull; No. 2 red cash in elevator 90; track 95; No. 2 hard cash —; May —; July 77⅛; August 75⅛; September 74¼ bid. Corn, spot lower; No. 2 cash 22⅛ asked; July 22⅛; September 24¼. Oats, spot weak; No. 2 cash 20⅛ asked; May —; July 19.

Cincinnati, May 15—Flour quiet. Wheat easy; No. 2 red 91. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 26⅛. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 21½@21¾.

Provisions.

Atlanta, May 15—Clear ribs boxed side 5⅝c; clear sides 5⅛; ice-cured bellies 7⅛c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12½c; California 7⅛c; breakfast bacon 10@11c. Lard, best quality 4⅞; second quality 4¾; compound 4⅛.

New York, May 15—Pork, mess 8.75@9.25; new mess short clear 9.25@10.50; family 9.00@10.50.

Chicago, May 15—Mess pork, per bbl, 8.45. Lard, per 100 lbs, 3.82½@3.85. Short rib sides, loose, 4.50@4.70. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, 5.00@5.25. Short clear sides, boxed, 5.00@5.12½.

St. Louis, May 15—Pork dull; standard mess 8.40@9.00. Lard lower; prime steam 3.70; choice 3.75. Bacon, boxed shoulders, 5.40; extra short clear sides 5.30; ribs 5.40; shorts 5.65. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 4.90; extra short clear sides 4.90; ribs 5.05; shorts 5.15.

Cincinnati, May 15—Lard easier at 3.72½. Bulk meats easy at 4.75@4.85. Bacon easy at 5.50@5.55.

Groceries.

Atlanta, May 15—Roasted coffee $12.00 per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 14; fair 13; prime 11⅛. Sugar standard granulated 4¾c; New Orleans white 4⅛; do yellow 4⅛c. Sirip, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 30@50c. Rice head 6½c; choice 5¾@6c. Salt, dairy sacks 1.25; do bbls. 2.25; ice cream 90c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream 12½@13c. Matches 6 5s 50c, 200s 1.30@1.75; 300s 2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5½c; cream 7c; gingersnaps 7c. Candy, common stick 5½c; fancy 12@13. Oysters, F. W. 1.65; L. W. 1.20.

New York, May 15—Molasses quiet; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 23@28.

Chicago, May 15—Sugar, cut loaf 5.39; granulated 4.77.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, May 15—Turpentine firm at 25⅛; sales 357; receipts 1,192. Rosin firm at the advance sales of 2,598; barrels; receipts 2,681; A, B, C, $1.40; D $1.40; E $1.47½; F $1.52½; G $1.57½; H $1.65; I $1.70; K $1.80; M $1.85; N $2.00; window glass $2.20; water white $2.50.

Charleston, May 15—Turpentine nominal at 25⅛; sales none. Rosin firm: A, B, C, $1.25; D, E $1.30; F $1.35; G $1.35; H $1.50; I $1.55; K $1.65; M $1.65; N $1.75; window glass $1.85; water white $2.00; sales none barrels.

Wilmington, May 15—Rosin nothing doing; strained $1.30; good strained $1.35; receipts 271 barrels. Spirits turpentine steady at 24¾@25⅛; receipts 90 casks. Tar firm at 1.05; receipts 120 barrels. Crude turpentine steady at $1.20, $1.80, and $1.90; receipts 34 barrels.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

Atlanta, May 15—Apples $3.75@4.00. Lemons, Messina $2.75@3.00. Oranges, California $3.75@4.00. Bananas, straight $1.35@1.50; culls 75c@$1. Figs 11@11½c. Raisons, new California 1.65@1.75; ¼ boxes 50@60. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 11@11½c. Nuts, almonds 11c; pecans 9@10c; Brazil 7½@8c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½; Georgia 3@3¼.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, May 15—Eggs 9@9½c. Butter, western creamery 19@20c; fancy Tennessee 12½@15c; choice 12½c; Georgia 12@14c. Live poultry, turkeys 6@7; hens 20@21; spring chickens, large, 20@30c; small, 12½@20c; ducks, puddle 18@20c; Peking 20@22½c. Irish potatoes, Burbank $1.50@1.75 per bbl; 60@65 bu; Tennessee 30@40c per bu. Sweet potatoes 50@60c per bu. Honey, strained 7@8c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions, new crop, $1.50@1.75 per bu; 5.00@6.00 per bbl.

Bank Clearings.

Atlanta yesterday	$ 183,598.65
For the week	1,340,286.17
Same week last year	1,168,305.34

Chicago, May 15.—Clearings, $12,072,514. New York exchange 70c premium; foreign exchange dull; demand, $4.87⅝; 60 days, $4.86⅝.

New Orleans, May 15.—Clearings $1,104,931.

Memphis, May 15.—New York exchange selling at $1.50 premium; clearings, $202,357; balances, $47,849.

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, May 15.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram: Stocks were quiet and irregular today. Two small failures were announced, both the result of the recent business in Kaffirs.

Foreign Finances.

London, May 15, 4 p. m.—Closing: Consols for money, 113⅝; consols for the account, 113⅞; Canadian Pacific 55¼; Erie, 12¼; Erie 1st preferred, 29; Illinois Central, 95; Mexican ordinary, 19; St. Paul, common, 74⅜; New York Central, 101½; Pennsylvania, 53⅛; Reading, 9¼; Mexican Central new 4-s, 70½; Atchison, 10⅝; Louisville and Nashville 45.

Bar silver steady 28 1-16d per ounce.

Money ½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 15-16 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills 1 per cent.

American securities declined somewhat at the opening, but stiffened later on improved general feeling. The close was steady, with the demand generally light.

Foreign securities are quoted as follows: Greece, 1884, ½ higher, at 23; Turkey, new defense, ¼ higher, at 102½; group 1 (a), unchanged, at 65; group 2 (b), ¼ lower, at 35½; group 3 (c), unchanged, at 20¼; group 4 (d), ⅜ lower, at 19⅝.

Gold—Buenos Ayres, 197; Lisbon, 51¼; Rome, 105.10.

Paris, May 15, 4 p. m.—Three per cent rentes 103 francs 32 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 11 centimes for checks.

Berlin, May 15.—Exchange on London eight days' sight 20 marks 38 pfennig.

BAGGING AND TIES.

I am in position to quote closest possible prices on
2 lb. Sugar Bag Cloth,
2 lb. Piece Bagging,
45 lb. New Arrow Ties.
If you want the inside get my figures before you buy.

C. E. CAVERLY,
ATLANTA, GA.

Trunk Repairing.

Is our business as well as making new trunks, valises and traveling bags of all kinds. Foote Trunk Factory, 17 E. Alabama

WAS LIQUIDATION DAY

Only Bullish Influence Was Liverpool's Disregard of Friday's Decline.

WHEAT OPENED SOME HIGHER

There Was a Later Tumble of a Full Cent for July.

CLOSED AT A SMALL FRACTIONAL RECOVERY

Other Markets Relatively Weaker, Corn and Oats Declining 1-4 to 3-8c, Provisions 7 1-2 to 10c.

Chicago, May 15.—Liquidation of wheat was the feature of that market today, but at its height was only strong enough to cause a ⅝c break. By closing time all but ¼c of this had been recovered. The minor markets were relatively weaker than wheat, corn declining ¼@⅜c, oats the same amount and provisions 7½@10c.

In wheat the market got a little encouragement to begin with from Liverpool, which appeared to have been unmoved by the knowledge of yesterday's decline here, that market closing at unchanged prices. That appeared to be the only bullish influence, but it was strong enough to open wheat at a ¼@⅜c advance. But the strength faded almost immediately. The majority of the speculators took more account of favorable crop news, such as the showers in California were taken to be, than of steadiness in Liverpool, which they knew would not continue long in the face of cheaper offerings from here. They supplied the early demand, and had more for sale which they could only get rid of by shading the price every few minutes until the price of July had tumbled from 73½c, which was paid for a few lots at the start, to 72½c, at which there were sellers at about 11 o'clock. The shipments abroad of wheat and flour from both coasts this week were equal to 2,183,875 bushels against 1,799,000 bushels on the week before and 1,903,000 bushels on the corresponding week last year. Argentine shipped no wheat to Europe this week. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth amounted to 346 cars against 285 last week and 337 a year ago. Chicago receipts were reported at seven cars. The liquidation, although not heavy enough to make an active market, was still sufficient to keep prices down until near the close, when some recovery ensued on the announcement that 230,000 bushels of cash wheat had been worked here. The market on this advanced to 72⅞c, which was the closing price.

Corn was weak after the first few minutes of the session. The country offerings were more liberal and short selling was freer than any day this week, the generally favorable weather making the crowd bearish. The early strength was caused by the higher Liverpool market. Exports were 301,000 bushels. July opened ⅛c higher at 25½c, sold at 25⅝c and declined to 24⅞c, closing at 25@25⅛c.

Quite an active session was passed in oats. A heavy feeling was apparent, and prices dropped, local longs being chiefly responsible. Commission houses bought freely after the first decline. The sellers were influenced by the weakness of corn. July opened a shade higher at 18½c, declined to 18c and recovered to 18⅛c, where it closed.

Provisions were very weak. Heavy receipts of hogs caused free selling from the outset and very little support was given the market. Some stop loss orders were received. At the close July pork was 10c lower at $8.45, July lard 7½c lower at $3.87½ and July ribs about 10 lower at $4.55@4.57½.

Estimated receipts Monday—Wheat, eight cars; corn, ninety cars; oats, 188 cars; hogs, 43,000 head.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	74⅜	74⅜	73¾	74⅛
July	73½	73½	72½	72⅞
September	68⅝	68⅝	67⅝	68⅛
Corn—				
May	25⅛	25⅛	24⅝	24¾
July	25½	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛
September	26½	26⅝	26	26⅛
Oats—				
May	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
July	18⅛	18½	18	18⅛
September	18½	18½	18	18¼
Pork—				
May	....	....	....	8.42½
July	8.60	8.60	8.40	8.40
September	8.65	8.65	8.50	8.50
Lard—				
May	3.85	3.85	3.82½	3.82½
July	3.89	3.89	3.87½	3.87½
September	4.02½	4.02½	3.97½	3.99½
Ribs—				
May	....	....	....	4.55
July	4.65	4.65	4.55	4.59½
September	4.69½	4.70	4.60	4.60

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour	7,000	4,000
Wheat	6,000	140,000
Corn	112,000	352,000
Oats	245,000	348,000
Rye	2,000	35,000
Barley	19,000	1,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, May 15.—Wheat opened strong because Liverpool came unchanged; because the weekly clearances exceeded estimates by 500,000 bushels and the later reports of yesterday's local export business footed up 280,000 bushels. After the early strength the bears had full control, and the market dropped to the put price, the decline being aided by the weakness in the other pits. Weil was credited with extensive short selling, and the load of wheat with which the market was slugged was sufficient to counteract the very bullish news which came later. The inquiry for shipping account continued active, and though totals are not yet complete we think the day's business will amount to at least 300,000 bushels, and we hear that several cargo orders are here unfilled as yet. Clearances were light, as usual on Saturday, but a very fair amount of new business was done at the seaboard. The items which helped the weakness were the decline in Paris, equal to about 2c per bushel, which seems inconsistent in view of their crop outlook and the forecast for showers on the Pacific slope. We have private advices, however, that there are no indications of rain in the wheat-growing regions of California, and that the crop is damaged beyond help, even if rains do come, which is very unlikely at this season. May wheat weakened both in Chicago and at New York on the increased deliveries. The elevator people cannot cover their May shorts, so they deliver out the wheat. We still advise purchases on all weak spots like today.

Corn and oats had sharp break with little demand when longs tried to sell it. The sentiment is bearish, but the market is so narrow that reactions are easy from present low prices. Receipts continue very small.

Provisions were weak, and the only support came from shorts. The bear factors are the large movement of hogs both to Chicago and all western points. Estimated receipts of hogs next week, 160,000.

McCullough Bros. & Co.'s Fruit and Produce Letter.

Atlanta, May 15.—The market opened up strong last Monday morning on apples with light receipts and prices ruling from 25 to 50c per barrel higher than at any other time this season. The conditions and prospects are for light arrivals and still higher prices.

Lemons are coming in plentifully, the receipts being equal to the demand, with prices much firmer, and the close of today's market shows an advance of 25 to 50c per box, with the possibility of another reaction the early part of next week.

Bananas are almost getting to be a thing of the past with the Atlanta dealers, and as the prices are so high and arrivals so light the consumption is not more than half. Far beyond the expectations of all handlers of this fruit, the prices are 30 per cent higher, and we see no possibility of a decline. In other words, every indication points to still higher prices.

Oranges are being received in scattering shipments, there having been no solid car load received here in the last ten days. Messina stock has the day, as there is no other class of this luscious fruit to be had. The prices will be governed altogether by the receipts at importing points.

M. L. BATES, Pres. F. M. FARLEY, Vice-Pres. W. A. [illegible]

BATES-FARLEY SAVINGS BANK

Organized March 16, 1896.

The only regularly chartered Savings Bank in Atlanta. Paid-up Capital [illegible] Surplus, $3,000.

LIABILITY SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS

Deposits from $1.00 to $5,000 received and interest allowed.
Loans on Atlanta real estate at a low rate of interest.

The receipts on strawberries have been so plentiful for the last six days that the market went all to pieces and quite a lot of shipments made to this market did not pay express charges, but today's market shows quite a reaction and the best grades are bringing from $2 to $2.50 per crate.

Cucumbers are in line with strawberries—not bringing enough to pay charges and expenses of handling them.

Squash are in somewhat better demand and are bringing better prices.

Tomatoes are again reacting and all receipts of fresh stock are being readily disposed of at fair prices.

Cabbage, as we predicted, have been so plentiful that the buyers have been getting them at their own price, and unless receipts are cut short there will be no money in them to the growers, who make shipments to this market. In other words, they will not bring charges of transportation.

The market is entirely bare of old Irish potatoes, with but one car in sight, which, of course, adds materially to the demand for the new crop, which is plentiful, and all receipts have met with ready sale at good prices, Louisiana and Florida furnishing principally the supply for this market.

Asparagus, lettuce, English peas and beets are being received daily and disposed of at a price that will justify a profit to the producer.

Pineapples are so much more plentiful and receipts to this market so heavy that the price has been reduced considerably and are being offered to the trade from 50 cents to $1 per crate less than they were the previous week.

Butter has reached the bottom notch and is a drug on this market at most any price.

Receipts of poultry are equal to the demand, with prices ruling about as usual with the exception of spring chickens, which seem to be more plentiful, causing prices to be somewhat lower than previously quoted.

Honey can be had and is meeting with fairly good sale at prices quoted.

Sweet potatoes are declining in price, as the season is about over for them.

Onions are in good demand and are bringing good prices and all receipts being readily disposed of at prices quoted.

The following are prices of fruits and vegetables:

Strawberries, 6 to 10c quart; cucumbers, per crate, 75c to $1; squash, 75c to $1; tomatoes, $1.50 to $2; English peas, $1.25 to $1.50; string beans, round green, $1 to $1.25; new potatoes, per barrel, owing to size, $3.50 to $4.50; beets, tops on in cabbage crates, $2.25 to $2.50; cabbage, per pound 1¼ to 1¾c; lettuce per drum, $1 to $1.25; asparagus, in good demand, 10 to 11c per pound; cauliflower, per pound, 8 to 10c; egg plants, dozen, 75c to $1; pineapples, dozen, $1.25 to $1.75, half-crate $2.50 to $3.50; corn, 10c to 20c per dozen; blackberries, 10 to 12½c quart; whortleberries, 12½ to 15c quart.

The American Union Life Insurance Company,

Of New York, organized in 1894, with the largest cash capital of any company in the world, writes all up-to-date policies at lowest possible cost. Every policy contains liberal options. No estimates; contracts guaranteed. District and local agents wanted. Good men would do well to call on or write

WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON, Gen. Agt.,
No. 328 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.
may13-7t

A Leading School of Optics.

Nothing will pay a jeweler better than to become a theoretical and practical optician. Kellam & Moore's school of optics, in Atlanta, will give him the most thorough course possible. The instruction in theoretical optics is comprehensive, and the student is carefully drilled in mechanical optics. Write to Kellam & Moore, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

FINANCIAL.

Paine, Murphy & Co

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
Telephone 375.

PrivateLeased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

Orders executed over our wires for Cotton, Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions, for cash or on margins.
Local securities bought and sold.
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank or any of our wholesale merchants.

ATLANTA Loan and Investment Co.

811 Equitable Building,

offers a limited amount of its "Permanent Stock" at $100 a share—bearing 7 per cent interest—free of all taxes to the holder. Fully guaranteed and paid semi-annually.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
Dealers in

Investment Securities.

No. 9 E. Alabama street.

John W. Dickey,

Stock and Bond Broker
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited

NISBET WINGFIELD,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.
414 Norcross Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Are You Interested in Wall Street SPECULATION?

If so, you cannot afford to be without our "Protection" information and Service, all of which can be obtained in the beginning free of charge in order to introduce our concern.

SPECIAL RELIABLE REPORTS furnished relative to the standing of any broker or financial house in this city. COLLECTIONS enforced against firms who have not treated their customers fairly. ADVANCE INFORMATION as to the movements of certain stocks, instructions as to successful stock speculation, etc., full particulars mailed free. Address

BUREAU OF INFORMATION,
140 Nassau Street - - - NEW YORK

TOO MANY SHOES.

We are overstocked in certain lines and must reduce the quantity. Latest shapes and designs in both colored and black Shoes for Men, Women and Children will be sold at sacrifice prices until stock is much lower than at present. Bloodworth Co., 14 Whitehall st.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
†8	Chattanooga	5 00 am		[illegible]
135	Washington	5 10 am		[illegible]
†13	Jacksonville	7 20 am		[illegible]
126	Tallapoosa	8 20 am		[illegible]
17	Mt. Airy	8 30 am		[illegible]
127	Columbus	10 10 am		[illegible]
119	Fort Valley	10 20 am		[illegible]
†9	Macon	11 10 am		[illegible]
138	Birmingham	11 30 am		[illegible]
†10	Louisville	11 40 pm		[illegible]
137	Washington	3 55 pm		[illegible]
†15	Jacksonville	7 45 pm		[illegible]
14	Cincinnati	8 05 pm		[illegible]
11	Richmond	8 30 pm		[illegible]
129	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm		[illegible]
136	Gr'nv'le, Miss.	10 45 pm		[illegible]

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
101	Hapeville	6 45 am	100	Hapeville [illegible]
†3	Savannah	7 45 am	102	Hapeville [illegible]
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	†2	Savannah [illegible]
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	104	Hapeville [illegible]
11	Macon	11 20 am	106	Hapeville [illegible]
109	Hapeville	1 00 pm	110	Hapeville [illegible]
111	Hapeville	4 00 pm	†12	Macon [illegible]
113	Hapeville	6 00 pm	112	Hapeville [illegible]
115	Hapeville	7 20 pm	114	Hapeville [illegible]
11	Savannah	7 35 pm	†	Savannah [illegible]
1117	Hapeville	10 35 am	1116	Hapeville [illegible]
1119	Hapeville	2 20 pm	1118	Hapeville [illegible]

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
†3	Nashville	8 05 am	†2	Nashville [illegible]
73	Rome	8 40 am	71	Chattanooga [illegible]
70	Chattanooga	10 35 am	72	Rome [illegible]
1	Nashville	7 30 pm	†4	Nashville [illegible]

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
†38	Montgomery	11 40 am	†35	Montgomery [illegible]
†34	Selma	6 45 pm	†33	Montgomery [illegible]
†36	Selma	11 30 pm	†27	Selma [illegible]
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park [illegible]
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park [illegible]
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto [illegible]
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park [illegible]
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park [illegible]
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park [illegible]
24	College Park	7 45 pm	23	Palmetto [illegible]
26	Palmetto	8 25 pm	25	College Park [illegible]
28	College Park	11 00 pm	27	Newnan [illegible]
130	Newnan	10 20 am	†29	Newnan [illegible]

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 28 will [illegible] at Whitehall street platform.
All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
†3	Augusta	5 00 am	†2	Augusta [illegible]
†1	Covington	7 45 am	†28	Augusta [illegible]
127	Augusta	12 15 pm	10	Covington [illegible]
11	Augusta	6 00 pm	†4	Augusta [illegible]

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
†41	Norfolk	5 20 am	†402	Washington [illegible]
†403	Washington	2 50 pm	†38	Norfolk [illegible]

Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Railway.

(Via W. and A. R. to Marietta.)

Knoxville ... 7 30 pm | Knoxville [illegible]

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO

PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS [illegible]

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE [illegible]
(EVANSVILLE ROUTE)

THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST

For detailed information [illegible] or Depot Ticket Agent [illegible] ern & Atlantic R. R., [illegible] D. H. HILLMAN, [illegible] S. L. ROGERS, Trav. [illegible] ATLANTA, G.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

The Direct, Quick, Through [illegible] Montgomery to Texas, [illegible] California.

THE BEST ROUTE TO Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect April [illegible]

SOUTH BOUND	No. 35 Daily	No. [illegible] Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	[illegible]
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	[illegible]
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Opelika	8 50 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Columbus	11 50 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Selma		[illegible]
Arrive Pensacola	7 50 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Mobile	3 50 p m	[illegible]
Arrive New Orleans	8 10 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Houston	8 40 a m	[illegible]

NORTH BOUND	No. 36 Daily	No. [illegible] Daily
Leave Houston	5 50 a m	[illegible]
Leave New Orleans	7 50 p m	[illegible]
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m	[illegible]
Leave Pensacola	11 25 p m	[illegible]
Leave Selma		[illegible]
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	[illegible]
Leave Columbus		[illegible]
Arrive Opelika	8 07 a m	[illegible]
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	[illegible]
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Newnan	10 20 a m	[illegible]
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	[illegible]

No. 37 and 38 Vestibuled train, [illegible] and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

No. 35 and 36 Solid trains Washington [illegible] New Orleans. Sleeper New York, New Orleans.

GEO. C. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Mgr. JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
ED E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent.
GEO. W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agt., 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF TWO CITY LOTS

Lot fronting 75 feet on Orange [illegible] running back a uniform width of [illegible] This lot is on the north side of O[illegible] street, near Hood street, and if [illegible] would be 45, 47 and 49. The street is [illegible] with belgian block.

After the foregoing lot has been [illegible] will sell 65x103 feet on Rankin street [illegible] 390 feet east of the Boulevard.

Sale will be held on the premises on [illegible] day afternoon, May 18th, beginning [illegible] o'clock. Terms, one-third cash, [illegible] in one and two years, with 8 per cent [illegible] est. AARON HAAS, Receiver.
HENRY L. WILSON, Auctioneer.
my16 sun tues

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets.

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobaccos, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges and Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in their seasons. A Perfect Variety Store. Orders from city and country promptly filled at lowest market price. Terms cash.

Receiver's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. [illegible] Lumpkin, judge of the superior court [illegible] Fulton county, I will receive bids for [illegible] the assets of the Dixie Lumber and [illegible] facturing Company, except notes, [illegible] claims and choses in action, which [illegible] consist of planing mill, machinery, [illegible] ment and material of said company [illegible] at Nos. 171-185 Madison avenue, Atlanta. All bids must be made to me not later than 9 o'clock a. m., May 26, 1897. Terms of sale are cash. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. The stock and assets of said company may be seen on the premises or by application to the undersigned. The undersigned will be pleased to show said stock and assets and to give all information desired to prospective purchasers.

E. B. ROSSER, Receiver Dixie Lumber Mfg. Co.
may4-12t

—28— PAGES. VOL. XXIX

There'[illegible] Depar[illegible] call o[illegible]

[illegible]en's fine Spring patterns, wo[illegible] values. Special Sale

[illegible]en's fine Spring patterns, cul[illegible] and $12 Suits Special Sale

Special Sale

[illegible]en's fine Spring probably the gain we have Special Sale

[illegible]en's fine Spring simeres, Two patterns, no[illegible] lent fitters. Special Sale

362 pairs [illegible] dium a[illegible] and ta[illegible] $2.00 f[illegible]

Fo[illegible]

TH[illegible]

—28—
PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART 3
21-28

VOL. XXIX ATLANTA GA., SUNDAY MORNING MAY 16, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS

BARGAINS GALORE!

There's an avalanche of bargains ready for you Monday. Every Department offers its Specials. You'll miss a rare treat if you don't call on us Monday. We are after you. And if you read these ..... Prices you'll be after us. .....

Table No. 1.

Men's fine Spring Suits, choice patterns, wonderful values.
Special Sale Price..... **$4.44**

Table No. 2.

Men's fine Spring Suits, new patterns, culled from $8, $10 and $12 Suits,
Special Sale Price..... **$5.55**

Table No. 3.

Fine Spring Suits, new [illegible], all sizes,
Special Sale Price..... **$6.66**

Table No. 4.

Men's fine Spring Suits. This is probably the greatest bargain we have ever offered.
Special Sale Price..... **$7.37**

Table No. 5.

Men's fine Spring Suits in Cheviots, Worsteds, Cassimeres, Tweeds and kindred patterns, nobby styles, excellent fitters.
Special Sale Price..... **$8.88**

Table No. 6.

Men's fine Spring Suits. Here are Suits that are never shown less than $15, and you'll find this the best line of Suits you ever saw at the hrice.
Special Sale price..... **$9.99**

Table No. 7.

Youths' Cheviot and Cassimere Pants, sizes 14 to 18, extra well made.
For Monday only..... **73c**

Table No. 8.

Youths' Cassimere Pants. The regular $1.25 kind. Every pair a bargain. Sizes 14 to 18.
For Monday only..... **89c**

Table No. 9.

Men's Blue Caps, for bicycle or street wear. The 25c quality.
For Monday only..... **19c**

Table No. 10.

Men's White Pique and Figured Vests, sizes 34 to 40. Not a Vest in the lot worth under $1.
For Monday only..... **48c**

Table No. 11.

Boys' Sweaters, blue and brown, extra well made,
For Monday only..... **19c**

Table No. 12.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR—Men's fine Striped, Ribbed Undershirts, all sizes, the 50c kind,
For Monday only..... **19c**

Table No. 13.

Men's White Undershirts, good quality, all sizes,
For Monday only..... **8c**

Table No. 14.

Men's All-Rubber Suspenders, new patent slide buckle, splendid webbing, the 25c quality,
For Monday only..... **9c**

Table No. 15.

Men's fine Underwear, Shirts or Drawers, all colors, all sizes,
For Monday only..... **38c**

SHOE DEPARTMENT SPECIAL

362 pairs Ladies' Tan Oxfords, cloth and kid tops, medium and narrow toes, D, E and EE widths, chocolate and tan shades, sizes 1 to 8. Every Shoe dealer's $2.00 favorite,

For Monday Only

=$1.25=

371 pairs Ladies' "kid lined" Carmencita, Opera and Square Toes, patent leather facing, all widths, sizes 1 to 6. NO STRINGS TO TIE. Advertised elsewhere as a bargain at $1.98,

For Monday Only

=$1.00=

THE GLOBE SHOE AND CLOTHING CO.

89 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

CRUEL.



She—What did your wife say when you went home last night?
He—I don't know. I hadn't my stenographer with me.

A DISADVANTAGE.



Manager—We don't want you if you are left handed.
Batter—Why not?
Manager—Well, we have one left-handed man, and every time he hits the ball he runs to third base instead of first.

OF COURSE.



Rooter—The babies in our block have organized a club.
Tooter—What sort of a club?
Rooter—A bawl club.

THOSE COLORED SHIRTS.



Wife—Silas, what be ye er 'doing to yor shirt?
Silas—Paintin' some red stripes on it. When I was down ter York 'tother day, I seen every one was er' warin' of 'em, and I haint er goin' to be behind th' styles. See?

DRESSED FOR THE OCCASION.



Farmer High Water Pants—It won't cost me nothin' ter take a bath like thet. All I hev to do is ter take off me bootsan' made right in.

SARGE PLUNKETT

A Big Meeting Day with the Hardshells of Hardeman.

PROCESS OF FEET-WASHING

A Good Dinner After the Meeting and a Pleasant Return Trip Home.

For The Constitution.

The second Sunday in May has been from time immemorial a great day at the old Hardshell church of "Hardeman," and me and my folks never miss being there if possible—we were there last Sunday.

Hardeman is an old-time meeting house, and the people there have nothing of the taint of progress. From every direction the wagons, buggies, some on horses and some afoot, begin to arrive at the old church, and out in the shade groups of men gather on one side and women on the other, and a most sociable time is had before services. Take your stand close to these groups and you will soon know all about that settlement. If any have died, you will soon know it, and know all the characteristics of the departed one's life. If any are sick, they are missed, and you will find the extent of the sickness, what doctor is attending, the medicine being used and a hundred remedies suggested. The marriages are sure to be talked of, and if there is any new babies you will know their sex, the color of their eyes and whether it favors the mother's folks or the father's. Such as this furnishes a pleasant pastime till the preacher arrives and a song is started inside the church as a signal for services.

There is nothing strange in all of this to old people who have attended old churches in the past, but that a church should retain all these country airs without a taint of modernism right at the door of the most progressive city of the south may strike the young as an odd thing, and that it is perhaps not the best conditions to be desired.

But, to old folks like me and Brown, there is nothing in the old-fashion manners and customs at Hardeman but pleasantries, one after the other. The very squatting around in a group, whittling and full of gossip had the most pleasant sensations for us. As the old preacher rode up and tied to a swinging limb and passed among the "sisters" and then the "brothers," shaking hands, there could be nothing but the happiest memories stirred as we looked and studied. When the song was raised inside the church as a signal for services, and—

"All hail the power of Jesus name,
Let angels prostrate fall,
Bring forth the royal diadem
And crown Him Lord of all"—

swelled out upon the breeze, with the deep bass and the ringing treble, we were transported back for forty years and we lived again the sweetest moments ever lotted to man. In good order the older members were already seated up near the pulpit, while through a side door there yet poured girls and young women, and back through the door at the end came the boys and younger men, all so natural that I remembered the boys and girls long forgot, and a flood of sweetest memories took possession and held our thoughts till other things just as sweet would take their place. Fine young mothers were there with pretty babes just as they used to be, and they crowed or cried or laughed just as they used to, and nobody felt disturbed and the mothers looked proud—especially where there was a pair—and the old preacher had no fear that his voice could not be heard—and I will remark, by way of parenthesis, that it was no trouble to hear him.

These good Hardshells have meetings upon each second Sabbath of every month, but this meeting on the second Sabbath of May is an extra occasion—it is "feet-washing" or sacramental day. This only occurs twice in every year—on the second Sunday in May and the second Sunday in August.

Big crowds gather on these days, some through curiosity, some who are lukewarm on other occasions, while some go, no doubt, because of the extra good eating always furnished by the members on these occasions. Whoever may attend one of these meetings on the idea of seeing them "wash feet" will be disappointed if they expect to find anything in the ordinance of a light or frivolous nature. It is a most serious rite all the way through, and is far more calculated to bring tears than to bring smiles from the idle and thoughtless who may attend through curiosity.

After a most excellent sermon by the pastor and several splendid old songs by the congregation, the act of taking the sacrament or "feet washing" was entered into. The women gathered on one side, the men on the other, whereupon the cloth was taken from a table and the bread and wine partaken of. All the young people knew the sacred symbol of this, and I can tell them that the "feet washing" was no less impressive. Men washed each other's feet and women washed each other's. The man pulled off his coat, rolled back his sleeve, put a clean towel around his waist and humbly kneeling washed the brother's foot who sat next to him. In turn that brother would wash another brother, and so on through. The whole matter is so serious as to put the scoffer to shame and to draw nearer to God the most thoughtless youth of the land.

No stranger is allowed to depart from a hardshell meeting house without dinner. The services are lengthy and one is ready to eat without much insisting. I studied upon the matter and decided it would never do for two such men as me and Brown to go to the same place and so we divided, Brown going over with Ben Cook, while I sauntered home with Tom Webb. From what Brown tells me the dinner that he got on the European plan on Peachtree was nowhere to the dinner he got at Ben Cook's. As for myself, we had just a splendid old-fashioned country dinner. The chicken pie was cooked in an old oven just as they used to be cooked before the days of stoves, and as for the other things I have eat nothing since the war to equal it save the dinner we ate about a year ago with Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, upon the occasion at the Methodist orphanage, which, I arise to mention, will take place again sometime in this month and, providence permitting, we'll be there—but this is no insinuation.

God bless these old churches and bless these old-time people. As I sit and looked over the congregation I involuntarily counted the babies over on the women's side. They are a prolific people and I counted three sets of twins. Even two did not worry the mothers and I could not help but think of how much better it was to have these little ones there than to leave them at home to nibble at a bottle and cry till the mother's return. As I watched one after another nestle its little face in the folds of the mother's dress bosom and fall to sleep I could but reflect upon the beauty of the thing. All the frescoed walls and shining chandeliers and cushioned seats and carpeted aisles pale in elegance with such a scene. A pretty babe in its mother's arms at an old-fashioned church is the sweetest thing this side of heaven, a rebuke to "fashion" and a promise for the future that can never be expected from children raised up by servants and almost strangers to their mothers. As I looked upon these babies and these mothers and thought upon the contrast between their ways and the ways of "fashion" I was fully convinced as to why young people used to be more disposed to marry than they are now.

Children kept in the arms of mothers have the promise of being a blessing beyond measure.

Children turned over to servants to roll around the streets and nibble at a bottle had better never been born.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

THOSE PLEASURE TRIPS.



1—Jones starts on a pleasure excursion down the bay.



2—The pleasure is somewhat marred by this reminder.



3—He is again shocked—



4—and now wishes that he had remained at home.

A GOOD ROUND DOZEN.

The Critic's List of the Best Twelve American Short Stories.

From The Critic.

On January 30th we announced that it had long been our intention to propose a plebiscite on the subject of the best twelve stories of American authorship, as suggested in a letter received some years since from the late Mr. Wolcott Balestier. Mr. Balestier had conceived the idea of having the contents of a volume in the English library, which he and Mr. Heinemann were then publishing on the continent in rivalry with the Tauchnitz series, selected by the ballots of our readers. His early death prevented the carrying out of this intention, but the suggestion has commended itself, and we have at last acted on it to the extent of obtaining and collating several hundred lists.

For some time we received fewer lists than letters of inquiry as to the exact terms of the competition; and the call for ballots finally took the following form:

"By American authors we mean authors born in the United States, or of American parentage; or such as may have come here in childhood and made this country their permanent home. This would exclude Mrs. Burnett, who came here from England in childhood, but has gone to London of late years and made her home there; and Mr. Kipping, who came here after his writings had made him famous, and is not an American citizen, nor at present even a resident of America. On the other hand, we should regard a story of Mr. Lafcadio Hearn as sufficiently American for our purpose."

The polls were closed on March 31st, and today is the day fixed for the announcement of the result of the balloting. The number of lists received, from every corner of the country, fell a little short of 500. The best, according to our judgment, is that of Mr. J. W. George, of St. Louis, which runs as follows:

"The Man Without a Country," Edward Everett Hale.
"The Luck of Roaring Camp," Bret Harte.
"The Great Stone Face," Nathaniel Hawthorne.
"The Gold Bug," Edgar Allen Poe.
"The Murders in the Rue Morgue," Edgar Allen Poe.
"The Lady or the Tiger," Frank R. Stockton.
"The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," Washington Irving.
"Rip Van Winkle," Washington Irving.
"Marse Chan," Thomas Nelson Page.
"Marjorie Daw," Thomas Bailey Aldrich.
"The Revolt of Mother," Mary E. Wilkins.

We do not offer this as an ideal list, be it observed, but merely as, on the whole, the best of those submitted, and therefore as the one entitled to the modest prize. Among the lists in which only one story by a single author was named the best was offered by G. Adams, of New York, and is here appended:

"Marjorie Daw," Thomas Bailey Aldrich.
"Love in Old Clothes," H. C. Bunner.
"The Lady or the Tiger?" Frank R. Stockton.
"A Humble Romance," Mary E. Wilkins.
"The Gold Bug," Edgar Allen Poe.
"The Birthmark," Nathaniel Hawthorne.
"The Luck of Roaring Camp," Bret Harte.
"The Jumping Frog," Mark Twain.
"The Man Without a Country," Edward Everett Hale.
"Meh Lady," Thomas Nelson Page.
"Pesson Jone," George W. Cable.
"Gallegher," Richard Harding Davis.

Says The Providence Journal: "According to recent statistics, Holland holds the first place as a nation of smokers. The average consumption of tobacco there is a hundred ounces a year for each individual. Is there anything in the climate of the low countries to account for this? And why should the United States, with sixty ounces, compete with Turkey, seventy ounces, for the third place? Germany, France, Spain and Italy follow in the order named, and Great Britain comes very low on the list. This is a reversal of some ancient traditions as to the prevalence of the tobacco habit among Germans and Englishmen. Doubtless the figures are accurate, but they seem to need explanation."

LOVE'S REASONING.



I would not write into her eyes,
'Tis not for those I love her—
I like their bright and steady blue;
They're like the skies above her,
They're full of soft and slumbering fire;
They're sweet as ere the May day,
They're coy, too,
I love their blue—
The sweet bewitching lady.

I would not write of only eyes
Tho' eyes are heart are soulful.
I love her sweet and winning ways
I love her spirit joyful.
I love her hand, so soft and true;
So full of warmth and feeling—
It touches mine
So soft and fine
Confidingly appealing.

Oh, dearest mine, I cannot think
Of your sweet self dissected;
Of just, perchance, your soft brown hair
Upon my heart reflected
And sweetheart, were I to imply
That you were not perfected
You'd scorn a kiss
From love like this
And I would be rejected.

—Edwin Willman

AS TO HER BEAUTY.



Daisy—What a remarkable gift of beauty Miss Soandso has.
Belle—Her beauty's not a gift. She bought it.

THE BAD BOY AND THE FISHING LINE.



1 2 3 4



In the Clouds on the Santis.

From a Photograph.

CRANE TELLS OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS

Says That the Grecian Trouble Has Developed a Number.

AN ARMY OF THEM IN ATHENS

Only Flies of Greece the Only Thing That Has Not Capitulated.

EVERY MAN THINKS HE KNOWS IT ALL

This American Writer Secured an Interview with King George and Then Skipped Out.

BY STEPHEN CRANE.

(Copyright, 1897, S. S. McClure Co.)

Athens, Greece, April 20.—(Special Correspondence.)—The advantage of international complication is the fact that it develops war correspondents. There are now nearly 121 correspondents sitting in Constantinople, Athens and on the frontier. They seriously interfere with the movements of the two armies. They cloud the air and officers have to sweep the sky with cyclones before they can gain a chance for their field glasses. The only creature that has not been thrown off its natural balance by this invasion is the bold flea of Greece. Even this could not disturb the calm industry of the Grecian flea. These animals operate with drills which they work by footwrestles, and afterwards one feels as if one had been attacked by a fleet of red-hot stove lids. The fleas were superior to the correspondent. They continued to lead their untroubled life of work and they reaped about all the vengeance which Greece was able to get as a nation.

The Earl of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, arrived here lately to represent a New York newspaper. He discovered at once that the Parthenon is too little, that it is far smaller than the American Tract Society building in New York. Then he looked over the eastern question and said that it was absurd and departed in a cloud of dust, upon which a stereopticon threw fresh details of the increase in circulation of his journal. He left Athens dripping with perspiration and mud and dazed with amazement. The diplomatic corps was particularly prostrated. Upon being informed that he was likely to return the citizens are considering a plan to set fire to the city and retreat to the hills.

But this American whirlwind is a bottle of beer and a plate of crackers to the English correspondent who understands the eastern question. Of course, one can't throw a stick into any party of Athens without hitting three men who understand the eastern question, but the English correspondent has an iron-clad and immovable way of understanding a question which reminds one remarkably of a god. He is perfectly simple and ingenuous about it. Apparently this ability to understand the eastern question is given him because he is a Britsubject. He does not state this as a fact, but upon looking him over one can see no other reason for his believing that he understands the eastern question. He appreciates a knowledge of the eastern question as blandly as his government appropriates an island, or a tribe of negroes. The child-like air with which he recognizes his absolute infallibility is something very fascinating to those here who feel that the comprehension of the eastern question is a mouse that sleeps in the mind of the empire of Russia and if there is a man who knows ought of that mystic thing he is a man with no tongue.

A consular officer who has devoted a number of years to the study of the people of the east and the condition here was obliged by an obligation of social amiability to listen to a prolonged elucidation of the problems of the east by a London correspondent. The consular officer was not greatly bored, because by this time consular officers are immured to those phenomena. Finally when the London correspondent arrived at some phase of the situation to which the official had devoted study and time, the official indifferently gave his opinion. There was silence for a moment while the correspondent looked proudly at the official. Then the correspondent said: "On that subject I talk with men whose opinions I respect." He turned his back on the official.

His allusion to men whose opinions he would respect caused considerable excitement here and the first report of it was not credited. It was believed to be a rumor set afloat by the extremists. Finally public opinion decided that he must talk in his sleep.

But if the London correspondent here has an iron-clad and immovable sense of the divinity of his intelligence there are also in Athens American correspondents of the type who write to their journals: "I am the only correspondent up to the present time who has been able to penetrate to the fastnesses of Larissa. During the terrible journey across the desert that surrounds this city I was three times prostrated by the heat and had five horses die under me. My dragoman, Murphy, had his ears frostbitten."

Seriously, people in official circles, who are posted in all matters of news, say there has not been a report sent from Greece of this whoopatty-whoop description that is not terrifying in its asininity. The pity of it is that then the simple-minded people of Europe laugh at the poor correspondents instead of at the men who are really responsible for this sort of crime.

One expects foreigners to have a universal trust in the intelligence of the American people in the face of these splendid exhibitions.

There was a correspondent here who asked an interview of the king and because certain people took trouble for him he was granted it. He gave the interview to some of the Greek newspapers, also, and then by a singular juxtaposition of circumstances he left town. An aid-de-camp was sent to gather the editors of these newspapers and then an official spent a long time laboriously dictating the most sweeping denials. In delicate situations like an eastern imbroglio an absurd interview is more than an annoyance. Later the correspondent cabled to his acquaintances in Athens to apply to the king for a decoration for him.

It would be deadly wrong not to speak of the men who in affairs of this kind do their duty simply and faithfully and with no uproar. There is, for instance, an American correspondent here who has crossed Armenia in the midst of the troubles, who has lived in Crete with the insurgents and been in all the bombardments and fights there, and who is now going to Arta in the hope of joining the wild band of volunteers who are about to raid into the troop-covered provinces of Turkey. In fact, he has as fine a record as a man can get out of such a situation. But, of course, no one knows him nor cares about it. He has no reputation at all relatively. His pay must naturally be in the same ratio.

Today the king refused him an interview, mainly because the wild ass of the desert who wanted a decoration had made the king wary of correspondents.

IMPRISONED IN A WATER PIPE.

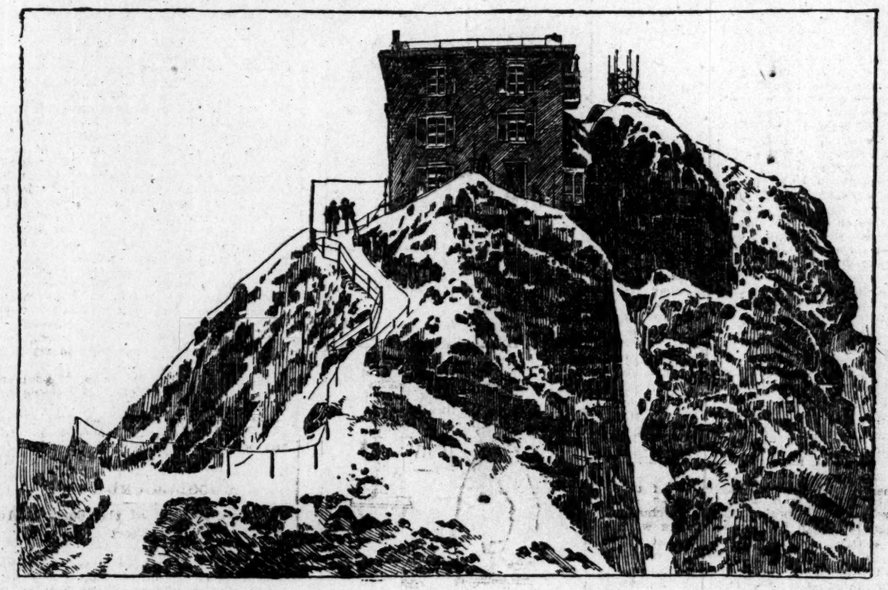
From The Boston Herald.

Francisco Lazaroni was recently imprisoned in the pipe of the Metropolitan Water Company three hours. Lazaroni had been employed for some time on the pipe leading from Walnut street, Somerville, to Magazine street, Cambridgeport. About 5:55 o'clock he left the top of the pit to go into the Walnut street opening of the pipe for his pipe, which he had forgotten on his way up. He had to go some distance into the pipe, and when he returned he found that the entrance had been boarded up and escape seemed impossible. It has been the custom of the workmen to board up the pipe every night to keep the boys from going in.

There seemed nothing for him to do after repeated efforts to attract attention but to remain all night, until the men came to release him in the morning. Suddenly it dawned on Lazaroni that the pipe had an opening on the banks of the Charles river at the foot of Magazine street, Cambridgeport. The distance was three miles, but rather than stay there all night Lazaroni was willing to take his chances by walking. Although the pipe is but four feet in diameter and Lazaroni is five feet six inches in stature, he undertook the journey.

In the meantime one of Lazaroni's fellow workmen started for his home in Boston after assisting in boarding up the pipe for the night. It occurred to him when he was half way home that he had not seen Lazaroni come out of the opening, although he saw him go in. He went back to the Walnut street entrance to the pipe and pounded on the boards to attract his imprisoned friend's attention. Lazaroni, however, was too far on his journey to hear him. The night watchman was notified, and together the two started for the Magazine street entrance to the pipe in Cambridgeport. They arrived there about 8 o'clock, but there was no sign of Lazaroni. After an hour faint sounds were heard in the distance and their shouts brought forth an answer—faint, but growing stronger and stronger as Lazaroni, encouraged by the sound of his friends' voices, struggled manfully to reach the opening.

Finally, at a few minutes past 9 o'clock, he struggled through the opening, hungry and bedraggled. He was immediately taken to his home in Boston, and will probably not be able to work for some days. He was forced to rest every little while on account of the size of the pipe, but he did the three miles in three hours.



Meteorological Station Nearly 10,000 Feet Above the Sea, on the Sonnblick.

From a Photograph.



Two Cyclists Fencing--It Is a New Fad.

FACTS ARE GLEANED ABOVE THE CLOUDS

Scientists Seek Information at Most Perilous Heights.

WORK IS VERY DANGEROUS

Noted Astronomer Writes of Where Knowledge Is Gathered High Up.

TOPMOST POINT SOME 19,000 FEET UP

Great Difficulties Are Met by Daring Savants in Establishing Information.

Washington, May 14.—(Special Correspondence.)—Edward S. Holden, the astronomical expert and director of Lick observatory, has just issued through the Smithsonian institution the first book ever written giving an accurate idea of the mountain observatories of the world. Few works of fiction are more interesting than this plain recital of facts. It is a story of hardship, starvation and deadly peril that have befallen men who have labored on and on in the interests of science.

It shows that much of the information concerning the heavenly bodies of which we read is gained under circumstances and at heights which would fill us with awe if we only knew the real truth. It tells how scientists find wonderful facts above the clouds. Professor Holden's object in inditing this work is to outline the conditions suitable for astronomical labor at high levels. It tells of the work of the Harvard college expedition on El Misti, that stands 19,200 feet above the sea's level. It describes the meteorological station on the Sonnblick, which is 9,843 feet above old ocean. It tells us of the hairbreadth escapes and constant danger that fall to the lot of those who take observations on Mont Blanc. The results of Dr. Muller's labors on the Santis is revealed and the story is also told of what transpires on the summit of famous Mount Hamilton. In a word, it is a resume of the efforts of scientists on mountain peaks from the time of Professor Piazzi-Smyth at the peak of Teneriffe in 1856, to the latest achievements in far away India.

The modern mountain astronomical observatory is the legitimate descendant, Professor Holden says, of Galileo's tower of Arcetri. The inhabitants of the earth know the external universe directly only through the sense of sight, and our terrestrial views of the planets and stars are much modified by the action of our own atmosphere upon the rays of their light which reach our eyes. We are, as it were, immersed in an ocean of air, and one of the first problems of astronomical physics is to determine the effects of this over-lying ocean upon the light from external bodies which penetrates its depth. Light moves in straight lines in empty space, but light entering our atmosphere is refracted from its course so that the ray which enters our eye from a star no longer travels in its primitive direction.

The necessity for mountain observatories arises from the fact that in order to secure correct observation of the heavenly bodies it is necessary that the telescope be as far as possible from what is known as the dust shell of the earth, and in an atmosphere which is steady. By steady atmosphere is meant that where the air is not constantly in motion. The air is in strata just as is the earth. When one is above the strata that are more generally affected by the air currents, it will be noticed that the stars twinkle far less than under other conditions. Now, the twinkling of stars is the result of curvature of atmospheric strata caused by air currents. When these air currents do not act, then the atmosphere is steady and correct observation is rendered easy.

The highest meteorological observatory in the world has been located by the Harvard college observatory expedition on the mountain peak known as El Misti, one of the Andes, whose height is 19,200 feet, or 4,800 feet higher than Pike's peak in our own United States. Among the more interesting are the observatories on the Sonnblick, in Austria, and the Santis, which are under the control of the Potsdam Astrophysical observatory, one of the most noted in Europe. Then there is the observatory on the ever famous Mont Blanc, which represents perhaps some of the most daring work ever accomplished by the devotees of science. The first of these observatories referred to, that on the Misti, is one of a series of Harvard stations. It is only possible to take observations from there during a portion of the year, as in January and February the mountain is covered with enormous quantities of snow.

Wind always blows on the Misti at the rate of thirty miles an hour and the temperature ranges from 28 degrees above to zero. The ascent is made by means of a bridle path. Neighboring stations to the Misti are those in the town of Arequipa, 8,060 feet high; on the Chachani, 15,650 feet high; Alto de los Huesos, 13,300 feet above the sea's level. The Harvard stations have been kept in full activity since 1891. The only observatory in South America of note, not included in the Harvard chain, is the National observatory of Brazil, 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is located at Petropolis. Thus far the work accomplished there has not been such as to give the institution an international reputation.

The best known of all our own observatories is that on Mount Hamilton, in California, which bears the name of the man through whose generosity it was built—Mr. James Lick. It was erected under the direction of trustees appointed by Mr. Lick and according to the plans prepared by Professor Holden and Professor Newton. This observatory, while not so notable in point of height above the level of the sea, 4,209 feet, has attracted wide attention because of its equipment, for here is located the largest telescope in the world, excepting the great Yerkes telescope, placed in position not long ago at a point on the shore of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Professor Holden, by the way, thinks that unless the conditons at Lake Geneva are distinctly better than those of the region near by, its selection for the site of the largest of telescopes may prove to have been an error of judgment.

Much higher is the observatory on Mount Whitney, in California, its occupants being 14,900 feet above the level of the sea. About one-third of the earth's atmosphere lies beneath its level. The mountain is very abrupt, so that the lower station, at Lone Pine, with an altitude of 3,730 feet, is close to the upper one and in full view from it. By act of congress of the United States this station will be forever available for the study of physical problems. A railway passes near the foot of the mountain and a comparatively small expenditure would open practicable trails for baggage animals to the observatory. During summer there is comparatively little snow even at the highest point of the mountain mass. Mount Whitney is but 880 feet lower than Mont Blanc and is very easy of ascent as far as 12,000 feet.

Harvard college observatory, of which we have already learned through the South American chain of stations, has a meteorological observatory on Pike's peak 14,134 feet in altitude. For fifteen years this station was continually occupied, but now the observations are generally confined to the summer months. A notable feature of the Pike's peak observatory is the fact that the most tremendous electrical storms which occur in North America seem to cluster about its summit. The lightning is nearly continuous for long periods, and the deep rolling thunder is shattering to the strongest nerves. The observers on the mountain summit, although much incommoded by these electrical storms, have learned how to arrange their instruments so as to avoid all real danger.

It was from this point, in July, 1878, that Dr. Langley observed the total solar eclipse. Other observatories of note on this continent are those of Flagstaff, Arizona, 7,300 feet; Echo Mountain, California, 3,500 feet; Chamberlin observatory, in Denver, Colo., 5,400 feet; the National observatory of Mexico, at Tacubaya, 7,500 feet.

Observatory at Mount Blanc.

No observatory exists around which more interest clusters than that at Mont Blanc, which rears its snowy head 15,730 feet from the surface of the ocean. The story of this observatory, of the dangers of those who have utilized it, are succeeding chapters in the tragedy of human existence such as science cannot elsewhere produce. This observatory was erected by M. Janssen upon compressed snow, because no rock foundations were available. It is provided with jack-screws in order that it may be leveled if necessary.

The base of the structure is ten by five meters, and the snow always covers the lower story. It was the intention to have the upper story in free air, and during observation a telescope is mounted in an aluminum dome above the upper story. The construction is very solid and strong, with double walls and floors, and no pains have been spared to make it safe and rigid. As an indication of the character of the foundation of the observatory, tunnels were run thirty-six feet below the surface without meeting rock. The temperature in these tunnels at all times was three degrees above zero.

The cost of building on these heights is very great. The building erected by M. Janssen caused an expense of $80,000. Ordinary laborers are paid 20 francs a day. The price for transporting material to the summit was 23 cents a pound. The ordinary load for a porter in such cases was twenty-six pounds. The minimum temperature on the summit of Mont Blanc is 43 degrees below zero. The top of the mountain is, in fact, a glacier.

On the Sonnblick observatory there is eight times as much snowfall as rainfall. The twinkling of the stars is regularly observed at this point, and, strangely enough, is considerably greater than at the lower station. The movements of the barometer, the wind pressures and velocities, the relative humidity, the formation and movements of clouds, the amount of atmospheric electricity and all meterological phenomena are daily observed. There are at this observatory on the average of 250 days each year when the mercury stands at zero or below.

The observatory of the Santis is one of the least expensive, considering its importance of any that exists, for the total expense of maintaining it is $1,200 a year. Its original cost was $12,000. In all of the observations taken the steadiness of the air as well as its transparency are notable. The star images are entirely free from twinkling. Each star, viewed from the observatory, shows a magnitude one-tenth brighter than that observed at a point on a level with the sea.

The highest German meteorological station or observatory is the Wendelstein on the northern slopes of the Alps near Munich. Its altitude is 1837 meters. The most famous station in France is Puy-de-Dome, 1,400 meters above the level of the sea. It was here that Pascal caused his barometric experiment to be tried in 1648. The highest French station is the Pic-du-Midi, 2,877 meters high. The Ben Nevis observatory, 4,368 feet above the sea's level, located on one of the highest mountains of Scotland, is devoted purely to meteorological observations, because of the rarity of sunshine there. For instance, in December, 1893, the sun shone for but a single hour and that was all the time it was seen during the entire year.

The newest observatory, and one of which astronomers hope much, has just been erected in the Palani Hills, in India, at a height of 7,700 feet. It is known as the Kodkanal Solar Physics observatory. There are over 2,000 hours of sunshine at this point yearly, and the experiments thus far conducted show that the atmosphere is steady as well as clear. The climate of the location is utterly different from anything with which Europeans or Americans are familiar.

Professor Nelson draws particular attention in his interesting work to the observatory at Nice, peculiar for the fact of its being located on Mount Gros, and is only 1,100 feet above the sea's level. Under good circumstances the transparency and purity of the sky at Nice are remarkable. If the disc of the sun be hidden by a screen there is no glare in the field even close to the point of tangency. The Nice observatory has an annex on the summit of Mount Mounier 8,883 feet high. This station is equipped not only for astronomical observation, but for meteorological as well.

In closing this resume of observations, it is well to refer to the astronomical observatory on Mount Etna, 9,652 feet above the sea. During the favorable season the lens is mounted at the summit. At other times of the year it is employed at Catania. The Etna station is reached by a drive on horseback in six hours, provided the trail is not obstructed by snow. Several important series of observations having for their object the relative advantages of high and low level observing stations have been carried out on Etna by famous astronomers.

Professor Holden, in the work from which these facts are taken, has laid before the world its first opportunity to observe in continuous form the achievements of the astronomer and the meteorologist. Who can say that in daring, bravery and heroism they do not compare favorably with the tales of exploration with which history is replete?

Suffocated by Flower Petals.

The ancients, in order to enjoy the scent of roses at meals, had an abundance of the fragrant petals rained down upon the guests; Heliogabalus, in his folly, carried the matter so far that the cloud of blossoms he ordered shaken down over one of his banquets actually suffocated some of his friends. The Romans, during their meals, reclined on cushions stuffed with rose leaves or made a couch of the leaves themselves. The floor, too, was strewn with the lovely blossoms. Cleopatra, at an enormous expense, procured roses for a feast, which she prepared for Antony; they were laid two cubits thick on the floor of the banquet room, and nets were then spread over the fragrant bed to give an elastic footing.

It is estimated that 1,250 acres of tobacco were raised in Suffield, Conn., last year, which probably averaged the growers not far from $200 an acre. At this average price, the total value of Suffield's crop would be $250,000.



American Savants' Observatory on the Summit of Mount Hamilton.

From a Photograph.

BLOODLESS DUELS ON THE BICYCLE

New Pastime That Is Enjoyed by French and English Cyclists.

REGULATION FOILS ARE USED

Rules of Fencing Are Carefully Observed in the New Sport.

IT PROMISES TO BECOME VERY POPULAR

Touch Over the Heart with a Button Counts a Combatant Out—Ride in a Circle.

London, May 1.—(Special Correspondence) The wheelmen of England and France now fight mock duels on bicycles. It is not a mere imitation of the parry and thrust sport to which the young men of Europe are greatly addicted, but a genuine contest with the foils which calls for as much skill as the combats which take place on foot. No one seems to know just who inaugurated the pastime, but it is of mushroom growth and spreads like the thistle.

The first qualification for a duelist of this sort is to be an expert cyclist. Whoever attempts one of these combats on wheels must be able to handle his machine without the assistance of his hands and almost mechanically. One of the first principles of exercise with the foils is to keep constant watch of one's opponent. The slightest negligence of this sort may give a fencer tremendous advantage. If he is obliged to distract his mind from the object he is trying to attain, that of gaining a victory over his opponent, he gives that opponent just so much advantage which he otherwise would not have. So what it really amounts to is that the man who wishes to fight his duel on a bicycle must leave the management of his wheel to his feet and knees.

The combatants in a mock duel of this nature are dressed in the ordinary outing costume of the cyclist. Their hands are clothed in gauntlets, much like those worn by the cavalrymen. These gloves are of a light shade of brown or yellow, according to the taste of the wearer. The stockings worn are usually faced with a very fine quality of chamois skins. The shoes are of the regulation bicycle fashion with rubber soles. On the inner side of the trousers just above the point where the leggings and the bottoms of the trousers meet is a round piece of rubber about an eighth of an inch thick and seven and one-half inches in circumference. The object of this rubber is to give the knee of the rider a firm pressure upon the machine, just as the rubber soles of his shoes act as a safeguard against his feet slipping on the pedals.

Each duelist wears the regulation mask through which the points may not penetrate unless by accident the button at the end should be detached. The mask differs in no respect from the ordinary fencing mask except that over each eye there is a projection of wire, similar in form to a small inverted tea cup. This gives absolute freedom of vision and enables the rider to move his eyelids and glance from side to side without feeling the slightest pressure from the mask itself. The protecting mask comes to a point just back of the ears. It is a little greater in the extent of its surface than the mask which the fencer ordinarily uses, because it is almost sure to be the case that the duelist on wheels will make a lunge at his opponent which will cause the button at the end of his foil to strike his antagonist further back on the side of the head than would be the case if he were on foot.

A few days ago the writer was fortunate enough to witness a contest with foils between two of the most expert riders in the United Kingdom, whose names are withheld because they do not wish to become known as having entered into the idea so practically. Both riders were mounted on American wheels, twenty-eight pounds each. The wheels were of what is called the new folding pattern. That is, the frame is so constructed that it is possible to fold the wheels so that they come side by side, the center of the frame working on a hinge.

It is claimed that a wheel of this sort enables the rider to turn more quickly and thus forms the best possible wheel for the mock duelist.

One interesting result of the new idea in France is that it is likely to become something more serious than mere pastime. Dueling in this land of frivolity is considered a necessity. A duel about which there is a novelty is something to be cultivated. Therefore the mock duel on wheels, which the fencing exercise is called, has suggested to the volatile Frenchman a chance to furnish the wheelman with a method of his own of resenting insult.

It is stated that on several occasions French cyclists whose tempers have become ruffled by what they considered slights or insults have demanded satisfaction from brother wheelmen. As it is always the province of the challenged party to name the weapons and the method to be adopted, the cyclists who have been asked to fight have chosen swords to be used by the principals in the "affair" while on their wheels.

DEATH MASK OF NAPOLEON FOUND

Citizen of Omaha, Nebraska, Has It in His Possession.

RAREST RELIC IN EXISTENCE

Cast Was Taken from a Mask Made by Frenchman's Last Physician.

ITS DISCOVERY CLEARS AWAY A MYSTERY

Was Brought to Mexico, Where It Lay Undisturbed for Many Years.

Omaha, Neb., May 12.—(Special Correspondence.)—It has just become known that one of the most valuable Napoleonic relics in existence is in the possession of J. M. Woolworth, an attorney of this city. It is nothing less than one of the five casts taken from the original death mask made by Dr. Francois Antomarchi, physician to Napoleon I at the time of his death.

The history of this cast is one of exceeding interest. It has always been known that five casts were taken from the mask, but what became of the fifth was, until the existence of the cast in the possession of Mr. Woolworth became known, a mystery of whose solution there seemed to be no hope. There is not the slightest doubt of its genuineness, for there is ample proof at hand to prove it to be just what it is represented. It is owned by Captain Guy Howard, United States army, to whom it was presented by Dr. C. MacManus, of Matamoras, Mex., in March, 1892. The accompanying illustrations will show to the student of Napoleon that here is a treasure such as no one dreamed existed in the western hemisphere.

Dr. Francois Antomarchi was the physician who closed the eyes of the great leader of Frenchmen when death finally claimed him at the isle of Elba. Dr. Antomarchi had been a devoted adherent of the Little Corporal, and when life had left him determined that there should be a correct representation of his features. As a consequence the death mask was taken. Dr. Antomarchi was too patriotic to wish to confine the possession of a correct cast of Napoleon's features to himself. Therefore he caused to be made from it five bronze casts. Four of these speedily found owners. The fifth cast seemed to vanish, no one knew where. In 1836 Dr. Antomarchi left France and came to the new world, visiting New Orleans and the Mexican republic.

Months were spent in traveling about the land of the Montezumas, among other places visited being the mining town of Guadalupe y Calvo and Guanecevi, in the states of Chihuahua and Durango. Here he was attracted by having read the stories and travels written by Humboldt and Ward, who, at the end of the first third of the present century, did more than all else to make famous what we all know now as Mexico. Dr. Mac Manus, who presented the cast in the possession of Mr. Woolworth to Captain Howard, is particularly well informed on the subject. Like the great French doctor, Humboldt and Ward's narratives were what attracted him to Mexico. Writing of Dr. Antomarchi's visit to that section of the American continent, Dr. Mac Manus says:

"Dr. Antomarchi was well received when he visited Mexico. At the time of Guadalupe y Calvo he was feted by Washington Kerr, of Baltimore, and by the very liberal cosmopolitan population famous for their hospitality. The doctor, upon his arrival at Guanecevi, not far from Batopolas, stopped at the house of Don Antonio Calleros, my father-in-law. Don Antonio was a miner, keen, shrewd and well educated. He was also an enthusiastic admirer of Napoleon, and a strong friendship consequently sprang up between him and Dr. Antomarchi.

"The country in that section of Mexico is exceedingly mountainous and the Indians were very hostile to travelers at the time at which the episodes of which I write occurred. Dr. Antomarchi had three trunks or boxes which were very heavy and difficult in transport on the pack mules which formed the only method of freighting in that country. It became evident that only two of these boxes or trunks could be taken by the doctor on his journey and so he left the third in the custody of Don Antonio. The doctor and his escort then set out for the city of Durango, where they were the guests of Judge Bracho, a learned lawyer of that place. Here they remained for several months, the doctor being constantly solicited to practice his profession. But he was so thoroughly imbued with Napoleonic history and legend that he and his companion as well would neither attend to nor talk of anything else.

"All efforts to induce the doctor to engage in labor proved fruitless and after a time he and his companion journeyed onward to City of Mexico and from there to the Huasteca Vera Cruz, where both became ill with malarial fever. After a time they recovered, and then, during the larst of March, 1838, the doctor and his companion, Calleros, separated, the latter returning to his home at Guanecevi, while the former sailed for Cuba. It was Dr. Antomarchi's last voyage. He died at sea and was buried off San Antonio, the west cape of Cuba, April 3, 1838.

"For many years after Dr. Antomarchi's death the great box that he had left in Don Antonio's custody remained unopened. In fact, Don Antonio never opened it. After his death it was deemed advisable to investigate the contents of the box, which was done, and everything that was found taken to San Miguel Durango, after which they came into my possession. What was my amazement to find among them a cast made from the famous death mask of Napoleon, and accompanying it were letters and other documents proving its genuineness beyond all question.

"Being something of a student of Napoleonic literature, I at once realized the value of the discovery, although I made no special effort to spread the news of my find. In these days of fictitious relics it is well worth one's while to take every precaution that he may thoroughly prove, if necessary, the genuineness of that which he claims to be a relic of great value. This is what I have done with the cast of the Napoleon death mask."

The discovery of this cast and its final location show conclusively how little credence there is to be placed in many of the minor theories which the alleged historians of Napoleon has hastened to advance about the missing cast, now no longer missing. Various persons have been charged with its theft. It was solemnly averred that one very well known personage with a hatred for all things Napoleonic, stole the almost priceless treasure from the home of an acquaintance and destroyed it, for the avowed reason that he believed the hated face of the dead leader should be effaced from memory even if possible, instead of being perpetuated.

There is no relic in the United States of Napoleon, so those who are in authority to speak say, which equals this. It is likely that some day it will find its way into the custody of one of the great historical museums of the United States. In fact, a movement to that end is already in progress.

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Death Mask of Napoleon Found in America.



Front View of the Mask Which Is of Great Historic Value.



Side View, Showing the Strong Lines of Napoleon'e Face.

CLAY PIPES MADE BY THE MILLIONS

Only Factory in the United States Is in New York.

OLD SHED IS IN A SUBURB

Place Has Been in Full Operation for More Than a Century.

PRIMITIVE METHODS ARE STILL USED

No Inventive Genius Has Yet Devised a Machine To Make These Smokers—How They Are Made.

The humble white clay pipe is attracting attention because of the attempt of the American manufacturers to secure legislation regulating the importation of European-made goods. The only clay pipe factory of note in this country is a one-story affair with a single kiln, located up a side alley in a New York suburb, hence the special need of governmental logrolling may not strike the average person very forcibly. Yet, as over 500,000 pipes are annually made in the little shed, and as many millions are imported, it will be seen that the industry is not such a small one after all. The contention is that a revised tariff would broaden and extend it, and make it a means of support for many thousands. As it now exists in New York, it is perhaps the most picturesque of the still surviving ancient trades.

The making of clay pipes was an aboriginal industry in this country, and many really artistic specimens made by the Indians are preserved in our museums and in private collections. The colonists, too, finding the proper material at hand, took to supplying their own wants in the way of pipes, and some very early attempts at clay pipe making are recorded. The aboriginal pipe was burned in an open fireplace, and so, of course, lacks the chaste appearance of the white man's "clays," which are burned in sealed crucibles in a kiln similar to an ordinary pottery kiln.

Vast numbers of white clay pipes are annually sold here by the agents of the various European establishments, and with the insignificana duty of about 2 cents per gross, the American makers have of late been able to keep up only because of the low price of labor, which, during the recent depression, has in a degree approached the European scale. Made from material which costs next to nothing, the clay pipes owe their value almost entirely to the labor expended upon them; and when the many handlings are considered it is remarkable that "clays" can be made at a profit in view of the low price placed upon them. Fully a dozen handlings are required to fashion a pipe from the mass of clay after it has been properly prepared and delivered to the bench. Experience and judgment on the part of him who prepares the clay, and a certain deftness on the part of the artisan who forms the finished product are the qualities requisite in the pipemaker's staff.

The art of making clay pipes has experienced little or no change in centuries. The pipes are still—as they were of old—produced almost entirely by hand. A press is now used to squeeze the molds, but even this appliance is operated by hand. Formerly a screw clamp was employed directly upon the molds, but a lever press has the advantage of speed.

The New Jersey clay which is used in the manufacture of white pipes is of such a fineness that no preparation, other than the "milling" or "pugging"—which reduces it to a plastic state—is required. Having been "milled," the clay is next cut into pieces of sufficient bulk to make a pipe. These pieces are then rolled out beneath the palm upon a table until a tail is drawn out and a knob left at the end; these pieces are then known as "rolls," and are piled in heaps of a dozen each, resembling bunches of radishes. The "rolls" are next placed upon boards and left in the sun to dry. When thoroughly dried the "rolls" are soaked in water until a certain temper is obtained; in this condition they are placed upon the bench, and within convenient reach of the operator, who is seated by his press.

Taking one of the rolls in his left hand, the pipe maker inserts a wire—which he holds in his right hand—into the end of the embryo stem, and carefully draws the clay over the wire until the point nearly approaches the knob, the whole is then placed between the cast-iron molds and slid into the press at the workman's left. The press itself is a rather crude affair, having two motions—one lateral, the other vertical. The lateral movement squeezes the molds together, the motion from above forces a plug into the open space in the mold, where the bowl is to be formed; by this combined movement the cavity in the bowl is formed and the clay made to fill all parts of the mold. The wire is forced home against the plug within the bowl, the lever released, and the molds withdrawn from the press; both the wire and molds having been previously well lubricated with oil, the parts are easily removed from the clay, and the pipe in this stage is subjected to a sun drying, after which the clay is again soaked to prepare the pipe for the handling necessary to "finish" it for the kiln.

The "finishing" consists—in the case of the common sort of pipes—in merely removing the little "spurs" left about the seams of the molds, in straightening the stem, or curving it if a curve is desired, and filling up slight defects. In the finer grades of white clays all the accessible parts are gone over with an agate or glass tool; this is a sort of burnishing process by which the pores of the clay are closed on the outer surface of the pipe, and a hard and glossy appearance is produced.

When they are thoroughly dried, the pipes are then placed in "seggars," which are made to contain about 200 pipes each. The "seggars" are simply circular boxes made of burned clay, and resemble the ordinary old style cheese boxes.

The "seggars," before being placed in the kiln, are hermetically sealed; the kiln will probably contain about 70 or 80 seggars, so a day's baking will perhaps result in about 15,000 pipes ready for the market. Some few of the pipes are slightly damaged, both in the firing and during the subsequent handling preparatory to shipping. Those that have yet an appearance of being nearly whole, or are merely warped, are sold to the shooting galleries, where they are made to serve as targets for ambitious marksmen.

The pipemaker apprentices are first put to work upon clay birds, which also serve as targets in the galleries. One boy will beat out a mass of pipe clay upon a board until a thin sheet resembling a "flap jack" is formed; a second boy stamps out the birds with a cutter such as is used by a housewife in making fancy cookies. This class of labor acquaints the boys with the nature of the clay and fits them for the more important work in store for them. The little flat birds are stacked in the kiln within the space between the seggars, and are burned with the pipes.

The clay employed in the manufacture of white clays is, in its natural state, of a slate color, and may be depended upon to come from the kiln snowy white; with the red clays there is less of a certainty that the hue will be the one required. Some clays originally red have only a pinkish tint when fired. The red clays derive their color from the solution of iron contained in them, and are not always of a uniform character. Strange to say the black clay pipes, which one occasionally sees, are made from the same material as the white pipes; the inky hue is produced by partly filling the seggars with oak sawdust or the dust of bituminous coal, and placing these seggars at the top of the kiln where the heat is least, the carbon of wood, or coal, combines with the clay and the pipes come out of the kiln dull black in color; the pipes are then dusted with plumbago and polished off with a cloth.

Coke, obtained from the gas houses, is the fuel used to heat the kilns, and the burning process lasts throughout the day—unless, indeed, there is a demand for immediate delivery, or that a very soft quality of pipe is desired; in the latter case a few hours burning with a hot fire will suffice to whiten the clay and give the pipe sufficient stability.

The time actually consumed by an experienced workman in molding a pipe is about seven seconds; it will, however, require fully a minute's work to complete a pipe, 600 pipes being considered as a fair day's work. A rapid workman will sometimes make six gross a day and even eight gross have been turned out by hands employed in some of the old Scotch factories. In Scotland men only are employed, and they receive from $6 to $6.50 a week. The Scotch workmen receive 17½ cents a gross for making pipes, and they are sold here at wholesale in cases of three gross each for $1.36; this includes all charges for duty, shipping and commission. Pipes are made in Canada by girls, who receive 13 cents per gross; the same rate of wages is paid by the pipemakers of Germany, where children are largely employed. In France good workmen receive from $3 to $3.50 a week. In America men make about $9 a week, being paid at the rate of 28 cents a gross. The pipemakers ask in the proposal for tariff revision merely a return to previously existing conditions. Under the old McKinley bill there was a specific duty on pipes of 15 cents a gross. The Wilson bill reduced this to an ad valorem duty, which, after all, amounts to about 2 cents on the gross; a provision of benefit only to the jobber, since clay pipes are still sold for 1 cent each. The proposed

Continued on Page Twenty-Eight

MARVELOUS NEW BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER



Showing How It Will Appear When Completed.

BRIDGE THAT WILL BE GREAT MARVEL

Mississippi River To Be Spanned Five Miles Above New Orleans.

TO BE USED BY RAILROADS

Will Be 2,280 Feet Long and Middle Span Will Be 1,066 Feet.

S EIGHTY-FIVE FEET ABOVE THE WATER

Fourteen Hundred Feet of Timber Trestle Approach on Either Side of the Stream.

New Orleans, May 14.—(Special Correspondence.)—E. L. Corthell, chief engineer, and E. H. Connor, assistant engineer, have just completed the drawings and studies for a bridge so remarkable that it will attract general attention throughout the civilized world. It is to span the Missippi river at Twelve Mile Point, between four and five miles above this city.

This bridge is a railroad structure, double tracked, connecting all lines on the east and west banks of the river. It will be when the river is at its highest eighty-five feet from the water's surface. At the point where water meets the land, the height of the rail will be 100 feet above the earth. At each end of this great structure the approach will be 6,580 feet long, the grade being 1 5-10 per cent. The length from approach to approach, the points referred to being those farthest from the shore, will be 15,400 feet, a total length of nearly three miles.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the bridge from an engineering standpoint is the length of clear center span required, 1,000 feet. This fact must be considered carefully, because only when this is the case can the great task that confronts the engineers be appreciated, owing to the character of the river bed. The bed of the Mississippi river at this point, and the ground far on each side, is all alluvial material upon sand. The ground over which the approaches pass is made entirely of river deposits. Borings to the depth of over a thousand feet have been made in this city and nothing encountered except loam, sand and some shallow layers of clay.

The bed of the Mississippi a few feet below the surface is of clean sand. On either side and beneath the sites of the proposed approaches borings have been made 200 feet deep. Fifty feet below low water mark clean sand was found which grew coarser as the depth of the borings increased. It is upon this sort of a bottom that the foundations of this tremendous structure must rest. The shore piers will rest on pneumatic caissons sunk 100 feet below low water mark. Each of these caissons is twenty-two by sixty-two feet at the base, ten feet by fifty feet over the coping, 116 feet in height, and contains about 2,850 cubic yards of masonry. The caissons are thirty-one by sixty-one by eighty feet high, and each contains 750 feet of timber and 7,200 cubic yards of concrete. The piers are to be constructed of what is called granite face stones and concrete backing.

A very excellent idea of the immensity of the structure can be gained from the fact that the total height of the river piers from the bases of the caissons to the top of the ornament on the trusspost is 750 feet. The river piers are rectangular in shape with projecting starlings at the ends from the base to high water mark. These caissons are thirty by ninety-seven feet over all at the base, eight feet by fifty-four feet under the top coping, 126 feet high and contain 6,600 cubic yards of masonry. These river piers rest upon timber caissons sixty feet six inches by 126 feet six inches at the base and 140 feet high.

The caissons have open wells for dredging and closed pockets or apertures which are to be filled with concrete and then sunk by dredging to a depth of seventy feet below the river bed. These pockets are rectangular in shape with the corners cut off, reducing the square front opposed to the current to fourteen feet. The piers stand in 100 feet of water. Each caisson supporting them contains 4,500 feet of timber and 15,300 cubic yards of concrete. The lower edges of the caissons are protected from injury by heavy steel armor or shoes, these being of sufficient thickness and strength to cut through any timber obstruction that might be encountered in sinking a pocket to the depth named. What is called the fatigue weight that rests on this foundation will be a trifle over 6,000 pounds per square foot.

The approach spans of the bridge are supported upon steel towers of enormous tensile strength. Each of these towers is thirty feet long and rests on a circular brick pier with granite caps, concrete base and pile foundations. The remainder consists of timber trestle 1,400 feet on each side and earth embankment. Each approach has one pin span 150 feet long, ten pin spans each 120 feet in length and twenty-eight sixty-foot plate girder spans. This makes the total length of the iron structure 10,634 feet, a length of this sort of which no bridge in the world can boast. Just how much iron will be used is not yet known definitely, but it is a fact that the cost of the bridge will be so tremendous that although its idea has been in inception for seven years, it is only now that the Southern Pacific railroad, which will build it, has reached a point where it thinks it advisable to take steps leading toward definite action.

It seems to the engineering world but a short time ago that all creation was talking of the Eads bridge at St. Louis, and the hitherto obscure government engineer achieved almost in a night lasting fame. The Southern Pacific bridge across the Mississippi above New Orleans, while in one way less the work of genius than the first mentioned, is really the most tremendous structure in the way of a railroad bridge ever planned. The famous long bridge over the Potomac river at Washington is a little longer, but can hardly be termed a feat of engineering. The contemplated structure has, as stated, a length to shore piers of 2,280 feet. The length of the center span is 1,066 feet eight inches center to center of the river piers and is composed of a suspended span 440 feet long and two cantilever arms of 313 feet four inches each. The anchorage spans are 606 feet eight inches in length.

The bridge trusses are vertical, parallel and pin connected forty feet center to center. The distance of the center to center chords ranges from seventy-two feet at the shore ends to 160 feet over the river piers. Stiff members are used in the trusses whenever feasible. That is, they contain stiff bottom chord throughout, stiff diagonals in place of bars and counters and stiff hangers at secondary panel points. The trusses are braced with heavy rigid horizontal and vertical transverse bracing.

It is believed that work upon the structure will actually begin within a very short time. The necessity of a railroad bridge at the point indicated is very great. In any event the best known engineers pronounce it, taken as a whole, the engineering marvel of the century.

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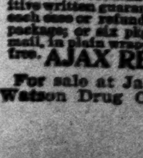


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ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MAY 16 1897.

Supplement to The Constitution.

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How a Plant Guided Nansen Toward the Pole.

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Supplement to The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MAY 16 1897.

RAMASAMY, THE OUTCAST:

How He Saved His Master and Obliterated Class Distinctions as Observed by the Coolies in a Ceylon Bungalow: An East Indian Story.

"He is too weak; he cannot work. Carry him out, that he may die. It is his fate."

Mootoo, the kanganie, gave the order, and none of the coolies, who had followed him from the Tamil country on the Indian coast to work on the coffee plantations in Ceylon, dared disobey their chief. Work and eat! If you cannot work, die! There is no place for the disabled; there is no room for the feeble! It is the law of the beast, and it is the law of the coolie. Moreover, Ramasamy had no claim of kinship with the people of the kanganie, for his mother had died on the crowded steamer which brought the coolies across the strait, and his father had died of cholera by the roadside on the long march up the country to the plantations. He had worked well while he could for his fourpence a day, and he had been on good terms with the others, but that had nothing to do with it. He was fated to fall sick of the fever; he was fated apparently to die. Therefore, the coolies saw him slowly starve, with calm undisturbed faces.

"Carry his out," said the kanganie, and went on with his supper. Two indifferent young men placed Ramasamy on a litter, made like a ladder, of bamboo sticks tied with vines to longer poles, and none protesting, bore him out. From up the mountain, where the untilled highlands ranged, came the bark of the elk, from beneath, where the bazar hid in the valley, came the faint cries of the villagers. But in the coffee bushes it was very still and lonely and a sick child's cry would be heard by none. Where there was least chance of his being found by any passer-by the coolies laid the podyan down and left him.

"It is his fate! He will soon die!' they said.

He was too sick to know rightly what they were doing with him; too sick to care. Presently he grew delirious, and began to talk, fancying himself back in the rice fields of India, sitting in the doorway of his tiny watchhouse, crying out to the birds to keep away from the grain.

By the zig-zag path that climbed the steep mountain there descended from the top a man, who swung his stick carelessly in the moonlight, striding with long, young, muscular legs, and singing at the top of his voice, "But an English Girl for Me, for Me, an English Girl for Me."

It was young Gilbert, the sinnadore of the estate, coming home from dinner at the bungalow on the other side of the mountain—a fair-faced, well-fed young fellow, strong, active and good humored. He repeated the chorus with a shout swinging his stick enthusiastically over his head, and, as he finished he stopped suddenly, with his stick still in the air, and listened. From the coffee bushes came a weak cry:

"Arisi, dore!"

"What's that? Who's there? Inge va!" cried Gilbert, peering into the shadows. "Who's howling for rice at this time of night?"

Only a whimper answered him, and the scuttling of a rat snake. Gilbert dived into the bushes, grasping his stick. He knew little of the Tamil language, but with the cheerful faith of an Englishman that everybody possessing gumption must understand him, he cried out as he went:

"What's the matter? Do you want help? Hold on, then; I'm coming! Hello! What's up with you?"

Stumbling through the bushes, he almost fell over Ramasamy, who sobbed and looked up at him with great black wild eyes. Gilbert stooped and raised the little skeleton to its feet, and looked at it in horror. He knew what had happened without questioning, for, although very young and not long in the country, he had already learned of the friendless sufferers, and of their cruel haste to get rid of such. Without a word, he picked the boy up in his arms, shuddering at the lightness of the weight, and strode silently, with flashing eyes, to the line of coolies' huts, guided by the distant voices and drumming of the incessant tomtoms. He burst out of the coffee bushes and into the circle of firelight in front of the huts, and stood among the dirty, dusky, nearly-naked savages. The women and some of the men rose up, yelping, and dived through the low entrances; the tomtom player ceased; the kanganie, recognizing the stalwart young assistant manager, got to his feet and stood obsequiously but when he saw what Gilbert carried, with sudden, sullen anger.

"This podyan belonged to your gang, you scoundrel!" cried Gilbert. "Why have you cast him out? What has he done?"

The kanganie could speak English. He waved his hand with contemptuous indifference.

"No much arisi, dore; podyan no can work, no can make full. Him soon die!"

Gilbert opened his mouth to rebuke the heathen, but changed his mind. Words were useless, he knew, so he shot out his right foot and the kanganie, with a howl, sprawled on his face. Gilbert looked hastily around, and spied a cocoanut and a half filled bowl of rice. He kneeled on one knee, and poured the milk from the nut down the boy's parched throat, and then fed him with some rice. He was about to lay the child down then, and sternly commend him to the care of the women, but Ramasamy, as if reading his thought, whimpered entreatingly and touched his cheek with his feeble, bony hand, just like a little, brown, sick monkey. The sinnadore looked at him, and his heart felt sore for the outcast. He gazed into the sullen, furtive eyes of the coolies peering from the shadows, and raised the podyan to his shoulder.

"No! I'm blowed if I do, you beasts," he said. "You'd get rid of him somehow before morning. I'll look after him myself."

In ten minutes he was at home in the bungalow, and had roused up De Silva, the gray Cingalese cook, and his horseboy and his dogboy and everybody else, and was making them all scurry about for hot milk, and cordials and quinine and blankets and I know not what, for the little savage who lay on a cot in the sinnadore's own bedroom.



The Sinnadore Awoke and Sprang from the Bed with an Angry Yell.

Gilbert was a good-natured fellow, who did as he thought best as a rule without consulting precedent. He had no idea that when Ramasamy was restored to strength there was anything out of the way in allowing the coolie child to potter about the bungalow and make himself useful cleaning boots and learning to wait on his master. The cinnadore knew little about the laws of caste, so powerful among Indian peoples; he did not know that he himself was earning the contempt of the laborers on the estate for treating a low-caste urchin with the favor he good-naturedly bestowed upon Ramasamy. Nor did he realize how deeply he was wounding the feelings of the absent manager's old servant, De Silva, by permitting the boy, whom De Silva's religion taught him to look upon as something on an equality with a dog, and beneath the respect due a cow, to do for him the little personal service which the Cingalese had jealously performed himself. In the meantime Ramasamy grew fat and was happy, adoring, worshiping the big laughing white man who had rescued him.

He lay on his stomach on the veranda one day and kicked his heels together in the air. Gilbert was off in the field, and, when he was away, Ramasamy lay around like a faithful dog, patiently waiting his return, when he would jump up with glad eyes and bring the slippers, the cooling drink, the little things he had learned to do, for which performance he felt amply rewarded by a smile. The boy was watching the changing color of a chameleon, which basked on the sloping trunk of a tree in front of the veranda, catching flies on its long flashing tongue. It was a captured pet of Gilbert's and the sinnadore had fastened a long string about its body, one end tied to the veranda, so that one could sit and study its way at ease. The podyan was doing now as he had seen Gilbert do. He held the string in his hand, gently drawing the lizard now among the leaves, when it turned green, and now on the trunk, when it changed to the gray brown of the bark. The bungalow was whitewashed and bamboo thatched, like many old bungalows. The ceilings were of canvas, thickly stretched and whitewashed, too, and between the thatch and the ceiling many rats and mice and lizards abide, and a big old rat snake, who, because it was not poisonous and was useful in catching rats, was allowed to dwell there in peace.

Ramasamy drew the lizard to the wall to see if it would turn white when there. He did not notice the sharp eyes of the rat snake watching from a corner of the ceiling, where the canvas had ripped. The little chameleon scrambled up the wall in a vain effort to leave the string behind. He darted and wriggled here and there, higher and higher, until he was close to the snake's resting place. Quicker than a bullet a lithe, black, slippery head shot from the hole; the chameleon squeaked faintly, and was gulped down by the snake with a foot of twine behind it. Ramasamy shrieked and jerked furiously at the string. That held like a fishing line, and the podyan brought down the long, wriggling snake flop upon the head of a man who just then stepped upon the veranda. It was the periadore returning from his long holiday, and Ramasamy knew that stout, brown-bearded face. Often had he hidden in the coffee bushes to let it pass. Now he gave one terrible howl and harted away, while the snake vanquished under the bungalow, and the periadore, bellowing frightfully, slashed blindly right and left with his riding whip.

"You should have threatened to dismiss the kanganie if he did not take the brat back," Pearson, the manager, said to Gilbert. "You could have sent medicine from the bungalow to him. You' don't, I suppose, understand how you have lowered yourself in the opinions of these people by taking one of them to your own house and actually nursing him! Why, man, they'll never again have the respect for you they ought to have! If once these savages think they're good as you you can't get any work out of them, and if they get familiar with a dore, or think they can trade on his good nature, that man had as well throw up his billet. Besides, Gilbert, this brat is of the lowest caste, and what do you suppose De Silva thinks of your bringing him to the bungalow, and in some ways putting him, a child and a coolie, over him, my attendant for years, and whom all the coolies respect as their superior?"

"Well, well," said Gilbert, good humoredly. "I suppose I did wrong, but the podyan's fat and strong now, and able to go back to work. I'll know enough another time not to meddle with caste prejudices and other beastly customs. It must be uncommon nasty, though, to be put out in the open to die, just because a fellow's too sick to work.

"We're not here, old man," said the manager, "to compel them to think as we think."

Ramasamy knew nothing of the reasoning which led to his dismissal from the bungalow. He hid in the coffee all day, weighed down with the horror of two crimes on his soul. He had allowed the pet of his beloved master to be swallowed by a ratsnake, and he had assaulted with that same evil beast the periadore, him who was more powerful and more to be dreaded even than the big idol which guarded the little temple at his home in India. Ramasamy looked at the grove of gum trees which shaded the huts of the coolies. He dared not go there to be beaten by the kanganie, and robbed of his rice if he worked. He looked at the bungalow, and felt that the gates of that paradise were closed to him. The periadore would certainly kill him.

It had rained now for two weeks, and the wet season was fairly begun. It was not the steady pouring rain of a more temperate zone. The storms burst forth suddenly, and the water descended in sheets. Under a rock at the head of the hill lay Ramasamy, desolate, with his face buried in his arms, dumbly despairing. From where he lay he could see the lights of the bungalow through the sheets of rain, the windows behind which the man who had refused to protect him longer was snugly smoking with the other—the awful periadore, forgetful of the sore heart out in the storm. The bungalow lay right beneath where the podyan, sheltered under the rock, hundreds of feet down the steep hillside, and above it, all up the mountain, were scattered great gray boulders imbedded deeply in the ground. The ceaseless thrash of the rain and the roar of the thunder would have frightened Ramasamy had he not been dead to fear and dead to hope, stunned by grief. Yet he stirred and listened and stared curiously into the darkness once or twice. It might have been the rush of the torrent, but he fancied another sound. The earth whispered and muttered and thrilled and was still. Twice this happened, and then the ground seemed to tremble about him and some pebbles rattled down the slope as if falling feet had loosened them. Ramasamy was aroused to feel, at last, alarm. He rose to his feet, trembling, for all about him, the bushes, the trees, the gravel, the grass, were whispering and murmuring and moving. He screamed with terror, for, just as he rose from under the rock, the great stone, weighing many tons, with a slow groan, slipped forward and quashed down heavily in the spongy earth, a foot beneath its former position. Then Ramasamy thought the night was peopled with demons and screamed again. But who could hear him cry in that terrific hurricane? The ground was slipping under his feet; the bushes seemed to glide past him in the darkness.

The rains had forced a landslide. There was yet safety for Ramasamy. Refuge lay for him on the other side of that gulf, and as yet was but four feet wide. A rush and a leap and he could land on the firm earth while the lower portion crashed into the valley. Into the valley? Right between the boy and the valley lay the bungalow, and also in the line of the avalanche, beneath the bungalow, the line of coolies' huts. Ramasamy looked at the lights in the bungalow windows. There his master sat listening to the storm raging outside, utterly ignorant of the huge rocks tottering and slipping far above him, balanced to wash down upon him. Ramasamy was shut from him by the darkness and the storm, but he saw the kindly blue eyes of the sinnadore, heard his friendly voice, felt once more his strong arm carrying him to the bungalow. He was a little heathen, a wretched low caste beat, despised even of his own people, driven out by them, driven out by the periadore, forgotten already by the sinniadore, but—he looked no more at the gulf which could be still leaped, no more at the firm ground on the top of the mountain, no more at safety for himself, but dashed down the hill screaming his warning throughout the tempest.

They say when once the underground water has done its work and the surface of the slope is poised, the rush of a deer, the scurry of a rabbit may move the mountain. It may have been so with Ramasamy's feet, for, as they fled, the gravel began to rattle and slip and the coffee bushes staggered and toppled and the big rocks heaved and slid heavily forward, until, with a roar like the thunder above, one pitched downward and crashed into another. That held its place bravely for a minute, but the weight upon it made it rock and groan, and it also, as the ground slipped from beneath it, began to slide with increasing velocity in the track of the flying boy.

At first the lights in the windows guided him, but suddenly they disappeared, and he knew the planters had gone to bed. They knew nothing of their danger; no sound of falling rocks and tumbling torrents could be heard through the ceaseless beat of the rain and the crash of the heavens.

Nearer and nearer came the boy, yelling frantically, and ever, as he ran, the noise above him deepened and the rocks slid swiftly and gathered momentum and sullenly pressed behind him. Panting for breath, bleeding from many scratches, wild-eyed with terror, he staggered at last upon the veranda and burst into Gilbert's well-known bedroom.

"Dore! Dore!" was all he could cry, as he fell beside the bed, exhausted. Gilbert was already asleep, in that sound, dreamless sleep of healthy weariness which comes as soon as the head is laid down. Ramasamy pulled excitedly at the clothes, but the young master only muttered and rolled over. The podyan heard the crashing of the falling hill through the storm; he fancied he could feel the bungalow beginning to slide from its foundations; in a frenzy of fear he bit into his master's arm and dropped down in a faint.

The sinnadore awoke and sprang from his bed with an angry yell, leaping clear of the boy who lay in the darkness. When his wits came to him the pain in his arm made him think a snake had bitten him, and he dashed out on the veranda. In the open air his ears were stunned by the rumbling roar up the mountain. He ran out in the rain and looked up, and in the glare of the lightning he saw the whole hillside moving down upon the bungalow. It took but a second to dash back to the house and drag the periadore from his bed and De Silva from the kitchen, both

Continued on Fourth Page.

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Unprofessional Strong Men:

Some Surprising Stories Told of the Prowess of East Tennessee Athletes.

"The blue grass section of middle Tennessee is full of men who would have been world's wonders had they taken to the ring and become duly acquainted with science as laid down by the marquis of Queensberry," remarked a native of the state.

"Stock has something to do with it. Among the pioneers who came over the Appalachian chain there were plenty nearly approaching the famous Old Man Francisco. Maybe you have heard how, upon musters and court days, it delighted him to pick a quarrel with the lustiest wrestlers in the crowd, engage two at once, squeeze them breathless, crack their heads together, then fling them flat and call for 'the next pair of fools.' My grandfather knew him well—and vouched for the story which savors of Gulliver of how another champion strong man came to challenge Old Man Francisco, was met at the gate, snatched off his horse and flung over the barrier, then bidden to wait until his horse was thrown after him, which happened just about a minute later.

"Of course he was not the usual sort—Old Man Francisco—but there were plenty built on pretty much the same lines. And they increased and multiplied after their kind, until take 'em man for man, I believe the middle Tennesseeans can a little more than hold their own in any company. To prove it, let me tell you about a few of them. Strength is not a matter of color either. Twenty years back, when I was mud clerk on the 'bully Tyrone,' there were some darkies working at the Tennessee rolling mill, whom the boat load of us thought it worth while to stop and see, each trip. They were brothers, nearly of an age, and standing six foot four in stockings. One weighed over 400, the other was twenty pounds lighter. They worked in a bloomery, I think—I know the mill ought to have had a machine in their place, but did not miss it while they staid. Well, sir, these fellows had each a 200-pound sledge hammer, and the way they made them fly, the tunes they played with them, the rushing, corruscating torrents of sparks that flashed from beneath them, were more than amazing. Most of the time they worked naked to the waist and the lumps and cords and bunches of muscle that played underneath their shiny black skins were enough to make you believe all the tales of giants and Goliaths you had ever heard. The men seemed to joy in work. They sang at it—and the faster and hotter the hammer tune got the lustier were their voices. If I had dreamed in those days of ring-side potentialities, I might have corralled those fellows, giving them a bit of training, and made fortunes for us all, from the word go.

"Arthur Nix, poor fellow, I reckon was born what in these days you call a degenerate. You couldn't hurt him, no matter where nor how you hit him—then, too, he died insane. But it was after he had shown that there were precious few impossibilities to muscle such as his. He was born a gentleman, and early orphaned, so came at twenty-one into a fine estate. But a gentleman in the conventional sense was just what he would not be. He hated books, pictures, refinement of every sort, loved work and dancing, and, most of all, fighting. Not in regular fashion. I doubt if he ever heard of such a thing as boxing. But in a rough-and-tumble, catch-as-catch-can, he would best a dozen bigger men, one after the other. He was no infant himself—stood over six feet and weighed 175, with not an ounce of it fat. He had a deep, broad, hairy chest, too, long arms, and the squarest sort of pugnacious chin.

"Next to fighting and wrestling it was his delight to maul rails—and his maul was always twice as big as any other man could handle. If a mule grew refractory, all Arthur did was to lift him bodily off the ground, fling him down sideways, then set his foot upon the beast's neck and swear at him until the mule brayed for mercy. He broke the necks of one or two, dislocating them with a sudden sidewise jerk, as tigers and panthers are said to do. And once he caught a runaway in full career, stopped him stock still, then wheeled him about on his hind feet, turned him loose and made him run two miles, keeping at the animal's heels and lashing him at every step.

"That was his way. You simply could not tire him. I have seen him cradle wheat or set tobacco all day long, from dawn till dark, then eat supper, walk off to a dance and keep the floor till daybreak, yet be ready for work next day. I have seen him, too, tie all the wheat cut by a McCormick reaper, with four mules to it, and going at the trot. It takes four men, and good ones, to do that, in most harvest fields. Arthur Nix is the only man I ever knew keep up with the machine. He did a little more. Sometimes he crowded it and swore at team and driver for all sorts of a lazy lot. He was working for himself. Men he hired could not, to save them, strike his gait, so after a while he had pretty much all the work of the plantation on his hands. Even then it did not tire him. He would walk fifty yards around a gate in order to take a fence at a running jump. I have seen him go over a six-foot post and plank without touching it—and only start at it ten yards away. He jumped everything he came to—fences, stumps, big roadside bowlders. And at running he was a wonder and no mistake. I believe he could have caught a deer or elk in fair chase. You know how guinea fowls can run, and how swift and strongly they fly. Arthur would catch one by toiling it into a coop, then take in uninjured out into one of his big fields, let it loose, follow it through its 500 yards of flight, maybe jumping a dozen fences in the run, and pick up the bird as it touched the earth. If the guinea lit in a tree, up he swarmed after it. He always wanted to try the game with a wild turkey, but could not manage to get a bird alive. The turkey might have got away—but I have my doubts.

"There are comedies of strength down there as well as tragedies. Think I told you a while back about how old Bill Boston went to mill—wouldn't ride 'case hit wair too blamed much trouble for er lazy man ter traipse out ter the parster an' ketch er critter.' Instead he always shouldered his turn of corn"—two bushels, weighing over a hundred pounds—"then picked up his rifle, and trotted off through the woods, looking for squirrels all the way, and shooting all he saw. Some times he got one, some times a dozen. If he had to wait at the mill be borrowed a pole and fished until his grist was ready. If he had luck the fish went home in his pocket. He said it was 'ill-convenient' having them squirm and flop their tails, just as he had got a bead on a squirrel's head, and that they were sure to do so, if he undertook to carry them on a string."



Old Man Francisco Tossing the Horse After His Rider.

RICH AND DIDN'T KNOW IT.

The Way "Nigger Dick" Sold a Salted Mine That Turned Out to Be a Bonanza.

White Pine County, Nevada.—Not long ago attention was attracted to the district by the reports that rich gold strikes had been made there. But one of the old mines, that excited much comment when it paid to mine silver ores in that region, is the Black Metal, in Saw Mill canyon, not far from Cherry. Its discovery was the first consequence of an attempt to fleece an unsophisticated tender of flocks.

He had worked hard for a number of years and saved his money. This he intrusted to a storekeeper in Cherry Creek, who subsequently failed in business. When the herder came into camp to get some of his earnings he learned that his cash, together with that of many others, had been appropriated to pay debts of the luckless merchant or help support him. After a fellow has lived like an Indian for a couple of years and looked forward to the time when he might gain a little enjoyment through the money that was intended to partially compensate him for such a life, it is pretty tough to learn that somebody else has, in the meantime, had the benefit of his cash and only experience is left to him. That was the way the herder looked at it. He had a few hundred dollars in his pocket after he had settled with his employer, and he proceeded to temporarily dull or efface his memory and recollections in drink. He was well on the road when a conversation started in a barroom. The herder swore he would never more work for wages. Somebody wanted to know how he intended to get along in life as his own master. "Oh, I'll go to mining," was the reply.

More than one mine has been discovered by men of his class, but through sheer accident have they almost invariably been found. One of the loungers in the saloon when the new declaration of independence was announced by the tipsy herder was a ubiquitous character known as "Nigger Dick." He was as onery a black as ever existed. On all occasions he persisted in taking part in conversation when neither his intelligence nor standing in the community would warrant familiarity. On this occasion he came to the front. He said he had a bonanza up in Saw Mill canon, which he offered to sell.

To keep up the interest a miner displayed a rich pocket specimen and Dick stuck to it that it came out of his claim. The darky wanted to sell on the spot, and just about sized up the herder's pile, when he fixed a valuation on the claim. The new candidate suggested the trade better go over till morning. That was precisely what Dick was afraid to do. For the fun of the thing, a jolly German became an ally of Dick and tried to help along a trade. Finally the sheep herder's money was given into the German's keeping as trustee. It was considered too good a joke to keep, and it leaked out before the liquor was quite out of the drunken mining speculator. He sobered up enough to know, or, at any rate, to believe, that he had been swindled. Then he hunted for Dick to kill him and even threatened to do the same by the German. Instead of making a killing the fellow went back to herding again. Dick didn't get his money, but was driven out of town for chewing a man's hand in an altercation growing out of the transaction.

But that lean quartz outcrop covered a sure enough mine. So much was heard about the claim that some miners who happened to be in the vicinity, out of curiosity, struck a pick in the shallow hole that Dick started. Something caused them to go deeper, and when down a few feet they turned up rich mineral. In short, a mine was developed, from which shipments of ore were made to Salt Lake City that netted a handsome sum per ton. The ore was sprinkled with black specks that looked like charcoal, and was a high grade of silver. At one time the property was bonded for upward of $100,000, and a trade would have been made in 1893 at close to those figures had it not been for the slump in the price of silver.

Speaking of accidental finds of rich mineral, it is a matter of notoriety that some of the most striking instances have been in connection with "salted" mining claims. Many cases might be enumerated where unscrupulous hangers-on in a new camp came out second best when trying to thimble-rig a tenderfoot. In one of Utah's noted districts, Tintic, a mine that now ranks high as a producer, was salted soon after the first excitement there, and in the early days of Eureka camp. What was planned as a clean dead deal actually led to ground being prospected, and on which was developed a rich mine. The hard-fisted yankee, whom it was intended to rob, has taken out some of the richest silver ore ever mined in that state. The production of the Eureka hill mine—to which reference is made—has amounted to millions of dollars' worth of silver and lead. The profits can only be estimated, for it is a private property, but the best-posted mining stock broker in Salt Lake City estimates them at $1,650,000. Except for the rich specimens of ore hidden among the grass roots, John Q. Packard wouldn't have thought of buying the property. But there was no need to carry the rich stuff there, as was done by the salters, for far more valuable ore could have been found by hunting for it right on the surface.

Alphonse Bertillon, of France, who invented the Bertillon system of measuring convicts, advocates the exemption from direct taxation of every family of which there are three children.

Sir William George Venables Vernon Harcourt, member of parliament, liberal leader in the house of commons, has been fined 10 shillings and costs for allowing his chimney to catch fire through not having it cleaned.

As a compliment to Emperor William when he visits Russia, the czar will make all his public speeches in German, following the examples of Alexander II of Russia on a similar occasion.

THE DIATOMS.

How a Plant Guided Nansen Toward the Pole.

It is interesting to record the important part taken by the microscopic plants called diatoms in guiding Nansen toward the north pole. Diatoms are excessively minute, single-celled forms of plant life, which, under the microscope, exhibit very characteristic and sometimes beautiful forms and markings. They are universally distributed over the globe, in fresh as well as salt water, but are particularly abundant in the polar seas, being, indeed, the only form of vegetable life to be found in high latitudes. Individual diatoms are too small to be visible, but they congregate in such masses in polar seas as to give the sides of icebergs the appearance of being stained with iron rust, and their silicious shells are rained down upon the bottoms of the ocean to form a fine sand, which ultimately becomes hardened into flinty rock.

But in spite of the universal distribution of diatoms as a class, there are certain species of the tiny plants that are of very restricted habitat. A considerable number, for example, which are easily recognized under the microscope, have until recent years been supposed to be confined exclusively to the seas about Behring strait. But when Nansen made his trip across Greenland five years ago he collected dust from the ice floes of the eastern shore of that island, which, on being subjected to microscopic analysis after his return by Professor Cleve, of Upsala, was found to contain numerous specimens of these Siberian species of diatoms. The conclusion seemed unavoidable that there must be open-sea connection between these two regions. Darwin, had, indeed, while on his famous sea voyage with Captain Fitzroy, collected diatoms in dust that fell from the air on shipboard in mid ocean, but Nansen's specimens were collected in situations that left no doubt of their having been washed up by the current, not deposited from the air. Hence he inferred that there must be an ocean current which had conveyed the diatoms on their ice raft from Siberia to eastern Greenland.

Of course, there were other clews that pointed in the same direction, but perhaps no other single bit of evidence was so influential as that furnished by the microscopic diatoms in giving Nansen that faith in a polar current which his subsequent experience with the Fram so fully justified. This current, as everybody knows now since Nansen and the Fram have return, flows to the northeast along the coast of Europe, is defected to the northwest, and sweeping across the polar region, flows as a return current along the eastern shore of Greenland and on to the south. It was this current which had swept the diatoms to the locality where Nansen found them, and which came so near floating the Fram to its desired destination beneath the pole.

It would appear that this great current which surges across the polar sea, whose existence few besides Nansen himself were disposed to credit until now, is really a continuation of that current which in temperate latitudes of the Atlantic is called the gulf stream; a current which owes its existence, it is believed, to the trade winds that sweep the tropics. So we are presented with the curious paradox, that the motive power which drove the helpless Fram, cased in an almost boundless mass of ice, through the frigid polar sea, was really the torrid wind blowing along the equator.

Who would have predicted that a microscopic plant would be the chief guide post, and a tropical wind the motor in an all but successful assault upon the polar stronghold?

Mr. Balfour has assigned $750 of the royal bounty this year to the two surviving daughters of William Carleton, the Irish novelist, who are poor.

Calve is to be painted as "Carmen" by the French artist, Benjamin Constant. The picture will be placed in the dome of the Opera Francaise, Paris.

A Bath, Me., boy is the proud possessor of an autograph letter from the queen of Holland. His interest in collecting foreign postage stamps won him the royal favor.

RAMASAMY. THE OUTCAST.

Continued from First Page.

heavily asleep. They were in the very act of flying from the doomed house—knowing naught of poor Ramasamy's presence therein, or of how he had risked his life to save them all. But suddenly there came to Gilbert a thought—fortunate thought for the podyan. It was the thought of a picture left behind in his room—the picture of a woman, it matters not whether of mother or sister, or of sweetheart. But it was a priceless picture to Gilbert, and to secure it he rushed back into his bedchamber. As he stretched out eager hands to grasp the portrait he stumbled over Ramasamy, lying upon the matting and moaning:

"O, Dore! The podyan come to give warning. Fly, O, Dore, fly!"

Then like a flash the truth came to Gilbert, and, snatching up the boy, he pressed him to his breast with the picture. There was not a moment to lose. The men fled, Gilbert bearing the podyan, from the bungalow, and out of the landslide's terrible track. They were barely safe when it came crashing past them, with a noise that drowned the storm and put the pealing thunder to shame. But Ramasamy had done his work.

"By Jove, Gilbert," said the periadore, when his assistant told him of his podyan's heroic rescue, "the old kanyamie was right after all. Fate had marked that pet of yours, though in a different way from what the old coolie meant."

And thereafter there was no caste in Ramasamy's case.

THE CONSTITUTION. JR.

Contest at Warm Springs.

On the 25th of this month at Warm Springs there will be a debating contest held before the Teachers' convention that will be in session at this time.

The regulations are that the contestants must be residents of the state and not over eighteen years old. The judges will be selected from among the teachers.

While the debating contest will be interesting and exciting, the speaking contest will be as interesting. Prizes will be offered for the best boy declaimer and the best girl recitationist.

Many of the schools in this city are selecting the best speakers and the best debaters and will have them in the contest. This is a good idea, as it will be a great credit on the school that wins the prizes.

There will be several hundred teachers from over the state at Warm Springs and they intend to make these contests the feature of the convention.

Commencement Near at Hand.

This week sees the beginning of the school commencements. The final examinations in the public schools will be received and the hard work begun.

In the private schools the commencements will begin much earlier than in the public schools. Miss Prather's home school, one of the largest private schools in the city, begin their exercises the first of the week and will continue until Friday night, when the graduating exercises of the senior class will be held at the Lyceum.

A feature of the commencement this year will be the French cantata that will be presented one night this week. This is an interesting play, if you understand French, and a very funny one if you do not.

He Missed the "Chappies."

Two or three men and women interested in the charities of New York city happened to meet at dinner the other day, and began to discuss the obstacles in the way of their work, says Youth's Companion.

"My chief difficulty," said one, "lies in the poor themselves. They want help, but they don't want it in the right way. For example, I took a man dying of consumption out of a wretched almshouse last week and placed him in a home for incurables in the country. He had pure air, a comfortable bed and a magnificent view from his windows. He literally ran away, and I found him in the miserable ward from which I had taken him.

"'Why did you leave the home?' I asked. 'You would probably have lived months longer there.'

"'I'S likely,' he said. 'But I missed the chappies here comin' in to smoke and talk a bit.'"

"I had just such an experience," said one of the women. "I sent last summer a half-starved mother with her baby out of a slum near Grand street to the country for two weeks. She came back after a day.

"'There was nothin' interestin' there,' she said. 'I like to look at people better'n stumps.'"

"The people they like, too," said a guest from Philadelphia, "must be of their own class. During the terrible winter when our mills were closed and forty thousand workmen were idle, I knew of several cases where the rations supplied by benevolent societies were refused by families in actual want because they would have no lady and gentleman visitors asking questions and prying into their affairs once a week!"

"For my part," exclaimed a young girl, "I find poor people totally impracticable! They are like an alien race. I cannot manage them."

"And yet," said a gray-haired woman, gently, "we only smile when we read that Charles Lamb longed to go back from the country to his dear London streets, and 'loved people better than stumps.' And if I were starving, I should not be any more willing than I am now for a stranger to come prying into my house, asking rude questions. Or if I were slowly dying, I think I would rather see the faces of old friends about me than any comfortable room or magnificent scenery. Are not the poor 'alien' to us because we are apt to think that when a man has not money or feed he ceases to have feelings and tastes, and even whims, like our own? Have we any right to interfere with these things?

"When Christ sent us to feed our hungry brother, did He give us any authority to 'manage' him?"

The question may be of interest to many good people outside of New York, who "find the poor impracticable."

A Marvelous Instrument.

From Harper's Young People.

Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, while in Japan, became readily accustomed—as, indeed, any good housekeeper would—to putting off her shoes before entering a palace or a temple where the exquisitely fine matting or smooth, lacquered floor might be injured by contact with anything so coarse and heavy as the sole of a shoe, in which possibly, too, there might be a loosened nail to tear or scratch. But once, while traveling in a portion of Japan beyond the route of tourists, where she was the first foreign woman the inhabitants had seen, she had an odd experience.

She had just visited, in company with a Japanese gentleman who understood English, a temple of which the floor was of the most delicate and beautiful gold-leaf lacquer, and had of course discarded her European footgear while doing so.

On coming out she sat down on the top step of the temple stairs and proceeded to resume her boots, when she found herself at once surrounded by a large, curious, but perfectly respectful crowd, who chattered eagerly to each other, gesticulating, explaining, looking at her, and then back to each other with further rapid conversation, which she did not understand.

At length she asked her companion, who himself appeared interested, what it was all about, and why the people were so excited.

"It is the marvelous way in which you fasten your buttons so quickly with that curious steel instrument," he explained; and he suggested that she should allow it to circulate among the crowd and be examined. Having her boots completely buttoned by that time, she graciously consented, and had the satisfaction of looking on while the grateful Japanese—very polite and greatly wondering—passed from hand to hand, with ejaculations of surprise and delight, that convenient implement of civilization—a boot-buttoner.

The Helpless Lord Chancellor.

The responsible office of "chairman" or president of a legislative body is one that generally carries with it both powers and privileges. There are, however, exceptions to the rule. In the British house of lords, says The Sunday Magazine, it is not the lord chancellor, but the whole house that is addressed as "my lords."

The speaker is the sole judge of all questions of order in the house of commons; in the house of lords such matters, when there is a conflict of opinion, are decided by the whole house, and not by the lord chancellor.

If several members of the house of commons rise simultaneously to take part in a debate, the speaker decides who shall speak first; but if two or more peers rise together in the house of lords the lord chancellor cannot decide who shall first be heard. It is the voice of the house that determines.

Happily, etiquette is so strong in the gilded chamber that it rarely happens when the house by cries expresses its desire to hear one of the contending peers that the others do not give way. But some years ago there was a notable scene over the question whether a peer who had risen from the front Tory bench should be heard in preference to a peer who had risen from the front liberal bench.

Neither noble lord would give way, and to bring the curious situation to an end, Earl Granville moved that the liberal peer be heard. The house divided on the question, and decided by a big majority that the Tory peer should be heard first.

It is difficult for the average man to understand why the lord chancellor should not be able to exercise authority which is vested in the chairman of every public meeting; but there is a subtle constitutional point involved in this apparently ridiculous procedure.

All peers are equal as legislators in the house of lords. No one of them can be vested with authority over the others. Therefore, when a point of order is involved, it is the whole house, and not the lord chancellor, that must decide the issue.

Putting on Glasses.

From Youth's Companion.

The time of life at which the reading of ordinary print at the usual distance becomes fatiguing is generally between forty-five and fifty years of age. To feeble persons, or those in poor health, it may come earlier, while to the very robust, and especially to those who have not severely taxed their eyes, it may be postponed much longer.

As age advances, the lens of the eye slowly hardens, and as a consequence, there is a natural failure of the organ to accommodate itself to near objects.

As a rule, this condition comes on gradually, and for some time imperceptibly.

The first complaint is that evening work is somewhat troublesome; the light often seems dim, and if the work is brought closer to the eyes, or a better light is provided, the print still fails to become distinct. One finds it better to hold the page farther away than formerly; the print seems pale; the letters run together; and the eyes often smart and give pain.

These symptoms are frequently endured for months before their significance is understood; and sometimes the reading distance is pushed as far away as the arm can conveniently stretch.

In other cases the person recognizes the probable nature of his trouble, but is unwilling to have his age suspected, and so gives up reading.

Although this condition, as has been said, usually comes on gradually, it sometimes appears very suddenly, and even prematurely, as a result of severe nervous prostration.

To the question whether it is better to defer the use of glasses as long as possible the answer is, that as soon as discomfort arises for lack of them they should be adopted. And it is important that they should be fitted to the eyes by a thoroughly competent person.

With far-sighted persons the reading distance varies greatly—it is between ten and twenty inches—and as the occupation and requirements of the individual should be the guide as to the strength of the glasses needed, good judgment and considerable experience are required to determine what the glasses should be in any given case.

The rule is to wear the weakest glasses which make work easy at the accustomed distance, and if proper glasses are secured as soon as they are needed, there should ordinarily be no need of having them changed for at least two years.

The choice between spectacles and eyeglasses is to be decided chiefly by considerations of convenience. But in either case it is desirable to wear glasses the area of which is large enough to prevent the wearer from seeing the frames.

A Webster Anecdote.

From Argonaut.

Once while Mr. Webster was addressing the senate the senate clock commenced striking, but instead of striking twice at 2 p. m. continued to strike without cessation more than forty times. All eyes were turned to the clock and Mr. Webster remained silent until the clock had struck about twenty, when he thus appealed to the chair: "Mr. President, the clock is out of order! I have the floor!"



Dudley Lee Killebrew, Arlington, Ga.—Dear Junior Cousins: Some of you may remember reading an account of the terrible cyclone that visited our town March 22d. If you do, you know I am the boy who had both legs broken. I am seventeen years old, have brown eyes and hair, am six feet tall and weighed when I was hurt 156 pounds. I know all the cousins who can hunt and fish and play in the bright sunshine will sympathize with me in my loneliness, and I think many of you would send me old books, papers and magazines to help me while away the long tedious hours. I am especially anxious for a copy of "Swiss Family Robinson," and a child's, abridged copy of "Robinson Crusoe." There are five of us who will not be able to walk in many weeks, and anything you will send me will be passed on to the others as soon as I look over it. Two of those still in bed are girls, one boy younger than myself and one of our teachers. I would be glad to hear from any of the cousins.

Mamie D. Powell, Grove Hill, N. C.—I think the letters have improved very much since my last visit, and the discussion as to which is superior, man or woman, is very interesting as well as amusing. I think Pat Richards's letter was very nice, and I like his views of the subject ever so much. But I forget the subject. What shall it be? Suppose I make a few remarks on character. A good character is a true mark of manhood. More lasting than riches, more enduring than fame, for character is greater than fame. It is the essence of good deeds remembered. Character begins early and ends late. I make no compromise with evil. It does right. It is patient when others murmur and silent when silence is golden. It works while others are idle and enjoys the fruit of industry. Good characters never grow from idleness; they come from effort. Character is heroic even when alone, drawing all models from nature. Bound down by poverty one may live for years and die almost, but some time by some one the good deed will be recorded. With conscience satisfied, a pure life lived the reward is certain and in the end whether the heart's idol be few or many, its work will be worthy, its motive exalted, and a really good character will be immortal. With best wishes I bid you all adieu. Correspondents solicited.

Laurie Thornton, New Orleans, La.—Dear Junior: I fully agree with Augustine Parker, that the subjects upon which we write are entirely too broad. The name of your excellent paper is "Junior." It is supposed that all who read it are children. Where is the child who understands anything of "Education?" We all know it is a good thing to have, nothing more. The same thing applies to such subjects as "Friendship," "Love" and "Kindness."

Why not write of our pets, or of new games we know, of any little knowledge we possess which might give pleasure to others?

I am raising silk worms and find it a very interesting experiment. I have thirty-six. Seventeen have made their cocoons. After they leave the cocoon and become butterflies they will fly away.

But, alas! This letter is so long that I fear that dreadful wastebasket.

I am a girl thirteen years old. "May you live long and prosper."

Charlie F. Jeffcoat, Gordon, Ala.—I will choose kindness for my subject. Kindness is appreciated by every one. Always treat every one with kindness and you may receive the same compliments. Kindness cherishes the heart, revives feelings, and is appreciated by all. I hope that all the cousins will try to make the department more interesting and let us all choose a subject and discuss it. I inclose 10 cents for the Grady hospital. Correspondents solicited.

Jessie Dickey, Mineral Bluff, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl seven years old. I have no brothers nor sisters and I get very lonesome sometimes. I have three pet kittens; they are very amusing. I do not go to school. Mamma teaches me at home. I live in a little station named Mineral Bluff. I help mamma wash dishes and sweep the floor, when cook is away. I am piecing a quilt and have forty-three squares done. Papa takes The Constitution. I enjoy The Junior very much. Love to Aunt Susie and the cousins. Goodby.

Mary Williams, Keithville, La.—Dear Aunt Susie: I am quite a little girl, only six years old, but I thought I would try and write to you, and tell you about my kitten and dolls. I have a black kitten, as black as ink, and she is just the smartest kitten in the world. She will catch moles and rats and snakes and all kind of game. Her name is Leigh. I named her after my dear school teacher. I have a doll with light curly hair and blue eyes and I have another doll that is seven years old. Older than I am. I got a little library Christmas, consisting of six little books. I read a page in one of my little books every day, so when I have read them all through, I can say I have read a whole library through. Love to all.

Beulah Cole, Ratcliff, Ga.—I like to read The Constitution, Jr. Papa has been taking it ever since I can remember. I will take for my subject "Education." I think everyone ought to have education. We need not think that anybody can give us an education without we try ourselves. I hope to get one some time, but I fear I will never make a school teacher. Education is of the greatest advantage, for there are so many ways by which girls can earn a living if they are only educated, and I think they are equally competent as men if they fit themselves for it. Education and energy is the key to success.

I send 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Maggie Gracy O'Connor, Whites Station, Tenn.—Dear Junior: Here comes another little girl that wants to join your happy band of cousins. I am nine years old. I go to school and love my teachers very much. I have a pet cat and a pet calf; their names are Sallie and Bessie. I have two dolls. I have a little brother named Grady—named after Henry Grady. He is seven years old. Inclosed find 5 cents for furnishing Aunt Susie's room at the Grady hospital.

Est, de Sta Barbara, Est, de Sao Pallo.—Dear Junior: We take The Constitution and I am very much interested in The Junior department, so I make my first attempt to write to it. I am a boy fifteen years old and go to school—about ten miles away. I board with my uncle.

It is nearly time to plant watermelons here and the people are making the great attempt to do so. There are many different kinds of fruit trees here.

One of the most beautiful is the banana tree, which bears a delicious fruit. With best wishes for Aunt Susie, I close. I would like to correspond with some of the writers.

P. S.—I would take pleasure in sending some money for the Grady hospital, but as you know this money there would be valueless.

Julia Holt, McElroy, Ga.—Dear Junior: Please allow me to enter your happy circle. I am a reader of The Constitution and also of The Sunny South and enjoy both of them very much. I have been attending school in Americus, but am now going to school to my cousin, who teaches a private school on a farm near McElroy. She lives with her father in a beautiful home on a large plantation. There are a great variety of flowers in bloom in the woods near the house. There are Easter lilies (cow-slips), violets, daisies, blue lilies, snowdrops, dogwood, crabappies, yellow jessamine, and a great many others that I do not know names for.

A few years ago Easter was not observed here, but now even the colored people have a great deal of ceremony at their churches on that day. Last Easter Sunday the colored people on this plantation had their church decorated beautifully with wild flowers. I will close now with best wishes to all.

A. Kendrick, Jr., Kendrick, Miss.—Dear Junior: There have been many important subjects discussed by the cousins. Now let me implore you to follow the many suggestions; it will do us good. We will have a higher mark for our standard. There has been a great deal said as to woman's equal of man. Let me say, honestly, too, I think they are equal, and often superior. Boys, do you remember the girls that could read Latin and work algebra better than we? We know by experience they are equal in the classroom.

Her mind is more pure. We have so many habits that tend to dull our minds. We give way to temptation more readily.

The great religious tendency of today is largely due to woman. Our leading churches owe their success to them. Thousands of the most important government positions are filled by women and many other industries are successfully operated by them. Do you ever read of them being in Mexico because of shortness in accounts?

Many other things could be said to show their equal but space wont permit.

Would like correspondence, either sex.

SWEET GIRL GRADUATES.

Annual Commencement Exercises of the Washington Seminary.

The graduating exercises of the class of 1897 of Washington seminary will occur Wednesday evening, May 19th, at 8 o'clock, at Y. M. C. A. hall.

The graduating class is as follows: Misses Lula Valentine Collier, Mattie Estelle Garrett, Leila Ledyard Harralson, Louise Rogers Hopkins, Mattie Cobb Howard, Aline Brewer Ruse, Susie Lee Ray, Louise Sisson, Annie Clio Stocks, Susie Taylor.



MISS MATTIE COBB HOWARD.
Who Is the Valedictorian of the Graduating Class of Washington Seminary.

The Washington seminary is one of the most popular educational institutions in the city, and the year just completed has been the most successful in its history.

Miss Mattie Cobb Howard, daughter of Mr. Warren Howard and granddaughter of Major John C. Whitner, has been appointed valedictorian of the graduating class of the seminary. There are no honors conferred in this institution, and this appointment has been made, as well as others, by the principal with the consent and unanimous vote of the class. Thus rivalries and ill-feeling are prevented, and loving harmony prevails among those who have been so intimately associated as fellow-students. Miss Mattie Cobb Howard is a very bright young lady, just fifteen years old. She has stood high in her classes, attaining to distinguished scholarship while remaining a favorite with her associates, and has secured high marks in composition.

She will, no doubt, be given a cordial greeting Wednesday night on the delivery of her valedictory.

Miss Estelle Garrett is president of the class, and much of the zeal and esprit de corps which they have manifested has been due to her interest and leadership.





J. YOUNGBLOOD. H. HIRSCH.

The Junior League.

In spite of all the efforts of this department it seems impossible to start a successful league and since it is not our policy to be unsuccessful we think it best not to run the proposed organization. The Junior made this movement in the interest of Atlanta's amateur baseballists, but since we learn that a league of any kind would be distasteful to those whom we wish to please, we are equally as zealous on the other side of the question. The opinion of the baseball critics as to why the league did not materialize is universally that the attempt was made too early in the season. Even if every team in the city at the present time should enter the league—and we could not reasonably expect this—only a small club would be the result and in view of this fact we are inclined to accept the above opinion. Another league may be started when the outlook becomes more tranquil.

Dixies vs. Rounders.

Although the Dixies were defeated once last week, they retrieved their drooping honors by a brilliant victory over the Rounders a short time afterwards. The game was prettily played and the Rounders tried hard to down their opponents, but the Dixies' star was in the ascendant and they won the game by a score of 13 to 4.

The West End Juniors.

The junior team of West End seems determined to keep up the record of their illustrious seniors by never losing a game, and if they keep up their present record they will no doubt be successful in their laudable design. They gave the Oakland team a defeat last week which they will long remember, and which brought down upon their heads the plaudits of a large circle of admirers. The score was 18 to 3 in their favor, and they were highly elated over the victory. Cook and Stovall of the West End Juniors, and Goodwin, of the Oaklands, did fine playing.

Dixies Defeated.

On Wednesday last the South Side Stars, Jr., defeated the Dixies by a score of 9 to 8. It was anybody's game up to the ninth inning, when the South Side Stars, Jrs, made their winning run. Gatins hit for a single and scored on Bell's two-base hit. They lined up as follows:

Stars.	Positions	Dixies.
Magill	Catcher	Avary
Bell and Thompson, L.	Pitcher	Finley and Freeman
Dorsey	Short stop	Finley and Freeman
Bell and Thompson, L.	First base	Hudson
Steel	Second base	Harris
Gatins	Third base	Meyers
Tupper	Left field	Arnold
Daniels	center field	Herrington
Thompson, J.	right field	Leak

The feature of the game was the pitching of Bell and the fielding of Dorsey.

Tupper.

South Side Tigers Victorious.

One of the best games ever played by amateurs was the result of a meeting between the South Side Tigers and Joe Kanoedle's team last week. Up to the sixth inning neither side was able to score, and it seemed that the game would result in a score of 0 to 0. But in this case indications certainly proved deceiving, for in the remaining three innings the South Side Tigers piled up fourteen runs to their credit, while their opponents only saved themselves from a white washing by two points. Osborn, of the South Side Tigers, pitched a matchless game.



CAPTAIN MOORE.
Of the Barrocks Juniors.

The Rock Hills.

The Rock Hills have again organized under the management of Arthur Traylor. The team is composed of boys under the age of sixteen. Most of the players played with the team last season. We are open for challenges of any team in the city our age. We would like to have games for next Wednesday and Friday evening, or any other time during the week. The team lines up as follows: McMillan, catcher; Callahan, pitcher; Myers, first base; Witherspoon, second base; Forshaw, third base; Allan, right field; Engerson, center field; Brigman, left field; Eplan, short stop; Franklin, Pass and Rooks, substitutes; Traylor, manager. Address challenges to Arthur Traylor, 110 Piedmont avenue.

Diamond Dust.

The West End Juniors have a good man in Cook, as well as in Stovall.

Wayne Moore, of the Barracks Juniors, whose picture we present today, is one of the most enthusiastic followers of the great game, and in the practice of it he is rarely excelled. Moore is a Hapevillian, but nevertheless always likes to see the Barracks Juniors victorious.

Stiles Hopkins puts up a first rate game and is one of the cleverest boys in town.

What's the matter with Milam? He must be in love.

Tupper, who sometimes contributes to this column, is a strong supporter of all the south side teams.

Every game ought to have an umpire. Many games that otherwise would be first class are broken up by a dispute over some point which could easily be settled in this way. When the managers can't agree on an umpire, let each team put up the most impartial man they can get and let one side put in the umpire for the first half and the other for the last.

Archie Little is a good player and the West Enders would not take a bad step by putting him in the first vacant place.

Frank Merrill is about the best player on the West Peachtree Blues, and is also one of the leaders of his class in the Boys' High school.

Why don't the Peachtree Blues play a few more games? They are a rattling good team and such a state of affairs is inexplicable.

Ira Street School.

The Golden Rod Society of the sixth grade met last Friday. They invited the third grade and a delightful programme was rendered. The following is a programme of the proceedings:

Song—Class, page 107.
Recitation—Julia Coleman.
Recitation—Evie Wootan.
Recitation—Mattie Gammel.
Reading—Jennie Robertson.
Recitation—Frank Farris.
Song—Class, page 131.
Recitation—Mary Foster.
Composition—Eddie Kelley.
Recitation—Lucile Hill.
Recitation—John Chapman.
Recitation—Herman Jordan.
Song—Class, page 89.
Criticisms—Evie Wootan.

The seventh grade received the banner for this week, their average being 99.

The children of all the grades are studying hard for the final examinations.

Twenty years ago a new postmaster in New York city would have the power to appoint 2,000 subordinates, while now there are but two positions not covered by the civil service rules.

North Carolina is said to have a successful moonshiner who is but fifteen years old. They take to it naturally in the "Old North State."

COMMENCEMENTS NEAR AT HAND

Private Schools Begin This Week---Examinations in the Public Schools Will Be Had.

Boys' High School.

In the senior class most of the final examinations are already over and the other classes are lamenting that they have not the same cause for rejoicing.

However, their turn will come before another week has passed and they will then have the opportunity of knowing that the tiresome task is done.

The great champion debate will occur next Wednesday week, and in view of the fact that the debaters could not spend a longer time in the selection of a subject, they at last determined to accept:

"Resolved, That the powers should eat Turkey."

They are now busy preparing their speeches and hunting points in every conceivable manner. Judging by the indications the exercises will be a most brilliant event and many predict that they will eclipse everything of the kind ever given in Atlanta. The public is cordially invited.

About the 25th of June there will be held at Warm Springs, by the Teachers' Association of Georgia, a debating contest to determine the best debater in the state. The contest is open to every one between the ages of thirteen and eighteen, but as it was thought advisable to select a special representative for the Boys' High school. Professor Slaton conferred this honor on Mr. Emile Breitenbucher, of the senior class. This brilliant young orator well deserves the appointment and it is a matter of no doubt to his many friends that he will bring back the champion's medal.

The debate of last Friday was: "Resolved, That the United States should annex Canada." Both sides put up a splendid fight for the victory, but the affirmative at last succeeded in carrying off the laurels. A motion to reverse this decision was defeated by a small majority.

Jay Youngblood.

The Atlanta Night School.

We have had a very good attendance during the past week, although some of the members have been absent on account of having to work at night. But they all seem to be in earnest about getting an education.

The debating society was called to order last Friday night, May 7th, with the president, Mr. W. B. Reeves, in the chair. Mr. W. A. Boyl lead in prayer and the following programme was read for the evening:

"Resolved, That the state of Georgia should make a law prohibiting employers from working their employees over eight hours per day." Messrs. Sewell and Mayer spoke on the affirmative, while Messrs. McDuffie and Boyl championed the negative. Messrs. D. London and E. Love volunteered on the affirmative and Mr. Volberg on the negative. The decision of the chair was in favor of the negative side. The other recitations were: Reading by Harper, essay by Milson, geographical speech by Cline, declamation by D. London.

The following has been announced as the programme for the closing night:

Debate: "Resolved, That deeds have had more influence on mankind than words;" affirmative, W. B. Reeves, D. R. London, P. E. Sewell, B. A. Brown, E. Love; negative, F. L. Volberg, Mr. Harper, W. N. Dougherty, T. H. Pitt, Mr. Jackson. There will be music by Wurm's orchestra. Everybody cordially invited. Boys' High school building, corner Courtland avenue and Gilmer street.

B. A. Brown.

Mrs. Prather's Home School.

The school year is nearly over with us and though some lessons and some written examinations are yet continued, the lessons are reviews and these reviews are among the most instructive and interesting things that occur in our school year. It is at these times that we feel how complete the knowledge of our teachers is and it fires us with ambition to be able to hold the subjects we study in our minds just as they do, when without a book in hand, they move among us and ask us questions that are keystones to the whole arch of our acquisitions.

We enjoy the beautiful songs in the "Coronation of the Rose," and Mrs. Yeates is so amiable and gifted it is delightful to have her instruct us.

What would we do without Miss Emily Prather in our French plays? She is wonderful and trains us with the utmost patience and kindness. The girls who take part in the French comedies are: Marguerite Brown, Emma Brown, Pearl Peck, Nellie Nix, Mary D. Woodward, Gertrude Westmoreland, Agnes Keeling, Virginia Ellison, Vira Cooper, Edna Cooper, Constance Knowles, Olivia Smith, Annette Broughton, Jennie Mobley, Louise Harris, Belle Brunner. In the selections from the cantata of the "Coronation of the Rose" Byrnina Dugas, Luta Belle Kilby, Pearl Peck, Nellie Nix, Louise Harris and several others have pretty solos. One of the prettiest parts is the enchantment slumber scene when the little gris who are the poppies lull their sister flowerets to sleep. These little girls are: Marie Angier, Janet Tompkins, Elizabeth Tompkins, Constance Knowles, Edna Cooper, Helen Potts, Marguerite Hemphill, Juliet Cabaniss, Lottie Wyly, Juanita Tyler, Florence Hobbs, Minnie Van Epps, Ella May Thornton.

Next week we have three evenings. First, the elocution recital of Miss Lillian Barrow; next, the concert of the music class, and last the graduating exercises.

So your correspondent having all this in view must bid you adieu until next week.

N. R N.

Hunter's School.

On Wednesday last, after a vacation of three weeks, caused by the illness of Professor B. T. Hunter, the school reopened with renewed energy and zeal.

Professor Hunter, though not entirely well, is greatly improved, and it is hoped will be completely cured. He has suffered greatly from two large carbuncles, but under the skill of a modern disciple of Aesculapius he is a great deal better, and is now able to walk in the garden of science and drink deep of the rippling waters of the fountain of learning. The vacation that the school has had was enjoyed by all, and the students have returned fully determined to cross even the icy peak of the Alps of study.

The schoolroom is adorned by many beautiful ornaments. There are the photographs of great men who have long ago shuffled off this poor mortal coil. While the trees gently fan them as they sleep, and the birds sing sweetly o'er their slumbering forms, their lives are signs, fingerboards, as it were, that point to fame's imperial tower.

There are also inventions of our great teacher that are destined to last as monuments of him long after his pulsations are stilled in death.

On Friday, last, the Euphemian Literary and Debating Society convened and held an unusually interesting meeting. The present administration came to a close at this meeting, and it was undoubtedly the most prosperous one of the society. Mr. Lorin Green, the retiring president, demonstrated the truth that he is a parliamentarian of no small ability. He presided with great dignity at all the meetings of the society. He deserves great commendation and praise, and it can be said of him that he has no superior in the literary world.

Mr. Tupper, the retiring vice president, is the best man for the office, and, while he has had no opportunity of presiding, it is needless to say that he could preside with the ease and grace of a great parliamentarian. Mr. Turner, the retiring secretary, is one that deserves great praise for his work. He has performed all his duties well, and it is safe to prophesy that a better one cannot be found.

This administration in its final analysis is one of peace, prosperity and happiness, and it was only a rehearsal upon the stage of history of that "golden age" related in mythology.



THE GAME AMONG THE BOYS.

It's Marble Season and the Yards Are Filled with the Youngsters Intent with the Interesting Game.



BESSIE POPE.
One of the Brightest and Prettiest of the Honor Pupils of the Third Grade, West End School.



ETHEL THOMAS.
First Honor Pupil of Second Grade, Crew Street School, for the Past Two Months

MAUDE ANDREWS GOES TO NEW YORK

Miss Minnie Maddern Fiske Play the Role of "Tess."

SHE WRITES VIVIDLY OF IT

Says That the Tragic Features Are Well Brought Out.

MISS. FISKE IS NOT SO VERY BEAUTIFUL

Her Eyes Are the Eyes of Tess and Keep the Spectators Enthralled.

Gossip of Gotham.

New York, May 14.—(Special Correspondence.)—I came to New York to enjoy myself, and in order to do so I went to see Tess at once. It was an odd method of having a good time, but it suited me admirably. It got all the tears of a lifetime out, cleared up the atmosphere spiritually, mentally and morally. That's what play-goers seek the performance for. They want to get rid of their misery by a heroic method. They don't succeed that very evening often, but it's all right the next morning. Men may need a brandy and soda and women a something milder in the way of a bracer after dreaming eight or nine hours of Tess, seeing her Wreath-like face in their fancy, hearing the tones of her intense voice!

But what can I tell you about this play after all the New York critics have eulogized it with technical phrases and human rapture? What can I say that has not been said? What pen-pictures can I draw that have not already been made and stamped in your mind? Of coure, I went to see Tess, believing in Minnie Maddern Fiske's power, and yet I was surprised and somewhat overwhelmed by her portrayol. I don't know exactly how to express it, unless I say that this picture she painted on my mind of the poor unfortunate dairy maid was the starkest truth I have ever seen written before the eyes of the world. There was no ornamentation about it, nothing exaggerated, no heroics, just the soul of a woman laid bare. The play was all Tess to me. The other characters were well sustained, I am told, and I felt the good rendition of the dairy maids without seeing it with eyes particularly keen. Charles Cogian made a magnificent, brutal, insolent Alec Urbeville. I knew that also, but Tess is a one-woman play from beginning to end. It is so in the book and so is the drama, which very wisely follows the trend of the written story.

Indeed, it seems to me that there never was a play which belonged so absolutely to one character. Everything depends upon that character's sustaining force, and Minnie Maddern Fiske in taking that character upon her shoulders has made herself the dramatic Carytadid of her time. She looked about as much one's physical ideal of Tess as does a flower in a tenement north window resemble a wayside rose, but one never minded her leanness, her incisive features. The eyes, the burning, blue, horrified eyes were those of Tess, and with them and in them the audience lived from the beginning to the end of the play.

There is a superstition springing from somewhere that each one of us must look once in a lifetime upon a thing which to us is the awfulest thing in the world. Now I felt, and you who have seen her felt also that Tess was looking through that entire play upon the awfulest thing in the world, Thinking of her now, too, you know that she was, and you understand how the awfulest thing in the world can turn a village girl into a woman as full of knowledge, of sorrowful knowledge and care, as though she had lived thousands of years in the cities of earth.

There is much that I cannot tell you and it is just as well, because you have read it all anyway, but there are touches—wonderfully simple touches—in this woman's acting and when she comes to you next season, as she probably will, those of you who have not seen her will remember what I am writing now. I have heard people rave over the simplicity of Bernhardt's dresses and Nethersole's methods. I have never seen Duse, but the methods of Bernhardt and Nethersole are elaborate by the side of the stark, unornamental work of this American. You must let me use the word stark as much as I want, because it is the word that best suits her. There is nothing on canvas like the dramatic picture she draws, except Carl Melchiar's strong, fateful picture of war in the new congressional library. After the marriage the two are left together in the old D'Urbeville castle and Angel Claire makes his confession and Tess, in her turn, tells her story and pleads for forgiveness. Well after that and during that time the audience clasped its hands miserably and sobbed and wished it was dead. If all actresses just knew how women did these things we wouldn't have any rantings and struttings up and down the stage, and wrigglings of spines and hysterical demonstrations in general.

This woman had someway got at a natural woman's tragical despair.

She sat down on a poor little bare bench near Angel. She didn't look at him, but instead straight out before her. She seemed like the desperate figure of a shipwrecked soul clinging to a rock, while the sea surged in her ears. As she told her story bending forward and moaning, sore beset, she seemed like a poor defenseless young criminal brought to bay. When she looked at him and asked for forgiveness it was with the eyes of one standing before no earthly tribunal.

What came then is so chaotic and miserable that I cannot go through with it, and the curtain went down on the sobbing, heart-broken cry, "Do not leave me, do not leave me," as her body sank helpless in a white heap upon the floor. It was all so passionately unpretentious, so natural in its suppressed and oppressed despair. The story of Tess in its fine intricacies and simplicity has ever reminded me of a coarse Russian cotton woven with threads of scarlet and gold. After the desertion of Angel Claire, of course, there comes the scene of poverty, sickness and temptation and after this the finale when Tess takes her vengeance. Here again one feels the simple verity of the woman's acting. She is woman all through, for the wise ones know that women are only active violently impassioned in the lighter moods of life.

Poor Tess, when her husband returned, had too much to face for hysterics. To have been active then would have been as silly as dancing a clog dance at the foot of the pyramids. She was standing when he entered. She told him her life in five words. "I am here with him," she said, motioning to the closed door; then she went and sat down and looked out into the world once more until you could hear that miserable moaning sea surging through your soul.

"I wrote and I wrote, and you did not come. I waited and I waited and still you did not come." The words fall clearly cut, intense, utterly despairing. She makes no long speeches; there is nothing left to say; when he leaves, then is the time for action. The tants from the brute in the next room reach her ears. You know what she is going to do and you are in thorough sympathy with her, and thankful too that she kills D'Urbeville quietly behind the scenes as any drunken man could be killed in real life.

There is something far beyond Bernhardt's melodramatic murder of Scarpia with its mass and its candles in this woman's way of stabbing. She comes back with the knife in her hands. She goes to the glass, looks at her wild, white face, brushes her hair from her brow and recognizes it all in a waking dream, quivering with horror, shaken with a storm of hate, despair, self-torture as the knife slips from her hands. Angel enters. Her voice raises higher—just a bit higher at this climax—and yet it sounds far, far off as something dreadfully dreary heard in a dream.

"I have killed him," she says. "I knew I would do it. Once he struck me and ever since I knew I would do it."

Oh! you will remember those lines to your dying day and you will remember also the voice of the woman as she asks the question "What?" in this same horrible waker's dream. The rest after this is a scenic climax, the flight, the rest in the Druid temple and the capture at sunrise. It all seems more like a Dore sketch than a play, and as the curtain goes down you hear the last lings in the book ringing in your ears.

"Thus Time, the arch artist, had his joke out with Tess." The lights are shining brightly, the music is gay now, the people all wiping their eyes and cracking a few half-hearted jokes as they leave. In their heart of hearts they are wondering what would happen if all men and women confessed their sins to the other men and women they love and you hear various views on this subject as you depart, but Tess is too miserably good to spoil with latter day philosophy, so I will leave her and turn to gayer themes, because, you know, I really came to New York for pleasure and not to have my hair made gray in a single night, my eyelids ornamented with crow's feet and my mouth caught down at the corners.

Some Gay Gowns and Some Pretty Women.

From Tess to the Waldorf is as great a stride as from the prison of Chillon to the gardens of Babylon. There are no gardens of Babylon now, I believe, but I had to use the simile because I am sure if they were they would bear a striking resemblance to the Waldorf at midnight. Really, it is so ornamental and garish, there is so much embroidery and painting, the divans are so rich, the atmosphere so sensuously suggestive of oriental splendor that you rather fancy that King Solomon, the queen of Sheba and Cleopatra herself had something to do with its planning.

For my part, I don't think modern men and women ought to be allowed to wear modern clothes in the Turkish room at all. An appropriate dress should be exacted—silk turbans, embroidered robes, filmy gauzes, Turkish slippers and jewels that do not glitter. All these should be insisted upon. It is grating to the senses to see a modern man making love in claw-hammer coat and so forth on a divan of crimson and gold shaded by a canopy like the one Lillian Russell has in her act as a circus queen.

The cafe is modern enough, however, and there at the witching hour of 12 one has an opportunity to see some of the best dressing, not only in all Gotham town, but the best dressing from a representative American standpoint to be found on our continent since this great hostelry gathers people of wealth from every quarter.

Such a panorama of lace and chiffon, of silks, velvets, jewels, shimmering, glittering stuff of every description passed before me that much I hoped to remember has gone from me, but enough is left to make an interesting story of spring fashions.

There were no full evening toilets, but many of the young girls and young married women wore pale-tinted theater frocks of crepe de chine, mousseline de sole and so forth; the bodices trimmed with lace in many new and beautiful ways. These light silk bodices, worn by smart women by the way, usually come from Paris and are costing an appalling sum this season, for at the very high-priced shops they come between $60 and $80, while $35 and $40 are as low as one may procure them from the big houses.

A charming pink gown worn by a young girl had an accordion pleated skirt formed of three deep frills, the first set in at the waist line, the bodice was of the accordion pleated chiffon made with a high folded collar finished with points of round point lace that frame the throat in a flower-like fashion, while the sleeves were shirred from shoulder to wrist and finished at the latter with accordion pleated frills of the chiffon.

One of the best dressed married women of New York's 400 wore a toilet so simple as scarcely to win a second look from uninitiated eyes.

The material was of the very finest china crepe, in that soft silver shade that china crepe seems only to attain. The skirt was finished with folds of white satin. The bodice had a perfectly plain white satin yoke and collar and wrinkled chiffon sleeves, reaching to the wrist, as most sleeves seem to be doing this season. There was a girdle, a narrow one, about the waist of white leather, having a buckle of gray and white pearls, while—and don't forget that—there was a little pleated tail at the back of it, just a narrow, odd, supplementary pleated tail, which is the crowning touch now to many modish bodices and is especially appropriate to the ones made in a style elegantly simple instead of elaborate. A bride—we know she was a bride by the way they both sat in the corridor afterwards and looked miserable and unused to each other—wore an exceedingly pretty gown of green and white foulard silk, though you may not believe the statement when I say that it was trimmed with red vivid as the flames in a place where none of us want to go. The green was dark, it is true, but it might have been apple green and suited the present mode of conglomeration just as well. The skirt was with alternating folds of green and white foulard and flaming taffeta up to the knees, and the bodice was made entirely of these folds or tucks, running crossways, and to relieve the elaboration the sleeves were perfectly plain. Speaking of startling colors reminds me of the pansy-tinted woman who wore a pansy gown. She had blue black hair and great, wistful dark eyes, and a complexion colorful and with rich shadows. Her gown was of a real pansy yellow chiffon. The elbow sleeves were met by long black gloves. The shoulders had frill after frill of chiffon edged with black velvet. The bodice all across the front had little frills, too, and so had the yellow skirt over silk, but the climax was reached in the ceinture, a wide, folded piece of vivid violet satin with a big bow finishing the left side. It sounds startling, but nothing startles us these days, mentally, morally or fabrically, if I may put it that way. I wasn't even startled yesterday afternoon by another black-eyed carmine-cheeked pansy girl, who wore a woolen prenadine of violent violet with a belt of apple green satin. Another violet gown less startling showed a combination which seems to have taken fashionable fancy this spring. The violet cloth was trimmed elaborately with brown—leaf-brown—chiffon. The sleeves and bodice were framed of violet folds alternating with puffs of the brown chiffon. The hat was brown straw trimmed with violets, and the skirt had the brown chiffon puffs and violet folds to the knees.

Some women seem running the gamut of green this season. I saw, for instance, a grenadine in absinthe green made over a shimmering and constrasting shade of green satin, the skirt being formed of the accordion plaited frills. The bodice showed intricate green effects, which, with the hat running in tone from deep huntsman's green to palest tulip leaf, made one think that hue was a personified fashionable perdition of spring herself. It would be rather difficult to say what things strike me here as newest. Perhaps it is the lot of red one sees in contrast to last spring, when very little red was being used, or, perhaps, the most striking novelty is to be found in the very hideous English hats rolling high up on the sides, having high crowns and trimmed in high relief. Birds, flowers, feathers, aigrettes, ribbons seem fighting for supremacy upon these dreadful erections that nothing on earth would induce us to wear if they were not English and that it is to be hoped even that fact will not influence us to don for long. Gray hats and gray dresses are seen once again, though they were almost obsolete last spring. One doesn't see so many dark blue dresses or strong colored blue dresses trimmed with apple green satin as last spring, nor is lilac and green combined as much in evidence. Red dresses with red hats, red hats with black dresses, or dresses in different colors and red dresses with black hats are among the most striking things to be noticed in the dress parade on Fifth avenue of an afternoon. One superbly handsome woman wore a gown of gray cloth, the vest of white satin embroidered in gold, while the quiet effect was brightened by a toque of plaited geranium colored straw covered with poppies. But enough for today. I shall tell you in my next New York letter some more of the fashions and something of clever people whom you all know.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

FASHION SAYS YOU MUST WEAR CANVAS

MATERIAL TO BE GENERALLY WORN THIS SEASON.

Shepherd's Plaids Are in Favor---The New "Beatrice" Coat---Queer Shapes in Hats.

New York, May 14.—(Special Correspondence.)—Canvas is to be as popular with the fashionable woman this year as it is with the masters of sailing vessels. The dress goods dealers and the dressmakers say it will be worn as widely as duck. The materials are as varied as the prisms in a kaleidoscope. There is the wide mesh, narrow mesh, cobweb grounds, tiny holes arranged to form a square pattern, with others like open work stockings.

These all show the lining through, for nearly all canvases are lined with bright silk, shot or plain, and look remarkably well made up. White is used as a lining for black canvas, which in the fancy for black and white costumes that now prevails would prove a very useful gown for spring wear.

Corded grenadine is also worth mention, the thick black cords of which are divided by narrower cords in brilliant colors, cerise, violet, green, orange or blue, and also with white cords only. Grenadines are generally in favor, the more expensive kinds being artistic in design and usually attractive. One of the new fancy grenadines has a black ground with a large Arabesque all-over pattern in white threads, which is most effective, and also in harmony with the black and white idea so much in vogue.

The color combinations of the moment are new and startling, the brightest of reds with mauve, violet and purple, a vivid green being constantly added. Cerise, a very bright shade, is almost as much in favor as Parma violet, and the two are frequently blended. Blue and green, though by no means a new color arrangement, is still much worn. Plaids are very fashionable, blues and greens predominating. They make, in silk, admirable blouses, as do the black and white plaids. These worn with black canvas, summer serge or grenadine skirts are in excellent taste.

One good model has the bodice trimmed with narrow frillings—three—carried across it in front; these are lined with black silk and edged with narrow lace. The epaulettes are also lined with plain silk and lace edged, the wrists having frills to match or ruffles—nearly all the newest sleeves are so finished. Lace insertion is the trimming chiefly employed for sleeves, either black or white lace, the stripes of insertion being let into the material, not merely laid on it, with very often colored silk or ribbon showing through the lace.

Plain, full bodices are more seen than any other style, the fullness at the back as well as in front, the collars high, and the sleeves with epaulettes—which have quite superseded the wide coat-like lapels which have been worn so long. A shepherd's plaid gown has the fulled bodice drawn into a black velvet yoke, of which material the collar and waistband are also made, the full skirt having a velvet line at the edge and being silk lined. Another gown of the same material, which is just now greatly worn, has the skirt braided up on each side with black braid, the front and back left plain, which gives length to the figure, the bolero jacket worn over it braided to match, and worn over a tucked vest of white satin. Braiding on plain cloths and tailor made gowns is very much in favor, and especially in military effects with frogs and gilt mess buttons.

Some of the new models in wraps are very smart and attractive. One of the very newest is a long black satin coat named the "Beatrice," with loose stole fronts above a tight-fitting underbodice gauged to the figure. The sleeves are loosely gauged below the shoulder for a depth of several inches, escaping from the gatherings in a kind of deep frill to the elbow, and the trimmings are of cut jet. This graceful design can also be carried out in black silk grenadine over shot taffeta silk. The "picture" hat worn with it is of accordion pleated chiffon, the brim covered by a tulle frill caught to the crown with a bandeau of jet, while a black ostrich plume is set at one side.

Tight-bodiced visites—which will be much patronized this season—when made with full, wing-like sleeves, are particularly dressy looking and far more becoming to short figures than the white capes now in favor. The short sacque coat lately introduced is a rather odd looking garment, yet not without becoming quaintness. It is, however, only suited to tall, slight figures. A good model in this style is of gray green faced cloth cut cut short, only just covering the waist line. It hangs square and plain both at the back and in front, where it is fastened at the left side with three old silver buttons set high up, the topmost almost on the shoulder line. The collar is quite small and turns over all around, fitting the neck closely. The skirt is of the same material.

The new black satin diament, the invention of a well-known Lyons manufacturer, has just made its appearance, and promises to take a high place even among the unusually beautiful productions in silks and satins for the present season. The Porte Bonheur, as it is called, is manufactured with an invisible tie-thread, which adds greatly to the strength of the fabric. In appearance it resembles a peau de sole on one side, and on the other has the brilliancy of a satin duchesse. It drapes admirably and has a pleasing richness and softness of effect, bespeaking excellence of finish, while it is guaranteed to be possessed of good wearing qualities.

If it be true that nothing under the sun is new, at least some of the new hats would seem to refute that statement, for it seems as if no shape could be too high, or too wide, or too eccentric to be worn this year. There is a wide, coarse straw greatly affected which is bent into all sorts of curious twists and pleats and trimmed in the most wonderful, not to say extravagant, manner. Straws of the most brilliant colors will be immensely popular, pink, blue, red, green, yellow, mauve, and often a combination of two or more of these in one hat, the crown and brim being of quite different straws. The "picture" hats are still popular, and will be much worn this season. Drawn black lace and chiffon hats are in favor, as are also the accordion kilted grenadine or crinoline brims, which can be made becoming to almost any style of face. This will certainly be a season of flowers, and among the novelties may be found many varieties of wild flowers. If you wish to be Parisian and quite up to date, choose a roadside or hedgerow favorite for the adornment of your hat. The convolvuli and the little blossom of the deadly nightshade are especially new and quite original.

Wash fabrics are offered in infinite variety and some of the novelties are rarely beautiful. They have seldom been more tempting or more thoroughly artistic. All the fine designs in foulards have been reproduced on lawns and muslins, and a great many of the organdie muslins, printed with the sweetest possible flowers, are so well printed as to give the appearance of being hand-painted. There is also a large range of wash materials, hand embroidered, both in silks and cottons. Zephyrs are to be very fashionable, and these will show many handsome checks, while silk checks are being thrown on other thin fabrics. Some most expensive cotton piques, which look as well as corded vetvets, will be much worn, as also a similar and much less expensive kind.

Some of the prettiest novelties of the year are the black and white lawns, and without doubt some of the smartest dresses will be made of bold red and white checks.

Belts of the Swiss form accompany many of the boleros, and are made of lace braid united by silk stitching. But there are a good many other kinds and none are more remarkable than those made in plaids, some thirty different kinds being employed for the purpose. These are made of a sort of strong Petersham and are fastened either with a round silver buckle having a cairngorm in the center, or with a silver wire buckle which hooks onto three distinct balls, down the center of the front. We are to wear colored belts of kid as well as white ones, which indeed are the most in favor, and also a number of belts prepared of Petersham, with bands of kid stitched down the center.

Bolero Cape, the Novelty of the Season.



This elegant combination of bolero and cape is the invention of Paris modistes to save the filing gathered and beruffled sleeves of the season. The bolero is confined at the waist in this model by a wide draped waist band but can be cut short and left free if preferred. The material is satin or moire below, also exquisite transparent canvass goods showing the bright silk lining. The sleeves are kilted frills over a plain silk foundation.

Stylish Spring Costumes for Little Maids.



1. Mauve wool dress. The blouse bodice opens upon a vest of orange cloth, cut low to show a plastron of white surah. Black satin cravat and waist band. Gold buttons on vest and skirt.
2. Toilet of tan serge with gathered vest of rose surah. The raised collar is lined with white surah and the straight neck band is the same.
3. Dress of gray ladies cloth with short bolero worn over a blouse of ruby colored surah. This bolero is in a single piece, with the fronts turned back and cut to form crossed revers to the waist by steel buttons.
4. Rose-colored veiling dress, trimmed with cream-colored guipure insertion framed by tucks.
5. Green cashmere dress, composed of foundation skirt, entirely covered with shaped flounces. Blouse corsage closed at the left. Black taffeta ruffle and waistband.

Newest Bicycle Costumes.



1. Gray-green serge costume with black satin facing on revers. A white braid decorates the revers and cuffs.
2. The jaunty little coat of this costume has perfectly plain coat sleeves, partly covered by small capes. It is cut to fall just below the waist line in the back and rounds up in front to the straight revers. The decoration of large pearl buttons and the soft front, completes a charming model.

MINING BY STEAMBOATS.

A Very Ingenious Method of Extracting Gold from River Bottoms.

From The Boise Statesman.

A most valuable and interesting enterprise in the shape of a gold boat is now in progress on the Snake river, about four miles below Montgomery's Ferry, on the road from Minidoka to Albion, which is likely to open up a new field of operation. This boat belongs to Louis Sweetser and George Burroughs, of the cattle firm of Sweetser & Burroughs. It has been constructed by and is under the personal supervision of George Burroughs. This boat and its machinery are the product of the genius and experience of Mr. Burroughs.

The boat is 105 feet long and 50 feet wide, the extreme length from the nose of the suction to the end of the tailings elevator being 150 feet. The gravel is lifted by a rotary pump, driven by a seventy-five-horse-power engine, the suction pipe being thirty feet long and twelve inches in diameter. There are two other engines, one of which is used to move the boat and the other to drive a scraper and elevator, by which the coarse material is delivered at a point some distance back of the boat. Power is furnished by two fifty-horse power boilers. The boat is worked backward and forward across the river, the nose of the suction being kept against the bank of gravel, and the boat working up stream. Everything is taken up. The material is mostly ordinary gravel, but occasionally boulders come through, some of which weigh fifty pounds.

The material thus mined from the bottom of the river is delivered into a sluice on board the boat. The upper end of the sluice is about six feet above the floor of the boat, and the pitch is very steep. The sluice is eighty feet in length and four feet wide. The gravel is sent over grizzlies, all the coarse material being carried to the end of the sluice, where it is rammed out by an endless chain and delivered upon a belt that carries it in back of the boat and drops it again into the river.

The sand carrying the gold drops upon burlap tables. Of these there are eight on each side. They are fifteen feet long and three feet wide, standing at right angles to the sluice, and reaching some distance over the sides of the boat. The black sand and gold gathers on and under the burlap. When the tables are cleaned up the concentrates are rocked over copper plates the gold being amalgamated.

The pump delivers 200 yards of gravel an hour. The boat has been built over three times. It has been a success from the start, and during the past year it has been greatly enlarged. It would cost from $15,000 to $20,000 to duplicate the plant. The operating expenses are in the neighborhood of $20 a day. At present the boat runs only during the day, but with a force of seven men it could be kept in operation throughout the twenty-four hours. Thirteen men are now engaged in gathering fuel. Some are hauling cedar, while others are cutting and baling sagebrush. The latter makes the better fire, but it costs a little more than the cedar.

Mr. Burroughs says there is no other method than the burlap by which the gold can be saved successfully. He has been operating on the river since the spring of 1894, and has the credit of being the only person to make a success of any extensive plant for the saving the flour gold that is found in such abundance along the great river for hundreds of miles. His views, therefore, are entitled to the greatest weight. The gravel he is working is worth at best only 10 cents a yard, and he is greatly interested in the other sections of the river, where the value is said to run to $1 a yard and above.

Gin Cucurbita (Watermelon Gin) with Hypophosphites. The Great Kidney and Bladder Cure. apr25 sun tues thur

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

Contest at Warm Springs.

On the 25th of this month at Warm Springs there will be a debating contest held before the Teachers' convention that will be in session at this time. The regulations are that the contestants

[illegible] each other with further rapid conversation, which she did not understand. At length she asked her companion, who himself was interested, what it was all about, and why the people were so excited.

"It is the marvelous way in which you fasten your buttons so quickly with that curious steel instrument," he explained; and he suggested that she should allow it to circulate among the crowd and be examined. Having her boots completely buttoned by that time, she graciously consented.

If they fit themselves for it, Education and Labor ought to succeed.

I send a dollar for the Grady hospital.

Maggie Gracy O'Connor, Whites Station, Tenn.—Dear Junior: Here comes another little girl that wants to join your happy band of course. I am nine years old. I go to school and love my teachers very much. I have a pet cat and a pet calf; their names are Sallie and Bessie. I have two dolls. I have a little brother named Grady—named after Henry Grady. He is seven years old. Inclosed find 5 cents for furnishing Aunt Susie's room at the Grady hospital.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORRESPONDENCE

SPORTS

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, JR.

COMMENCEMENTS NEAR AT HAND

Private Schools Begin This Week---Examinations in the Public Schools Will Be Had.

Boys' High School.

In the senior class [illegible] Harper, essay by Milson, geographical

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Bruises, Sprains,

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No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with diseases may suffer,

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INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

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phosphate gin,

it cures; a general tonic; time to commence using it now.

all drug stores and bars in round bottles.

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distributed by b. & b., atlanta.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B.M.WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

RAILROAD OFFICIAL

—

Loses the Use of His Right Hand.

—

KIND OFFER MADE HIM.

—

Atlanta, Ga., April 21, 1897.

This last November I was troubled considerably with boils or risings which seemed to concentrate on my right hand, which made it almost impossible for me to use that member at all. I called on a friend of mine, and as I had some papers to sign he asked me why I did not take Africana; I made known to him that I knew nothing of Africana; he stated that all of the druggists kept it, and that one bottle would entirely relieve me, and if it did not that he would pay for the medicine. I acted upon his suggestion, purchasing one bottle of Africana, and before two-thirds of same had been used my hand was entirely well, and since this time I have not been troubled with boils, risings or any impurities whatever. I regard Africana as one of the best blood purifiers and liver medicines, and recommend it in the highest terms. Yours truly,

O. M. SPARKS,
T. F. A., Seaboard Air-Line.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE

Whitehall street, near Trinity avenue, the only college of ACTUAL BUSINESS training and of BENN PITMAN Shorthand in Atlanta. Awarded the medal and first prize by the official jury of awards of the Cotton States and International exposition over all competitors (including every other business college in Atlanta) for "methods of instruction." Business or shorthand course, $50; both courses, $75. Call or write.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND. $35 FOR A FULL BUSINESS COURSE. $35 Including Stationery, Text-books, etc. Big demand for graduates—more than 3000 in positions. Awarded Silver Medal by Atlanta Exposition. Catalogue Free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, Atlanta, Ga.

CHINA PAINTING TAUGHT IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT LYCETTS (13 YEARS IN ATLANTA.) Wedding and Christmas Novelties a Specialty.

Southern Shorthand and Business University,

Atlanta, Ga., and Norfolk, Va. The leading colleges of Bookkeeping, Shorthand, English and Telegraphy in the south. Awarded silver medal and diploma by Cotton States and International exposition, which was the highest award. Enter now. Catalogue free. Address as above.

ARP A CHILD AGAIN

Philosopher Attends an Eight-Year-Old Birthday Party.

HE TAKES PART IN THE GAMES

The Bartow Man Tires of Babies and Writes of General Grant's Tomb and of General Lee.

Another birthday in the family. There are ten children and nineteen grand-children and somehow every one of them has a birthday about once a year.

My wife remembers them all just like she knows her alphabet, but the alphabet keeps lengthening out as the years roll on and she says her memory is weakening.

There is but one orphan in all the lot—a little black-eyed girl who lives with us, and so it was agreed that she should have a birthday party, for she was just eight years old today. It was a mighty big thing for a little girl and will last her as long as she lives, I reckon, and she will never have a happier one. She goes to school and all her little friends had to be invited. Forty little notes had to be written and forty little envelopes had to be backed and put in the postoffice and this afternoon at 4 o'clock forty little boys and girls came up the winding way through the grove and in course of time were playing on the lawn as happy and as noisy as a flock of blackbirds. They played everything except baseball and football and other college curriculums and wound up with "many many stars are in the sky." I broke into the ring myself in that game and kissed a pretty little girl and got kissed by another. Age has its privileges and these are of them. By and by the piano announced that the party was prepared, the feast was ready and so all these little folks were soon circled around the long table and the side tables, where the ice cream and the strawberries and the cake and the flowers were nestled in luxuriant abundance. Eight little red wax candles were burning in the center and eight vases filled with flowers significant of hope that the little girl might have a light to her path and her way be strewn with roses.

My observation was that all these children behaved well and have good training at home. Of course the boys are always hungrier than the girls, and it takes more to do them. It is said that one time the queen of Sheba had forty boys and girls all dressed alike and brought in before King Solomon to see if his great wisdom could pick out the boys from the girls. And so the king called for bowls of water and towels and had them passed around for each one to wash their hands in. The girls carefully turned up their cuffs, but the boys just sloshed their hands in the water regardless of spattering their sleeves. But I would have sent ice cream around in saucers, for I know that the girls would be satisfied with two, while the boys, as a general rule, could be persuaded to take one more. I don't blame them. Good strawberry ice cream surely is a good thing and harmless and three moderate saucers have never hurt me yet. My wife will have another birthday in two weeks and I shall insist on more ice cream.

Well, we have had an evolution at our house that has astonished the natives. We have five acres of grove in front of our house, and it has long been inclosed with 700 feet of fence along the two streets that bound two sides of our domicile. That fence was getting old, and had been often repaired, but recently the city fathers passed the cow ordinance for good, and forthwith in a day I had removed every vestige of that fence. It looks very odd; in fact, it looks like South Carolina. My wife does not know whether she likes it or not; says the place looks undressed, and she feels like taking cold, but it will save me about $50, and that is a big thing with us, now. So let the evolution go on. It is a sign of progress. Since we have lived here, hogs have been abolished; next the saloons, and last, the cows have been ruled off the streets, and the boys, after 9 o'clock at night. We are going to have a clean, nice, orderly town. If I was rich I would have a fountain down in the grove and a dipper chained to it and some iron seats in the shade not far away, where the thirsty and the weary might have rest. These little attentions don't cost much, and make both place and people attractive. The little things make up the sum of our life's happiness. The grand pageant that celebrated the dedication of General Grant's new tomb was over in a day, but his generosity to Lee at Appomatox, and his kindness to the south after the war, eclipsed all his victories. Grant had sense enough to know that his triumph was nothing to boast of, considering that he had three soldiers to our one, and lost near a million men, and now has another million on the pension rolls. Why not even old Jack Falstaff would have bragged over such a victory. But I liked General Grant. He was a southern man, and his wife a southern woman. He owned slaves up to the very day of freedom, and lived off their hire, so says his biographer, General James Grant Wilson, and Mrs. Grant said in St. Augustine a few years ago that her sympathies had to be smothered all through the war for her husband's sake. I have said it before, and I say it again, that most all professional soldiers will offer their swords to the highest bidder. They have a preference, of course, but patriotism is not as big a thing as personal success. If a man could see behind the scenes he would find many notable instances of this. Then, what a lie is history; what a hypocrite is fame. Dr. Johnson said that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." He meant pretended patriotism, of course. Milton expressed it better when he said that "brave men and worthy patriots are dear to God and famous to all ages." But a soldier of fortune can fight anywhere for a cause that is respectable. General Loring told me that he could have fought against the khedive just as honorably as for him if the position and the pay had been satisfactory.

But I didn't mean to ruminate on this line. I have great respect for General Grant's memory, but when I read all the gush and parade over those ceremonies, and almost heard the shouts of the grand army, I was obliged to think of our side and the truth of history. I wanted to make that monument complete by chiseling on its capstone some figures—only a few figures that strangers who visit it might read and wonder, and inquire where do those people live who fought that fight. Verily, "Saul has slain his thousands, but David his ten thousands."

And now I will coof off on some ice cream and go back and play with the children.

BILL ARP.

Office Stationery

Of every description at John M. Miller's, 19 Marietta street. feb19-tf

Branson's North Carolina Directory for 1897.

Dr. Branson is in the city for a few days supplying the business men with this valuable book. Headquarters while here at Adams's Photo Studio, 40½ Whitehall street. may9-7t

Attention Sir Knights.

K. of P. special train to Savannah via Central of Georgia railway will leave Atlanta Monday evening, May 17th, at 8 o'clock.

Secure your tickets and sleeping car berths from F. J. Robinson, city passenger and ticket agent, No. 16 Wall street (Kimball House.)

Rate for uniform rank $5.85 round trip, civilians $8.37; sleeping car berths $2.

F. J. ROBINSON, C. T. & P. A.

sat-sun



The Greatest Gift

a mother can give her babe is perfect health. A penniless child with a strong body is a thousand times richer than the puny, weakly, pitiable child of a millionaire. It is the mother's sacred duty to bring bright, fat, laughing babies into the world. This she can nearly always do by looking closely to her own condition during pregnancy. If she is nervous, irritable, weak, "run down," her babe is pretty apt to inherit all those dreadful things. If, on the other hand, she keeps her own constitution in healthy condition, she will impart the beauty of robustness and strength to the new-born.

Some women will say that this sort of talk sounds very nice, but it is nothing but talk; that if a woman is weak, she is weak, and if she is strong, she is strong. The facts in the case are that when a woman is not perfectly well, it is nearly always her own fault.

McELREE'S

Wine of Cardui

will make weak women strong, and sick women well. There is no question about it. It has the testimony of thousands of women on its side. From every corner of the country women write letters telling how it has helped them bring laughing, robust babies into the world—how it lessened their distress during pregnancy—how it took away the worst pains of childbirth. Other women tell how they were cured of leucorrhoea, of falling of the womb, of dragging aches and weakening wastes. Mothers tell how it bridged their daughters over the time of puberty. Women well along in years tell how it helped them turn the corner of life in safety.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

If all the words of praise that women have written about McElree's Wine of Cardui were put into a book, what a massive volume it would be! What endless stories of joy and happiness and relief would grace its pages! If all the suffering women on earth only knew about this great remedy for all female troubles, what a merry, happy world this would be!

Ladies' Advisory Department.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT, THE CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

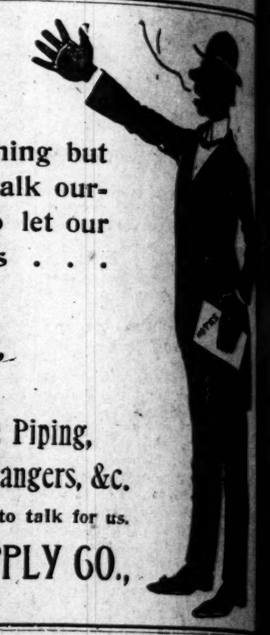
Get McElree's Wine of Cardui at your druggist's for $1.00 a bottle.

Filling in the Gaps Caused by the Big Easter Rush with NEW SUITS, NEW HATS, NEW FURNISHINGS. Everything in Spring and Summer Attire for Stylish Dressers—Men, Boys & Children

HIRSCH BROS.

44 Whitehall Street.

"Talk is Cheap."



Some people do nothing but talk. We do not talk ourselves, but prefer to let our customers talk for us . . .

BUY YOUR . . .

Engines, Shafting,
Boilers, Belting,
Steam Pumps, Hose Piping,
Brass Goods, Shaft Hangers, &c.

From us, and you will be willing to talk for us.

BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.,

ATLANTA, GA.

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

We will continue to sell at reduced prices. Our stock is new and complete.

SOUTH GEORGIA LUMBER COMPANY.

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Manufacturers, are selling all classes of Mill Work, Sash Door and Lumber at a lower price than can be bought elsewhere.

64 ELLIOTT STREET, ATLANTA. PHONE 1200.

ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

Compression and absorption systems, either can or plate. Also small machines for hotels, markets, dairies, etc.

E. Van Winkle Gin and Machine Works, Box 493, Atlanta, Ga.

R. F. MADDOX, President. J. W. RUCKER, W. L. PEEL, } Vice Presidents. T. J. PEEPLES, Cashier. G. A. [illegible]

MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO

Capital and Surplus $200,000. Stockholders' Liability

Solicit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks upon favorable terms. No interest allowed on open accounts subject to check. Its Savings Department will furnish books and receive amounts from $1.00 up to $5,000, on which interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be credited on each account on the first Tuesday in January, April, July and October of each year and may be either drawn or added to the deposit account.

CLAY PIPES MADE BY THE MILLIONS

Continued from Page Twenty-Four.

clause in the still pending Dingley bill will bring the duty up again to the specified 15 cents a gross, which will in a measure protect American workmen.

The most familiar form of clay pipe seen here is a plain specimen known as a "T D," so called from the letters T D stamped or molded upon the back of the bowl. This class of pipe has been in use for many years, certainly for more than one generation. A person making a study of white clays will be amazed at the variety of designs produced. Every maker has at least a hundred different molds and judging from the mold numbers on some of the productions of the French makers, their designs may run into the thousands. Of course, a pipe maker will not have all his molds in use at the same time, no matter how large the force of men he may employ. Smokers' tastes differ from time to time and certain designs in pipes are produced for markets having a demand for them. All nationalities differ in their ideas as to just how a pipe should be formed, and it has even been suggested that trades may have their preferences. There may be a field here for the ethnologist; there certainly is scope for the student of human nature. The Scotchman prefers his "cutty," while the son of the green isle is universally shown with his "dudeen;" both pipes are made of the same clay, and burned together in the same kiln. A visit to the New York pipe factory mentioned above convinced the writer that all "thistle" pipes are not made in Scotland; neither are all the specimens of "Dublin pipes" made in Dublin.

About thirty years ago white clays, made in fancy designs, some of a very pronounced and "Frenchy" character, were in every one's mouth in this country. The moulds from which these pipes were made are no longer in existence, and the pipes themselves bring a good price from collectors. Specimens are occasionally found, laid away on a high beam in some old tavern or outhouse, or are recovered from between the walls of dwellings, where they have been thrust through holes in the plaster by infants to whom they had been given for the purpose of making soap-bubbles. The delight which very young children experience in thus disposing of their playthings, including coins, has served to enrich the collection of many an antiquarian.

Speaking seriously of French "clays," such as are now on sale, they are "works of art," both in regard to the designs and the perfection of finish. It is said that the French makers use a variety of substances, among which is marble dust, to give "body" to their pipeclap. First-class artists are employed to design the pipes, and regular die-sinkers make the molds. In the case of some of the elaborate designs the mold is made in three or four, and sometimes even five, parts, where there are "undercuts" in a figure which would not otherwise clear. Such pipes are sold here for 5 cents, and they are worth it to anyone, even though he be not a lover of the "weed."

The perfect "clay" is, of course, the long "churchwarden," which, however, is not adapted to general use. The ordinary "T D" will probably hold its own so long as the practice of smoking exists; or at least so long as the "weed" has improvident devotees. Selling at 1 cent apiece, the "T D" has not as yet reached the limit of cheapness. They might by the ingenuity of the professional advertiser, be made to "puff" the particular brand of smoking tobacco with which they are given away.

Aside from national tastes in designs, there seems to be in this country a prejudice against American-made pipes. In the manner suggested above, the user of pipes may be catered to, but even the importation of English clay by American pipe makers has not satisfied the dealers. As a matter of fact, the European clays are of superior firmness and somewhat tougher than the American-made goods. Yet the ideal clay pipe is a soft pipe, as the majority of smokers will probably be willing to testify. A French clay bowl with an egg-shell finish and a couple of little cherubs hovering around it may yield an abstract pleasure to a smoker of esthetic tastes, or a satyr-bedecked stem may serve to trim a showcase or street window, but a plain "T D" of Jersey clay will absorb more nicotine than a dozen such "works of art."

W. L. CALVER.

SAINT SIMON HOTEL. "The Newport of the South."

Season 1897 Opens May 15th to September 1st.

ATTRACTIONS: 100 New Bath Houses, Fine New Dancing Pavilion on the Beach, 2 Lawn TennisCourts, 2 Croquet Grounds, Ladie Pool and Billiard Parlor, 100 Miles Bike Paths Golf Links, Ect., Etc. Surf Bathing, Boating, Fishing; Good Drives, Shell Roads. Dancing Every Night. 2 Germans Each Week. Excellent Music.

SEA FOOD A SPECIALTY.

JACK H. CLANCEY, Manager.



Horseshoeing & Clipping

We shoe and clip horses and mules. We do it right and do it quick.

JACKSON, NELSON & CO

39 Ivy St.—Phone 208.

N. B.—Horses sent for and returned without extra charge.

sun tu th-2m

Roller Trays ARE **Common Sense**

Trunks, Traveling Bags, Cases, All Our Own Make None Better.

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SEE OURS BEFORE YOU BUY.



H. W. Rountree & Bro. Trunk and Bag Co.

77 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, AND RICHMOND, VA.

Repairing Done at Short Notice.

sun tues thur

Columbia Bicycles

Are Standard of the World.

To All Alike. **$100.** To All Alike.

HARTFORDS AT $60.00

ARE NEXT BEST.

Columbias are in a class by themselves. All others must be compared with the Hartford.

Hartfords have Columbia bearings, chain, tires, handle-bars and saddle.

Cash or on Easy Payments. Catalogue Free if you call. Telephone 1206. Riding School in Building.

COPELAND & BISHOP.

Finest Repair Shop in the South. Columbia B'ld'g, Cor. Houston & Pryor Sts.

Columbia Wheels to Rent.

Agents for the Smith-Premier Typewriter.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

CENTRAL BRICK STORE AT AUCTION.

Property of Fidelity Banking and Trust Company, May 19th at 12 O'clock.

The two-story brick building, No. 23 East Hunter street, will be sold at auction May 19th, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. Size of lot, 30x100. Must be sold to wind up affairs of the bank.

The location is between Whitehall and South Pryor streets, within two hundred feet of the new city hall and new courthouse.

It's good; its valuable and always will be. Investors and speculators, special attention called to this property. Don't miss the opportunity. Building now occupied by The Atlanta Daily Commercial and always rents well. You will buy a bargain in this property, as the sale is absolute. Being in the heart of the city, right in the line of great enhancement in value, it's an opportunity you may never have again in this life. One-third cash, balance on time. One million dollars will be spent by the city and county near this lot in the next two years.

JAS. L. LOGAN, Receiver,
H. L. WILSON, Auctioneer.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

$28,000 buys central property that will net 7 per cent on the investment.

$1,000 cash and $25 per month for 5 years without interest buys beautiful new 6-room cottage; lot 108x180; alley on side and rear, in West End. Why pay rent?

$2,800 buys new 9-room house 2¼ acres of ground, on Consolidated line to Decatur; near Poplar Springs; easy terms.

$8,000 buys block of property with frontage of 224 feet on E. Hunter street; close in; renting now for $720 and not ¼ built up; bargain.

Big bargain in house and lot 57x147 on Decatur street, near Hilliard street.

$2,500 buys 4-room house, stable, etc.; lot 65x150, on Ashby street; elegant neighborhood; reasonable terms.

$1,200 buys store and house, corner lot, 50x150, on Greensferry avenue; easy terms.

$1,200 buys house and lot on Smith street; easy terms.

For Rent—Bank, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets; nicely arranged; good vault

No. 9 N. Broad street, $75.

Wood and coal yard, 51 Magnolia st., $41.66.

No. 161 Marietta street, $25.

No. 56 N. Broad street, $50.

We want an offer on modern 2-story house and lot 50x200; east front, on Capitol avenue; owner very anxious to sell and will not allow a few hundred dollars to break up a trade; a chance to get a beautiful home for little money.

We have some cheap farms at Clarkston and vicinity; will take pleasure in showing them to buyers.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
28 Peachtree Street.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,

—

Real Estate and Renting Agent,

—

14 Wall St., Kimball House.

I have a splendidly built, conveniently arranged six-room cottage in West End, that I can sell for $2,000. This is a snap. Inquire at office for particulars. Also several lots near Whitehall street and West End, which can be bought for $750 apiece.

They are convenient to Atlanta Woolen mills, Woodward Lumber Company, and should be easy sellers.

I have a three-room house on Fraser street, convenient to colored schools and churches that I can sell for $700. The house should rent for $7 per month and is well worth $1,000.

I am also offering some splendid bargains in homes and vacant lots situated on the best residence streets in the city.

G. W. ADAIR.

ANSLEY BRO.

Real Estate and Loans

$3,750—Beautiful Forrest avenue [illegible] conveniences; very cheap.

$2,000—Nice 6-r. cottage, on [illegible] be sold at once; it is worth a [illegible] miss it.

$2,750—North side, 2-story, 8-r. [illegible] very cheap.

$3,000—Splendid 73-acre farm, [illegible] from car shed, in fine state [illegible]

PEACHTREE—The cheapest [illegible] street which has yet been offered.

PIEDMONT AVE. LOT—A beautiful [illegible] front, and can be bought cheap.

$1,800—For new 7-room house, on [illegible] offered $18 month rent now.

CAPITOL AVE LOT—At a sacrifice, [illegible] side of Georgia avenue.

Office, 12 E. Alabama St. Telephone [illegible]

W. L. STANTON CO.

COLLEGE PARK REAL ESTATE

This is an ideal resident suburb account of

1st. Pure air and good water.

2d. Superior educational advantages, the military and female colleges.

3d. Proximity to Atlanta. Twenty a day at 5 cents trip. Lots for [illegible] be secured more reasonably before the modern passenger depot is built and double railroad track with [illegible] road from Atlanta is completed. [illegible] know when I can show you College Park.

62 S. Forsyth street, Atlanta.

W. L. STANTON CO.

Thomas H. Northen. Walter [illegible]

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable [illegible]

PIEDMONT AVE.—Corner lot; [illegible] covered with an oak grove; best [illegible] the street and acknowledged to be [illegible] lot on the street.

FOR SALE—Between the Peachtree [illegible] 50x150, covered with oak grove, for [illegible] $650.

8-R. H.; every convenience; on Capitol avenue, near Pine, for $3,500.

TWO-STORY house, elevated lot, near [illegible] man Park, $1,150; easy terms.

WEST PEACHTREE lot, near North [illegible] 60 feet front, at a great sacrifice.

HANDSOME residence and lot on Washington street, near Trinity avenue, at a low price.

MODERN 2-story house on Capitol [illegible] for $4,000; going to sell it at a big [illegible] fice to highest bidder.

MONEY on hand always to loan on Atlanta real estate.

Receiver's Sale of a New Sawmill.

Fully equipped sawmill, Stearns machinery, [illegible] engine 20x28. Beck twin engine feed, [illegible] Has been operated less than four months; [illegible] finished and machinery on the ground for a [illegible] planing mill. One Heisler geared locomotive and [illegible] cars. Three thousand acres of yellow pine [illegible] with an unlimited supply adjoining, that can be [illegible] at reasonable prices. Bids will be received [illegible] third Monday in May, 1897, and will be opened [illegible] one-third cash, one-third six months and [illegible] twelve months, and for all cash. An excellent [illegible] tunity for securing a new, modern mill and for [illegible] tion at a bargain. For full particulars call on or [illegible] to T. H. Johnson, Receiver, at Iron City, [illegible] County, Georgia.

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A Full Line of the Handsomest to be Found in the City.

A general line of Plumbing Goods at retail at lowest cash prices. I sell everybody and refuse none.

R. F. O'SHIELDS.

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